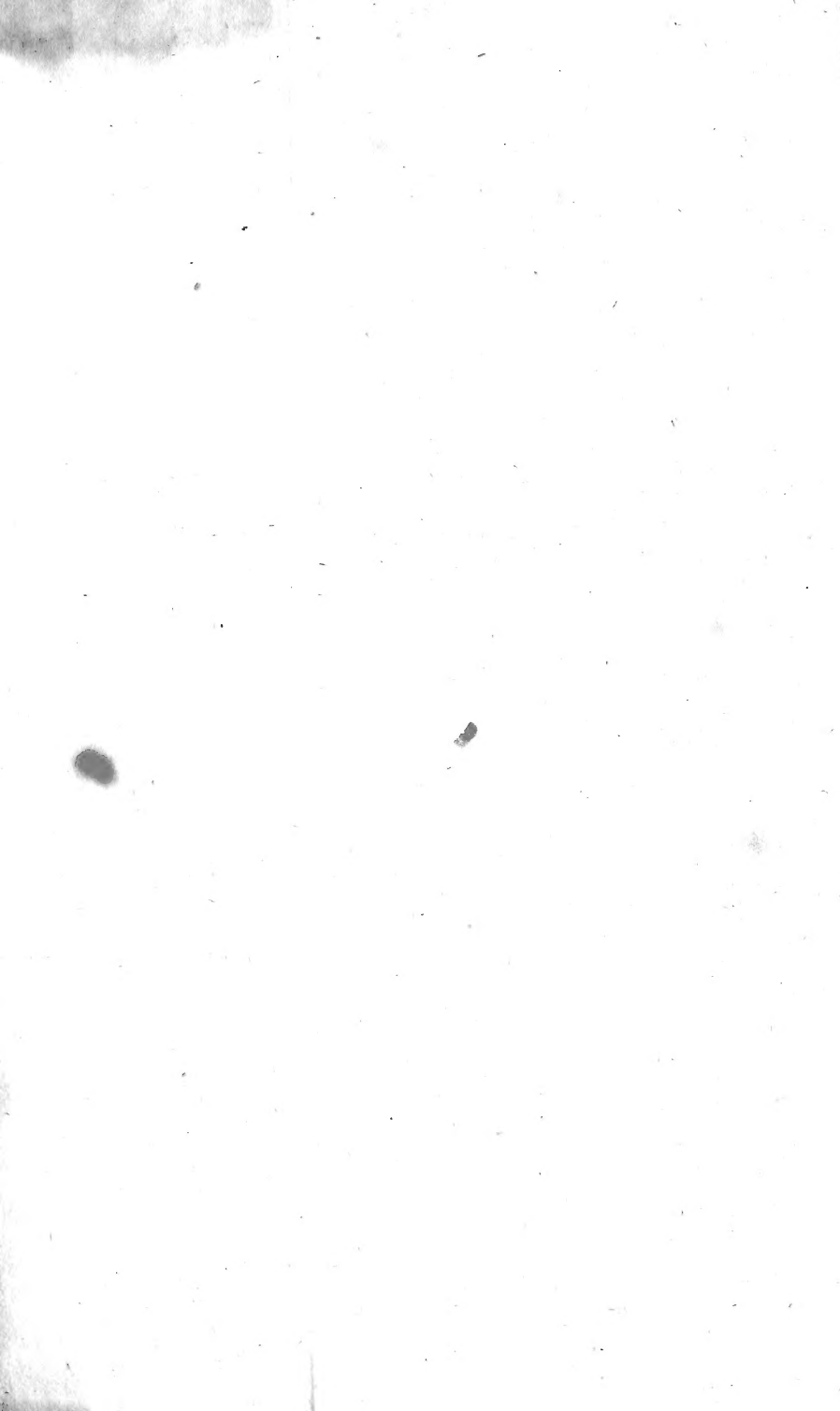
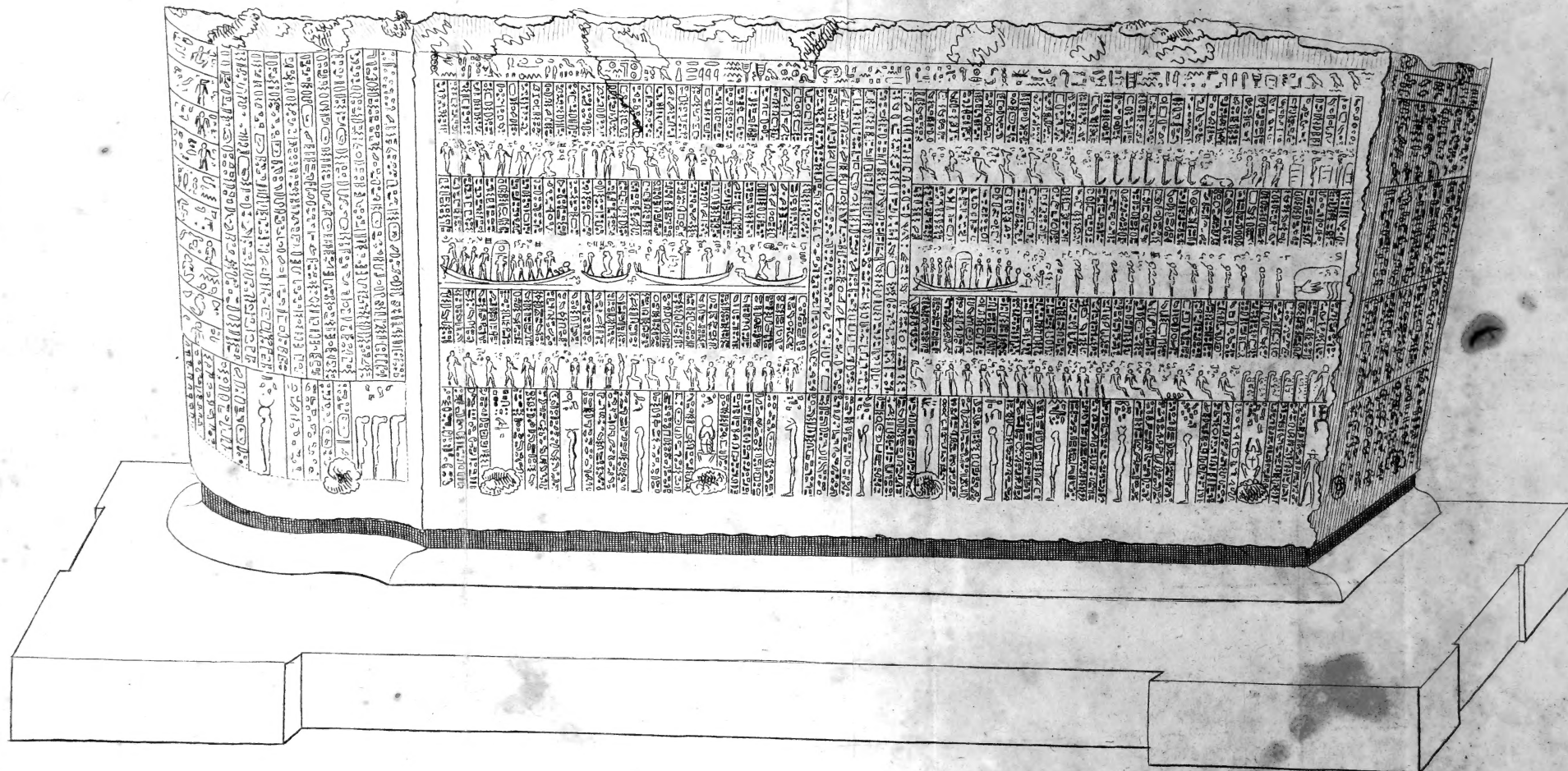


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SARCOPHAGUS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.



THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;

OR,
BRITISH REGISTER:

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS, ANECDOTES, &c.

POETRY.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.

REVIEW OF THE FINE ARTS.

REVIEW OF ENGLISH, AND FRENCH LITERATURE.

ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.

REGISTER OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

VOL. XXVII.

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MEMORANDUM



THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 181.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1809.

[1 of VOL. 27.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS of LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU, addressed to MRS. (MISS) ANNE JUSTICE, upon the PAVEMENT, YORK.

Printed from the ORIGINALS.

I'M sure, dear Nanny, you'll excuse my silence this bout: this last fortnight has been wholly taken up in receiving visits of congratulation upon my brother's wedding. My new sister is to passe the summer in the house with me, so you may be sure I shall have very little time to my selfe. I am perfectly ignorant of the marriage you mean, and so dull I can't guess the name of the lord whose character you say is so good. If you are not at Scofton this summer, I must despair of seeing you. I fancy about the latter end of this month we shall be going into Nottinghamshire. I writ to Mrs. B. three or four posts ago, and told her I heard she was going to be married; and gave her good advice, to forget Mr. Vane and take the first lover her relations propos'd to her—pray write me word if she follows it. I allwaies wish her very well. The small-pox rages dreadfully, and has carry'd off several people here: that, and the heat of the weather, makes me wish myselfe in the country. My eyes are something better, for I was not able to write for a good while; but they are still weak, and make me, sooner than I otherwise would, tell you, that I am, dear Nanny,

Your's to serve you.

June 5.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

Ay, ay, as you say, my dear, men are vile inconstant toads. Mr. Vane could never write with the brisk air if he had any sorrow in his heart; however, the letter is really pritty, and gives me a good opinion of his understanding, tho' none of his fidelity; I think they seldom go together. You are much in the right not to undeceive Mrs. B. I would not have her know any thing to vex her, as such a piece of news needs must. Poor lady!—but she's happy in being more discreet than I could be. On the other

hand, I could beat Mr. Vane, as much a pritty gentleman as I hear he is. I'll swear, by his letter, he seems to have more mind to rival Mr. Crotchrode than break his heart for Mrs. B.

I shall neither see dear Mrs. Justice, nor any of my north country friends, this year. I'm got into the west, over the hills and far away. Here is nothing to be lik'd that I can find; every thing in the same mode and fashion as in the days of king Arthur and the knights of the round table. In the hall, a great shovel board table and antick suits of armour; the parlor furnish'd with right reverend turky work chairs and carpets; and for books, the famous History of Amadis de Gaul, and the Book of Martyrs, with wooden cuts; and for company, not a mortal man but the parson of the parish, some fourscore or thereabouts: you know I was never a violent friend to the cloth, but I must make a virtue of necessity, and talk to him or nobody. This is the present posture of my affairs, which you must own very dismal. Times may mend; there is nothing sure, but that

I am your's.

Direct for me at West-Dean. to be left at Mr. Foulks, a coffee-house, at the Three Lions, in Salisbury, Wiltshire.

The paper I mention'd is very long, and I don't know whether you'll think it worth postage; but if you persist in desiring it, I'll send it you.

June 14.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

NOTHING could be more obliging than so quick a return to my letter, and sending what I enquired for. I pity your poor Strephon, and guesse what effect such a letter must make on your heart. I like of all things his manner of writing, and am sorry all your wishes are not successful. Mr. V—— has been a great dissembler if it breaks off of his side; but 'tis hard to distinguish false love from true. The poor lady is in a sweet pickle; and I am so good-natured to be sorry for all people who have misfortunes, especially of that kind which I think the most touch-

ing. I would to God I was with you reading the *Atantis*! I know the book, and 'twould be a vast pleasure to me to read some of the stories with you, which are really very pritty; some part of *Eleonora's* I like mightily, and all *Diana's*, which is the more moving because 'tis all true. If you and I was together now we should be very good company, for I'm in a very pritty garden with a book of charming verses in my hand. I don't know when we shall see Mrs. B. but when we do come into that country, is it quite impossible for you to stay a week or so with us? I only hint this, for I know people's inclinations must submit to their conveniencys; only tell me how far it may be possible on your side, and then I'll endeavour it on mine; though a thousand things may happen to make it impossible as to my part. You know you should be allways welcome to me, and 'tis none of my fault if I don't see you.

Remember your promise concerning the letters.

To Mrs. Ann Justice, at York.

YES, yes, my dear, here is woods, and shades, and groves, in abundance. You are in the right on't; 'tis not the place, but the solitude of the place, that is intolerable. 'Tis a horrid thing to see nothing but trees in a wood, and to walk by a purling stream to ogle the gudgeons in it. I'm glad you continue your inclination to reading; 'tis the most improving and most pleasant of all employments, and helps to wear away many melancholy hours. I hear from some Nottinghamshire people, that Mrs. B. is not at all concern'd at the breaking off her match. I wonder at her courage if she is not, and at her prudence in dissembling it if she is. Prudent people are very happy. 'Tis an exceeding fine thing, that's certain; but I was born without it, and shall retain to my day of death the humour of saying what I think; therefore you may believe me, when I protest I am much mortify'd at not seeing the North this year, for a hundred and fifty reasons; amongst the rest, I should have been heartily glad to have seen my Lord Holderness. In this hideous country 'tis not the fashion to visit; and the few neighbours there are keep as far from one another as ever they can. The diversion here is walking; which indeed are very pritty all about the house; but then you may walk two mile without meeting a living creature but a few straggling cows. We have been here near this month, and seen but one visitor, and

her I never desire to see again, for I never saw such a monster in my life.

I am very sorry for your sore eyes. By this time I hope all's over, and you can see as well as ever. Adieu, my dear. When you drink tea with Mrs. B. drink my health, and do me the justice to believe I wish my self with you.

July 7.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

I AM very glad you divert yourself so well. I endeavour to make my solitude as agreeable as I can. Most things of that kind are in the power of the mind: we may make ourselves easy, if we cannot perfectly happy. The news you tell me very much surprizes me. I wish Mrs. B. extremely well, and hope she designs better for her self than a stolen wedding, with a man who (you know) we have reason to believe not the most sincere lover upon earth; and since his estate is in such very bad order, I am clearly of your opinion, his best course would be to the army, for I suppose six or seven thousand pound (if he should get that with his mistress) would not set him up again, and there he might possibly establish his fortune, at least better it, and at worst be rid of all his cares. I wonder all the young men in England don't take that method; certainly the most profitable as well the noblest. I confess I cannot believe Mrs. B. so imprudent to keep on any private correspondence with him. I much doubt her perfect happiness if she runs away with him. I fear she will have more reason than ever to say there is no such thing. I have just now received the numbers of the great lottery which is drawing: I find my self (as yet) among the unlucky; but, thank God, the great prize is not come out, and there's room for hopes still. Prithce, dear child, pray heartily for me. If I win, I don't question (in spite of all our disputes) to find my self perfectly happy. My heart goes very much pit-a-pat about it; but I've a horrid ill bodeing mind, that tells me I shan't win a farthing. I should be very very glad to be mistaken in that case. I hear Mrs. B. has been at the Spaw. I wonder you don't mention it. Adieu, my dear. Pray make no more excuses about long letters, and believe your's never seem so to me.

August 7.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

I AM glad dear Mrs. Ellys finds so much happynesse in the state she has enter'd into. I wish Mrs. B. had been

so happy to have so pritty a place, joy'n'd with so pritty a gentleman as all the world calls Mr. Vane. She dines here to-day with her family. I intend to rally her about Sir William. She is a good-natur'd young woman, and I heartily wish she may find (if that can be) a recompence for the disappointment she has met with in this rouling world. Every mortal has their share; and tho' I persist in my notions of happynesse, I begin to believe nobody ever yet experienced it. What think you? My present entertainment is riding, which I grow very fond of, and endeavour to lay up a stock of good health, the better to endure the fatigues of life. I hope you are situated in an agreeable place, and good air. You know me, and that I wish you all sorts of pleasures; the world affords few, but such as they are, dear Mrs. Ellys, may you enjoy them all.

Sept. 10.

To Mrs. Ellys, at Beverly, Yorkshire.

THE Lord save us! what wretches are men! I know that Lord Castlecomare intimately well, and have been very gay in his company. That 'tis possible there should be so inhumane a creature! I pity the poor young lady to the last degree. A man must have a compound of ill-nature, barbarousnesse, and inhumanity, to be able to do such an action. I cannot believe there are many would be guilty of it. I could declaim four hours upon this subject—'tis something highly ingrateful and perfidious. I know several Lord Castlecomare has made love to, but should have never believ'd him, or any man, so utterly void of all tenderness and compassion. Had them men women to their mothers! I can hardly believe it. I am of your mind, the young lady is happy if she dies. If he sent her some ratsbane in a letter, 'tis all the kindness he can now do, all the recompence he can now make her. I don't question but there are some of our own sex inhumane enough to make a jest of her misfortunes. Especially being a beauty, the public mark of malice, next to plunging people into misery (as that barbarous Lord Castlecomare has done) the greatest piece of ill-nature is insulting them under it. Chiefly those ruin'd for love, perhaps ensnar'd by vows and undone by too much credulity, I alwaies pity the unhappy, without strictly looking into their merit, however their misfortunes come; when they are unfortunate they deserve compassion: and 'tis my maxim never to ridicule the frailties of

the wretched of my own sex. You have done me a sensible pleasure in writeing an account of your own affairs; and I desire to know how they proceed; and depend upon it your interests cannot be indifferent to me. If you like Mr. Heber I advise you to take him, if the match is agreeable to your relations. We must do something for the world; and I don't question but your own good humour and his love will make you very happy. 'Tis more prudent to marry to money with nothing else, than every thing else without money, for there's nothing so hard to come by; but that is not your case, since Mr. Heber has money and is agreeable too.—What would you have more?—Prithee, dear child, don't stand in your own light, and let your next letter be sign'd, A. Heber.

Pray tell me the name of that unfortunate young lady whom you and I pity so much.

Sept. 22.

To Mrs. A. Justice, at York.

I WISH heartily for the successe of your affair, because I wish heartily for every thing that pleases you. I agree with you, there is no misfortune so uneasy as uncertainty; and I had rather be sure of never having my wishes, than be perpetually tossing between hope and fear. I pity poor Mrs. Ridsdale, and am glad her family has so just a sense of her misfortunes, not to encrease 'em by ill usage. If my Lord Castlecomare had any small remains of honesty or good-nature, he would marry her. I am surprised she has no relation that has spirit enough to take a public revenge for a public affront; though no revenge can come up to the nature of the injury. If I was in the poor lady's lamentable case, instead of crying and sighing in a chimney corner, wasting tears and breath to no purpose, I would e'en pluck up a stout heart, go to London, and—poyson him—that's all. Out of an excess of humanity, I would not poyson all his family; his uncles and aunts should rest in peace; but I don't think she can do less in honour: and if I was she, I should be overjoy'd to be hang'd upon such an occasion, for I think she has no farther busynesse in this world.

I am sorry you can't go to Scoffton, for I pity the poor young woman's melancholy there extremely, and know no company more proper to chase it away than that of my dear Nanny, who has a most constant well-wisher in me.

October 25.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

You are very happy, dear Nanny, and I'll swear I think you are very wise. People have uneasinesses enough in this world that they can't help, and therefore they ought to help all they can. I hope Mrs. B. follows these prudent maxims, and am glad to hear she is forgetting all former disquiets. A new fire always fetches out an old one—and one may learn that from a burnt finger—and, as you say, there is no medicine like it. I stay in the country longer than I intended, for fear of that confounded distemper the small-pox, which happens to be next door to our house in London. I commend you mightily for not thinking of coming; for tho' this world is a ridiculous impertinent place, yet, as long as one lives in it, one must conform to the humours of other people: and tho' I persist, and shall do to my dying day, in asserting that perfect happiness may be in this life, yet I hardly believe any body has ever found it yet; but I commend you, all wise people, make the best of a bad bargain; if one's gone, ne're keep a pother, get another, get another—'tis the best advice in the world. I hope to see you next summer, and then we'll talk over old storys again. I don't think you to be much lamented for not coming to town, (except you had some particular reason for't), for really I have had experience of both, and if you'll take my judgment, was I to chuse for alwaies, I should prefer a country life, not out of a romantick fancy, but pure reflection on which is happiest. Every body goes out of mourning this Christmas, and the grand affair of cloaths employs all the tongues and fingers of womankind. When I'm in London (if you desire it) you shall have as exact an account as I can give of the dresse of the head, number of ribands, and cut of the manteau a la mode, tho' one milliner is worth ten of me at those nicetys; lazynesse and carelessness making great part of my compound; the first of these, at this minute, has so much power, as to make my pen drop out of my hand before I have told you how much I am your's.

Direct your next to London, for 'tis to be hop'd I shall be there by that time.

Dec. 27.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, at York.

I HOPE, dear Nanny, you do not think I forget you; but I'll swear this town is such a place, and one is so hurry'd about, 'tis with vast difficulty I can get pen, ink, and paper; and perhaps when they are

all in readynesse, whip, there comes some impertinent visitor or another and puts all into confusion again. So that—you must forgive me—that's the short on't. I am heartily sorry for the misfortunes of Oroonoko, and hope he'll find as much mercy in the court of heaven as in the court marshall. As to dresse, 'tis divided into partys: all the high church ladies affect to wear heads in imitation of the steeples, and on their muffs roses exactly like those in the parsons' hats. On the other side, the low party (of which I declare my selfe) wear little low heads and long ribands to their muffs. This a full account of the important busynesse dress, which is at present much talk'd of against the birth-night, where every body is endeavouring to outshine the other. The town is very full, and diversion more follow'd than ever I knew it. I am invited to a ball to-night. I believe I shall dance with some of the same company I did at Mrs. Banks's. Now we talk of Mrs. Banks, pray does the match go on, or is it only a false report? The best way to make sure of an old lover, is certainly to engage to a new one. I wish her extremely well, as I dare say you do, and hope next summer we shall see her again. I long mightily to see dear Nottinghamshire, and dear Nanny, who has a most faithfull friend of me.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, at York.

LET me die, my dear, and all that, if I have been so well pleas'd since I came to London as with your two letters. 'Tis true, I'm often diverted, and sometimes pleas'd, but never happy. You know these distinctions are just, tho' they may sound odly. Don't mistake me, child: pray love Mr. Crotchode, he has wit, and a man of wit cannot be a villain.

I have sent you a knot by the Mansfield carrier, and am your very humble servant.

January.

To Mrs. Justice, Scofton, Nottinghamshire.

I HAVE got a cursed cold, that lies so consumedly in my head (I suppose you'll hear how I got it) I can't write such a letter as I wou'd do, if I had my eyes I wou'd write a better—take the will for the deed my dear. I congratulate your good fortune. Would to God, John may be as lucky to me. You need not fear I should forget Friday; though I knock my head against the wall every time I think on't, and curse my stars, that never sends me an inclination without

out a disappointment. Well, I hope we shall meet again at Scoffton—it can be for no long time—half a day is very short; but however it is better than nothing, and that will be soon.

I don't mention your accident: you may suppose I am sorry for your fright, and glad of your 'scape.

'Tis a cursed condition of humanity, we have long entire weeks to give to melancholy, and so few fleeting minutes to pleasure.

To Mrs. Justice, York.

KNOWING experimentally, my dear, the plague of sore eyes, I'm sure you will think it sufficient excuse for not sooner condoling with you for the losse of your mother, which I am truly and heartily sorry for, as I am for any thing that gives you trouble. The greatest I have is the weakness of my sight, which is enough of all conscience. I have sat a good while in a dark room, and am indeed not now in a condition of writing; but could not be any longer without letting you hear from me. Diversions are none to me at my present; and my miserable eyes take from me all the recreations of my life, both in company and solitude. I wish you may be at Scoffton some part of this summer, for I dare say we shall be in that country, and then I may have the pleasure of seeing you again, which you know will be much to my satisfaction. I am afraid you'll hardly be able to read this; but indeed I hardly see what I write, and my eyes water so, I must conclude; but I hope that won't hinder you from writing to me soon, since 'tis none of my fault I did not write sooner, or don't write more now.

August.

To Mrs. Ann Justice, York.

You see I follow my orders, and write what I have to say in a bit that may be burnt without questions. I am glad of the happiness of the couple you know, but have malice enough to wish it deferred till we came to be witnesses: tho' I reckon my self in part there since you are, and am overjoy'd at your obliging promise of an account of all passages. You never was in the wrong in your life but in one thing, and that is asking my pardon for a freedom that pleases and obliges me beyond all things. I hope they are to live at Mr. Banks; and that you'll stay all summer. I saw a very pretty northern gentleman t'other day: he was talking in great commendations of York. I ask'd him if he knew one

Miss Justice there? He assur'd me he did, and said a thousand pretty things of you. Good buy te'e my dear, I wish you all the happiness you wish yourself, and that you may be perfectly, perfectly so; and let people say what they will, that is possible. I am going to day upon a pleasant expedition, and will give an account of it in my next. The miller told the queen, her majesty should be in great danger of drowning in December, whereat her majesty laugh'd very much, and was pleas'd to call him a blockhead, and say she should never be in danger of drowning, because she should never travel; but she has writ us word, that, going to Nottingham, the chaise overturn'd in a deep ditch full of water, and she very narrowly escap'd with her life, which confirms us in the opinion of his being a conjuror. I wish to God he was, for then—you know.

You are a very generous friend, to be as much pleased with Mrs. Banks's wedding as if it was your own; and I am not less obliged to you for your kind wishes about the lottery. I wonder you don't think of putting in yourself: a thousand pounds per annum is worth trying for, though the odds be never so great. Prithee do, my dear, imagine to yourself, how agreeable a surprize 'twill be to have so large an estate, to come to London in your own coach and six horses, be the celebrated toast of the town, and at last make some true lover happy, to the utter disappointment of all fortune-hunters, who would almost stifle you with their troublesome assiduities. These shining ideas, if I was in your place, would persuade me to venture a ticket or two. My prospect is very different: if I win I intend to retire out of the crowd I am in; my particular pleasure would be, in despising the censure of fools, and shutting the doors upon three parts of my acquaintance, who should never see me afterwards. I would no longer visit the Dutchesse of Fiddlefaddle, for fear of being called rude, and go regularly to my Lady Tattle's visiting night, to avoid being the subject of her malice. In short, I would shew all that sincerity so natural to me, and keep no company out of fear, nor cringe to detestable prudes to acquire a reputation. I would live (you won't believe it)—but I would live in the country. I would have a little neat house, which nobody should enter that did not in some degree enter into my heart too. I would be always my own, or people's that I thought part of my self.—This

scene

scene delights me; though I fear, like all my other pleasing ideas, 'twill vanish into air, and leave me, as I was, but still your's.

Jan. 31.

To Mrs. Justice, Scofflon, Nottinghamshire.

I AM very glad you continue in your belief that perfect happiness is not (as some wildly think it) a chimæra: tho' I never met any body told me they had it, that does not deter my pursuit of it, nay even hopes. The blessed lottery was open'd this day. There is a crowd at the Bank; there is no approaching within half a mile of it. The Earl of Pembroke puts in three thousand pounds, and all the world talks of nothing else; so I suppose they all hope at least to add considerably to their happiness, if not attain it, by that means. I write to Mrs. Banks this very day, so you'll see in her letter what reports I have heard concerning her matrimony. The undertaking I spoke of (like most undertakings) was not half so pleasant in the action as in the prospect; it was much such another as the nuller's, but not half so satisfactory. The pretended fortune-teller was so ignorant as to take my sister for the elder, and several other absurdities, which provok'd me to an utter contempt of all those creatures and their ridiculous predictions. My sister is very well recovered, and we go to the play to-night. Lord Chamberlain danced last night at Lady Hyde's, where there was a vast deal of company. You do me wrong in fancying I should be weary of the length of your's; I'll assure you I think them the more obliging. The knots begin their journey to-day; I'm afraid you have thought of them so long they won't answer your expectations. Pray do me the favour to wear it at Miss Banks' wedding, if 'tis not yet over. I never think of the solemnity without wishing myself at it; but I won't be so ill-natur'd to Mr. Vane to wish it delay'd till spring; tho' I hope you'll stay till that time. I fancy we shall come down about May: whenever I do, all the diversions I leave here will not give me so much regret, as the seeing my agreeable country friends will pleasure.

Jan. 16.

To Mrs. Justice, at Scofflon,
Nottinghamshire.

You are infinitely obliging. I pretend no value in my letters, but they come from a heart very much devoted to your service. If you hear I have the lot (as I beseech heaven I may) you will hear

in a few posts afterwards that I desire your company. You observe just, there is no charm like liberty, and liberty is never in a crowd; there is a vast, a solid pleasure, in having one's time at one's own disposal, and not to be ty'd up to the forms that are more troublesome than servitude; a servant has nobody to please but his master; we that live in the world, have all the world—every creature is free to be both our judge and accuser. What a happiness then to be out of the hurry, to pass the days unheeded, without the malicious remarks of formal prudes, or the insipid raileries of envious coquettes. I infinitely approve your generous resolution of making Mr. — (for I suppose you mean him) happy. I cannot suppose you so unfortunate as you fancy your self. Prithce try—who would not venture for eternal happiness?—perfect happiness—tho' Miss Banks will allow of no such thing. Pray ask her the question again, a week after her wedding: I'll be hang'd if she does not look down and cry, she's perfectly happy. 'Tis a strange cruelty in my fortune, that I am not to be at that charming solemnity. If it was some awkward disagreeable place, I'm sure I should be there, tho' I study'd all ways and means to avoid it. But destiny cannot be struggled with; and 'tis fit for me, upon many occasions, to make use of the admirable proverb, "Make the best of a bad bargain." This consideration makes me move up and down town, and endeavour to make my life pass as tolerably as I can. The Gazette, I suppose, has told you of the magnificent bail of Count Turucca: there was a great many masqueraders—the two Mr Molesworths was some of the most galant there, one dress'd like a Dutch skipper, and the other in a suit trim'd with green and gold, and made themselves very remarkable by their fine dancing. But Mr. D'Arcie every way excelled all the rest: he was like a shepherd, but so shining with jewels, so neat, so lovely, he surpriz'd and charm'd every body. Good buy to'e my dear—if the bell did not ring I would write out my paper.

To Mrs. Justice, at Scofflon,
Nottinghamshire.

You are very obliging, my dear. Of all things I like your lover's letter, gay, kind, and airy, as you say he is in his conversation. People say he is very handsome; his stile shews he has wit and gaiety. These are very fine charming qualifications, but consider my dear

—Ere

—'Ere your heart be quite resign'd,
Forget he's fair, and think upon his mind.

There is a question—Can a handsome well-bred young fellow be constant?—You're a better judge of this than I am; but by my truly I think there is a list of more good qualities than ever fell to one mortal's share; but if any body can fix the inconstant animal man, I will suppose it in your power.

I have been ready to hang my self, to think I shan't be at Miss Banks' wedding. Since I can't, prithee do you what I would do in your case—you know what I mean—put off your shoes and—write me the history of all the whole affair, without disguise, from the Yes pronounced in church, to the soft No, which signifies Yes, in the bedchamber. Lord, Lord, what would I give to be with you, and rattle away a night or two, as your lover says. Ha! my dear maid of honour, we'd dance, and talk, and sing, and be as merry, if not so well pleas'd, as the bride; the bride, and thereby hangs

the tale. I hope she is well. I have writ to her this post; but did not tell her you gave me the information, because I did not positively know whether you'd care she should be told it or no. Sweet soul, your humble servant.

I would fill this side, but the post bell rings.

To Mrs. Anne Justice, York.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE prizes offered by the Smithfield Club*, for the best fat cattle, sheep and pigs, were this year left to the decision of Mr. William Walker, of Wools-thorp, Lincolnshire; Mr. William Watkins, of Brinsop, Herefordshire; and Mr. John Roper, of Potter's Pury, Buckinghamshire; who considered the following to have improved the most in flesh and fatness, for the quantity and kind of food consumed by each respectively, when due allowance had been made for age, labour performed, and other circumstances, viz.

PRIZE OXEN AND COWS.		Beef.	Loose Fat.	Hide & Horns.	Head.	Feet.	Blood.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mr. Samuel Chandler's pied Herefordshire Ox, worked more than two years, and fed on hay, turnips, and oil-cakes							
Mr. Edward Anger's dark red Sussex Ox, worked two years and three-quarters, and fed on hay and oil-cakes		1360	146	122	56	28	74
Mr. Martin Webber's red, curled, Devonshire Steer, worked three years, and fed on hay and oil-cakes		1130	120	91	35	21	82
Mr. Martin Webber's red wide-horned Devonshire Ox, not worked, fed on hay and turnips		1152	195	96	35½	24	70
Mr. Samuel Chandler's dark red Herefordshire Ox, fed on grass and hay		1532	217	126	56	34	64
Mr. Samuel Brook's dark dun Scotch Ox, fed on grass and hay		760	108	86	31	20	58½
Mr. John Westcar's dark red Herefordshire Cow, which had borne three calves		1000	120	79	27	21	—
PRIZE SHEEP.		Mutton & Head.	Loose Fat.	Skins &c.	Blood.	Entrails &c.	Weight Alive.
	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Rev. Thomas Plaskett's three 1-year-old new Leicester Wethers, (travelled 120 miles in May last), fed on grass, cole, and cabbages	1	90	12	19½	7	19½	148
	2	110	8½	19	9½	17	164
	3	92	12	17½	4½	16	142
Mr. Thomas Moore's three 2-year-old new Leicester Wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1	151	17½	18½	5½	15½	208
	2	147	14½	20½	6½	16½	205
	3	139	16½	16½	7½	18½	195
The Duke of Bedford's three 1-year-old South-Down Wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips.	1	98	19	12	—	8½	—
	2	96	17	13	—	9½	—
	3	95	17	13	—	9	—
Mr. Henry King's, jun. three 2-year-old South-Down Wethers, fed on grass only	1	100	14½	14	8	11½	148
	2	103	12	12	7	11	145
	3	109	17	12½	7	12½	158

PRIZE PIGS.	Pork & Head. lb.	Loose Fat. lb.	Feet. lb.	Liver. lb.	Entrails &c. lb.	Weight Alive. lb.
Mr. John Road's 12½ months old black and white Berkshire Sow Pig, fed on skimmed milk and four bushels of barley meal -	361	51½	2½	4½	—	—
Mr. John Hassard's 11 months old white half-bred China and Suffolk Pig, fed on 3lb. of barley-meal and 2lb. of potatoes daily, with skimmed milk, for the last three months -	296	29	2	12	26	365

The Smithfield club have recently offered fifteen prizes, amounting to 210 guineas, to be adjudged at their next show, Dec. the 15th, viz. for large oxen which have worked two years at least, and eaten no corn, five prizes, for as many distinct breeds, each of twenty guineas; for oxen which need not have worked, but must be fed without corn or oil-cake, three prizes amounting to 40 guineas: for fat cows that have borne three calves at the least 10 guineas; for long woolled-wether sheep, one and two years old, two prizes of 10 guineas each; for short woolled wether sheep, one and two years old, two prizes of 10 guineas each; and for pigs, under two, and under one year old, two prizes of ten guineas each. The particulars of these prizes, with printed forms of the certificates, required, with each animal to entitle it to be shown, may be had of Mr. Mitchel, No. 7, Cloth-Fair, near Smithfield-Market.

It may be acceptable to some of your readers to be informed, that the Smithfield club consists at present of 225 members, including most of the noble and distinguished patrons of agriculture, and the rural arts in the British dominions, the number of which is rapidly increasing: his grace the Duke of Bedford is the president; Sir John Seabright and Sir John Warrington are the stewards. The meetings are usually held at Freemason's Tavern for transacting business; the subscription is one guinea per annum, and the number is unlimited. The great object this club has in view, is to excite emulation and competition among breeders and graziers, for ascertaining and adopting those breeds of animals, which will attain early and perfect maturity, with the least quantities of food, to the exclusion of coarse and unprofitable animals, objects in which themselves and the public are alike interested.

Yours, &c.

J. FAREY, *Secretary.*
Westminster, Jan. 16th, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

JUSTLY indignant as your correspondent Mr. Cumberland seems to be on the subject of his letter, which was published in your Magazine for July last, it appears to me that there is another subject incidentally hinted at in that letter of lasting and infinite importance to mankind: and, I think, in its consequences, more to be deprecated than that of which Mr. C. complains. The subject to which I allude, is the design of many persons in this country of teaching the lower classes of the community to read, but *not* to write. The only plausible argument that I have heard in defence of such an illiberal mode of education is, *that by teaching the lower classes of the community to write, you push up out of its sphere, a greater portion of the body politic than there is room for it, in a given situation, to contain; and, consequently, ignorance is preferable to knowledge, in this instance at least.* As, from my sphere of observation, there seems to be great reason to apprehend, that the opinion is gaining ground, and as it has been recommended from high authority to restrain the negroes from *writing*, in order to make a partition wall between them and the whites; who knows, but that this same partition wall, this insurmountable barrier, might not find advocates sufficient to set it up on *this* side the Atlantic; and, that, at some future period, the night of ignorance might not once more lay its ebony wand on the human mind.

The subject is, Sir, I am persuaded, of great moment, and I trust that your ingenious correspondents will favor the public with a lance or two, in order to accomplish the destruction of the many-headed hydra.

Yours, &c.

JAS. JENNINGS.

Huntshill, Dec. 4th, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS at CARLISLE.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
	High	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.	Inches.		W.	E.
									S.W.	N.E.
								S & S. E.	N. & N. W.	
January- - -	50	17	37.4	30.50	28.74	29.704	2.10	24	23	8
February - - -	52	24	37,	30.86	29.20	30.07	1.57	14	15	14
March- - - -	51	27	37.43	30.54	29.55	30.20	.20	8	5	26
April - - - -	56	25	41.51	30.28	28.82	29.82	1.20	20	13	17
May - - - - -	72	47	55.4	30.23	29.44	29.86	2.86	22	21	10
June - - - - -	76	48	59,	30.34	29.60	29.96	.82	13	29	11
July - - - - -	84	46	64,	30.23	29.60	29.951	3.90	13	16	15
August - - - -	71	40	61.2	30.27	29.37	29.838	4.48	17	23	8
September- - -	67	30	53.92	30.36	29.38	29.842	1.84	17	16	14
October - - - -	53	31	43.92	30.43	28.77	29.632	3.95	21	22	9
November- - -	57	25	41.46	30.40	28.76	29.82	3.06	13	13	17
December. - -	52	17	36.53	30.35	28.93	29.804	1.88	20	13	18
Annual Mean.			47.4	Annual	mean.	29.875	27.86	202	192	167
							Total.	Tot.	Tot.	Tot.

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle, during the Year 1808.

JANUARY. The weather for the first nine days of this month, was, for the season, unusually mild and pleasant. The remainder was very changeable, when frost and snow, and storms of wind and rain, occurred alternately. On the 10th, 13th, 14th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, the wind was extremely violent.

FEBRUARY was mild, wet, and stormy, till the 7th, when we had a settled frost, accompanied with light falls of snow till the 15th, at which time snow lay very deep in the surrounding country, and all the mountains in this neighbourhood were perfectly white. The remainder of the month was fair, and uncommonly pleasant. During this latter period, the barometer was remarkably high. On the 24th and 25th, it stood at 30.86. This is the greatest height it has ever been at since the commencement of this register.

MARCH continued very mild and pleasant till the 17th; the weather afterwards was cold, with frosty nights, strong winds, and light showers of snow. The barometer, during the last thirteen days of the preceding month, and twenty-eight of this, was constantly above thirty inches. No rain fell here this month: that which appears in the table (two-tenths) is melted snow.

APRIL. The weather during the greater

part of this month was most unseasonably cold, with frequent heavy falls of snow, which sometimes amounted to upwards of three inches in depth. In the latter part of this month all the surrounding mountains were clothed in white. The first appearance of swallows here this year was on the 19th.

MAY. The mild and pleasant weather, accompanied with refreshing rains, which prevailed during this month, made an agreeable and rapid change in the aspect of the fields and woodlands, when, at the end of the month, vegetation and foliage was as forward as it has generally been in the same season of preceding years. In the former part of the month thunder was frequently heard at a distance; on the 5th it was accompanied with a heavy shower of extremely large hail.

JUNE was not marked by any particular meteorological occurrence; the weather was, on the whole, very dry and bright, and the temperature rather higher than that of the same month of many preceding years.

JULY. The distinguishing feature of this month is its high temperature, which was generally experienced in every part of the kingdom: the hottest days here were the 12th and 14th, the thermometer on the former day was 82 degrees at four o'clock P. M. on the latter 84 degrees at two o'clock P. M. and 64 degrees, the

temperature for the whole month, is the highest ever observed here. The weather continued very fine and brilliant till the 19th. During the remainder of this month we had much distant thunder accompanied with heavy rains. In the afternoon of the 25th rain descended in such torrents that in the space of an hour and a half it amounted to about 2 inches in depth.

AUGUST continued very sultry, wet, and gloomy, till the 11th. The remainder of the month was chiefly fair and brilliant and exceedingly favourable for the harvest. In the evening of the 21st at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock, observed a large and beautiful meteor in the S. E. fall perpendicular to the earth: its apparent diameter about 7 minutes, perfectly round; colour, a brilliant white, and without any train or coruscation: it was visible for about six seconds. In the afternoon of the 31st we were visited by a most dreadful flash of lightning, which appeared to be a complete sheet of fire; it was instantaneously succeeded by a loud and appalling crack of thunder, exactly similar, but incomparably more loud than the report of a musket; the lightning struck some buildings in the environs of this city, one of which was set on fire, but by a timely discovery was soon extinguished. Some windows were broken, and other trifling damage sustained, but fortunately nothing very serious happened.

SEPTEMBER. The weather during the greater part of this month was unusually fine. The harvest finished in this district about the middle of this month, and never perhaps was there known a more favourable season for securing the crops than that which is past. In the latter part of the month, the nights were frosty, when on the mornings of the 28th and 29th ice of considerable thickness was observed, at which time many of the surrounding mountains were capped with snow, and winter may be said to have already commenced its reign.

OCTOBER was on the whole remarkably cold for the season, the mean temperature (43.92) is lower than that of the same month of many preceding years: yet the weather was frequently bright and pleasant, particularly in the former part of the month. On the 14th, 20th, 25th, and 26th, the wind was very violent; on the 25th it was accompanied with a heavy fall of rain, which made the rivers here overflow their banks and adjoining grounds to a very great extent.

During this month, the surrounding mountains were generally patched with snow. The hirundines continued in flocks in this district till the 4th of this month, and some stragglers were seen as late as the 13th. These sojourners appeared very inactive for about three weeks previous to their departure.

NOVEMBER continued remarkably dry, mild, and pleasant till the 16th, during which period no rain fell, excepting a light shower on the 5th. The latter part of the month was chiefly wet. The 16th, 17th, 21st, 29th, and 30th, were rather stormy. On the 17th, thunder was heard at a distance. On the morning of the 29th the fields in the neighbourhood of this city were whitened with snow for the first time this season.

DECEMBER. The weather during the former half of this month was drizzling, moist, and gloomy. On the morning of the 17th some heavy showers of snow fell, accompanied with a very strong wind, which at mid-day shifted from the S. W. to the N. when the thermometer fell suddenly from 34 degrees to 26 degrees; we then had a remarkably intense frost, with a brisk parching wind till the 21st, when on that morning the thermometer rose from 21 degrees to 33 degrees, in the course of ten minutes, and a mild thaw commenced, but in the evening the frost set in again; on the following morning about three inches depth of snow fell, and the weather continued vacillating between frost and thaw, which rendered the surface of the earth a complete sheet of ice. During the latter part of the month a very great quantity of snow was observed on the surrounding mountains.

The following TABLE exhibits the mean state of the thermometer and barometer, and the quantity of rain for the last eight years at Carlisle.

	Thermometer. Ann. mean	Barometer. Ann. Mean Inches.	Barom. Ann. ran. Inches.	Rain. Ann. quan. Inches.
1801	43.3	29.796	1.78	31.466
1802	47.54	29.817	1.89	28.504
1803	47.456	29.895	2.10	27.52
1804	48.656	29.862	2.02	35.845
1805	47.965	29.859	2.20	26.355
1806	48.914	29.770	2.29	31.54
1807	46.164	29.819	2.01	27.75
1808	47.4	29.875	2.12	27.86
Mean for the whole 8 years	47.8406	29.8366	2.055	29.605

Greatest height of the thermometer, during this period, 85 degrees May 25th, 1807. Least do. 5 degrees January 8, 1804.

Greatest height of the barometer 30.86 Feb. 25th, 1808. Least do. 28.20 January 10th, 1806.

Greatest range of the barometer 2.66 inches.

The thermometer is situated near, but not in contact with, a wall facing the N. E. where there is at all times a free circulation of air; the sun never shines on it, and it is perfectly free from the influence of reflected heat during the times of registering. This place is about seven-teen yards above the level of the sea.

The rain-gauge has an elevation of three yards from the ground.

Yours, &c. WM. PITT.

Carlisle, January 3, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems now so generally understood and allowed that the wealth, prosperity, and independence of Britain must depend in no inconsiderable degree, upon the state of its nautical exertions and marine defence; that the lives of its naval officers and seamen, though always valuable, have in the present times become of the greatest importance to the public welfare. The number of these valuable men that are every year lost to their families and to the state by accidents now EASILY PREVENTED, is much larger than is apprehended by those who are not in the habit of particularly noticing the frequent losses sustained by the upsetting of ships' boats passing to and from the shore.

To ascertain the truth of this melancholy fact, as far as relates to the loss of lives, so afflictive to individuals and so injurious to the state, it is only necessary to refer to the public papers or to the knowledge of the inhabitants of the sea ports. And the fullest assurance that the greater part of these accidents might be PREVENTED, may now be obtained by a reference to the committee of the Humane Society, at Lowestoff, in Suffolk, and the pilots and boatmen of that part of our coast, who can now supply the most satisfactory evidence of the utility of an unimmervible boat, built and launched at that place in November, 1807, by order of the gentlemen of that county, who had previously raised a subscription for that particular purpose, under the direc-

tion of Mr. Lukin* of London, who was a casual resident at Lowestoff during the autumn of that year.

As upwards of twelve months experience has demonstrated to the gentlemen of Lowestoff (what Mr. Lukin's pamphlet on the subject states from his former experience) that boats constructed upon this principle cannot be upset or sunk by any power of wind and water, the following particulars and description of the construction are made public, with the hope of rendering more generally known, the EASY MEANS OF SAVING MANY VALUABLE LIVES: which might certainly be done, if one or two of these boats were built at each of our ports, and every ship furnished with one (at least) in proportion to her size.

Descriptions and Dimensions of the Lowestoff Life-Boat.

	Feet	In.
Length aloft	40	0
—Keel	37	0
Breadth amidships	10	0
Depth	3	6 exclusive of
a movable wash strake		
of	0	8

The form the same as the yawns of that coast; the stern post nearly upright.

External gunwales hollow, forming an oblique section of a parabola with the side of the boat, and projecting nine inches from it on each side: these gunwales are reduced a little in their projection towards their ends, and are first formed by brackets and thin boards, covered at top and bottom with one thickness of good sound cork, and the extremity or apex of the projection having two thicknesses of cork, the better to defend it from any violent blows it may meet with in hard service. The depth of these gunwales from top to bottom was fifteen inches, and the whole covered with very strong canvas, laid on with strong cement to resist the water, and that will not stick to any thing laid upon it.

A false keel of wrought iron three inches deep, made of three bars rivetted together, and bolted under the common keel, which it greatly strengthens, and makes a very essential part of her ballast; being fixed so much below the floor, it has nearly double the power the same weight would have if laid on the floor, and there-

* Mr. Lukin was the inventor of the first life boat ever built in England, and obtained a patent for it in the year 1785.

fore much preferable to any other ballast that can be used for sailing boats.

Thwarts and gang board as usual; three masts and lugg sails, and twelve short oars.

In this state, this boat is much safer than any common boat of the same dimensions, will carry more sail, and bear more weather; but to make it completely unimmovable, empty casks of about twenty-two inches diameter were ranged along withinside the gunwales, lashed firmly to the boat, lying even with the tops of the gunwales, and resting upon brackets fastened to the timbers for that purpose; also two such casks in the head, and two in the stern, and all removable in a short time, if desired; there were also some empty casks placed under the gang-board; these would be an addition to the boat's buoyancy if empty, and an increase to her ballast if full.

Thus equipped, this boat was launched on the 19th of November, in a very squally day. About twenty men were launched in her, most of them pilots or seamen. They ran her immediately from the beach across the Corton sand, in the midst of the breakers, which would have been almost certain destruction to any common sailing boat, as that would have been filled and sunk immediately. They then turned to the southward along the top of the sand to its end; when they tacked and stood to the northward, pulled up the plugs in her bottom, and let in as much water as would come in that way; the water rose very little above the thwarts. With all this water in it, the boat sailed better than without it. The plugs were now put in again, and water poured in by buckets, until it ran over both gunwales; and in this state it was the opinion of those on board that she would have carried sixtymen without sinking, and to upset it is not possible. But it is Mr. Lukin's opinion that more than fifty men should not be taken in when the boat is full of water, and all her casks empty.

It is particularly advisable that all life-boats should be built of the form most approved by the pilots or seamen on the coast where they are to be used; as no one form will suit all shores, and these principles of safety are applicable to every form.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your respectable magazine, to correct a mistake relative to the late Dr. Camp-

bell, principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, which I was surprised to find in Mr. Good's *Life of Dr. Geddes*. In detailing the bigotted opposition, which a bill introduced by Sir George Saville into parliament in 1778, "intended to relieve his majesty's subjects professing the Popish religion from certain penalties and disabilities imposed upon them by an act made in the 11th and 12th of king William" met with in Scotland, Dr. Good adds, "Pamphlets of the most vehement zeal, written in the north, were circulated with all possible industry throughout the south; and amongst these I am much astonished to find one by the late very amiable and learned Dr. Campbell, who was at that time principal of Marischal College, in Aberdeen. It is entitled '*A Vindication of the Opposition to the late intended Bill for the Relief of Roman Catholics in Scotland*.' Now I have before me a pamphlet, published by Dr. Campbell at Aberdeen, in 1779, which breathes a spirit so totally the reverse of what is here attributed to him by Mr. Good, that I must think it impossible that one of an opposite tendency could have been published by him the year before. The pamphlet I allude to, is entitled '*An Address to the People of Scotland upon the Alarms that have been raised in regard to Popery*.' Its design is to recommend a spirit of toleration as the real spirit of Christianity; and the same candour and liberality are conspicuous in this performance, which, Mr. Good allows, appear in his latter works. As it opposed the reigning prejudices, it procured him great obloquy from the common people, who on this account styled him Pope Campbell. The author of the pamphlet, which Dr. Good has seen, cannot therefore, I think, be Dr. Campbell, but he must have been deceived by a similarity of name or something of that kind. This will be more apparent by a few extracts from the pamphlet in my possession, which will evince the candid, enlightened, and Christian principles which filled the mind of its author. It is divided into three chapters—the first explains the doctrine of the gospel in regard to persecution and persecutors. From this chapter I extract the following passage: after having exhibited from the New Testament the unresisting conduct pursued by the apostles in the propagation of Christianity in obedience to the commands, and in imitation of the example of their amiable master, he argues thus: "Is it not most natural to think that a cause will be best supported by the same means, by which

it was founded, and by which it received its first footing in the earth? Ought there not to appear in the servant, some portion, some traces of the spirit of the master? To the dispensation of the gospel, which is the dispensation of grace, mercy, and peace, ought there not to be a suitableness in the methods employed to promote it? Shall we then think of any expedient for defending the cause of Christ, different from those which he himself and his apostles so successfully employed? Nay, it were well, if all that could be said were, that we employ different measures from those employed by them: some of ours, I am afraid, on examination, will be found to be the reverse of their's. Christ engaged by being lovely, we would constrain by being frightful. The former conquers the heart, the latter at most but forces an external and hypocritical compliance, a thing hateful to God, and dishonourable to the cause of his son.

“But, say our opponents in this argument, Popery is a superstition so baneful as not to deserve any favour, especially at the hands of Protestants. Its intolerance to them, and persecuting spirit, if there was nothing else we had to accuse it of, would be sufficient to justify the severest treatment we could give it. This treatment to Papists could not be called persecution, but just retaliation, or the necessary means of preventing perdition to ourselves. I do not say that either Popery or Papists deserve favor from us; on the contrary, I admit the truth of the charge against them, but not the consequence ye would draw from it. Let popery be as bad as it will—call it Beelzebub if you please; it is not by Beelzebub that I am for casting out Beelzebub, but by the spirit of God. We exclaim against Popery, and in exclaiming against it we betray but too manifestly, that we have imbibed of the character, for which we detest it. In the most unlovely spirit of Popery, and with the unhallowed arms of Popery, we would fight against Popery. It is not by such weapons that God hath promised to consume the *man of sin*, but it is by the *breath of his mouth*, that is his *sword*. As for us, though we be often loud enough in our pretensions to faith, our faith is not in his word; we have no faith now in weapons invisible and impalpable, fire and steel suit us a great deal better. Christians in ancient times confided in the divine promises, we in these days confide in acts of parliament. They trusted to the sword of the spirit for the defence of truth and the defeat of error, we trust to the sword of the magistrate. God's promises do well enough, when the

legislature is their surety. But if ye destroy the hedges and the bulwarks which the laws have raised, we shall cry with Israel in the days of Ezekiel, ‘behold our bones are dried, our hope is lost, we are cut off for our parts.’ There is no more security for the true religion. Protestantism is gone! All is lost! We shall all be Papists presently! Shall we never reflect on the denunciation of the prophet: cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord.’ Let me tell those people so distrustful in God's providence and promises, and so confident in the arm of flesh, that the true religion never flourished so much, never spread so rapidly, as when, instead of persecuting, it was persecuted; instead of obtaining support from human sanctions, it had all the terrors of the magistrate and of the laws armed against it. ‘Do we provoke the Lord to jealousy; are we stronger than he?’” p. 11, 12.

The title of the second chapter of the pamphlet is, “The Conclusion to which sound Policy would lead us in Regard to the Toleration of Papists.” In page 28 of this chapter, he observes: “As to the aspect which their (the Papists’) tenets bear to civil society (for it is not in a religious nor in a moral view, but solely in a political, that I am here considering them) it must be acknowledged that to social union their tenets are no wise adverse, witness those kingdoms and states in Europe, where the whole or the greater part of the people are popish. It has been remarked however, that the Romish religion is not equally favourable to a free government, as the Protestant. But though there be something like a servility of spirit in implicit faith, or the belief of infallibility in any human tribunal, which is more congenial to political slavery; it cannot be said that the former is incompatible with civil freedom. This country, as well as others, was free even when Roman Catholic: and it would not be just to deny that there have been of that communion eminent patrons of the liberties of the people.”

And again in page 40. “But just or unjust, say some, it is better to have it (the law against popery) as a rod over their heads: that is in other words, ‘Though we have no mind to do injustice at present, we wish to have it in our power to be unjust with impunity when we please; nay to bribe others to be villains. (for the law gives a high reward to informers) that those who have no religion at all, no sense of virtue or honor may be tempted by avarice.’ Is this a law becoming a Chris-

tian nation? Is it such as it would become the ministers of religion to interpose for either preserving or enforcing? 'Woe to him,' saith the prophet, 'that establisheth a city by iniquity! and shall the city of God itself, his church, his cause, the cause of truth and purity, be established by such accursed means; Are we protestants, and do we say, 'Let us do evil that good may come?' Yet of such the apostle tells us 'their damnation is just.' I have ever been taught, as a Christian principle, and a Protestant principle, that a good cause ought to be promoted by lawful means only; and that it was in the true spirit of Popery to think that the end would justify the means. We are now adopting all their maxims and making them our own: we seem resolved that we shall have nothing on this hand to reproach Papists with. A great outcry has been raised of late about the progress of Popery. I join in the complaint, I see her progress where I least expected it, and I lament it heartily, the more especially as she comes in *so questionable a shape*. If we must have Popery, I would above all things have her retain her own likeness. The devil is never so dangerous as when he transforms himself into an angel of light."

This pamphlet of Dr. Campbell's is reviewed in the Monthly Review for February, 1780, where it is thus spoken of, "This excellent address does no small honor to the head and heart of its author, it breathes a truly candid and liberal spirit, and well deserves the serious attention of every one who is desirous of acting according to the genuine principles of Protestantism and Christianity."

I am solicitous to remove the stain, which Mr. Good has, I am well persuaded, through mistake, affixed to Dr. Campbell's reputation for candor and liberality of sentiment, from the affectionate veneration which I, in common with his other pupils, entertain for the memory of this great and enlightened man. I should be sorry likewise that the bigotry of the present time, which is alas! but too powerful, should have to plead the sanction of such a name,

I am, &c. PAT. FORBES.

Manse of Boharm, Banffshire,

Dec. 26, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent N. Y. vol. xxv. p. 297, lays down a principle as the law of armoury, which I am apprehensive

he will find but few precedents to support, "that all the lineal male descendants of certain ancient families are entitled to bear supporters." If he had said that for many generations they have assumed the bearing of supporters he would have been nearer the truth, as, generally speaking, these families have really no legal right to such honour. One, for instance, assumes the bearing of bulls, because it pleased the fancy of one of his ancestors to place on each side of the gate leading to his mansion two bulls by way of ornament. If the object of N. Y. was to make the public believe and acknowledge their title, it will completely fail, as such attempt only provokes discussion, which I have no doubt would set aside most, if not all, their pretended claims to this honour.

At all events, it is only the head of the family, that can have any just pretensions.

The Lord Lyon of Scotland grants supporters to heads of families and baronets, but they are never borne by the junior branches of the family.

N. Y. roundly asserts that such and such families are entitled to bear supporters; and it is but fair to suppose he has good grounds for his assertion, at the same time to call on him to state them is equally so.

The insertion of the above will oblige

Yours, &c. HERALDICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent under the signature of W. I. in your last publication, respecting the importation of foreign plants, sea-shells, &c. I beg leave to observe that those things, and every object of natural history to which he alludes, may be imported into this country by paying a certain sum, *ad valorem*, i.e. a per centage on the value, to be ascertained when they are landed on the quays; but it frequently happens that masters of vessels, to whose care these things are entrusted, omit to enumerate them in the ship's manifest, previous to its being produced at the custom-house, whereby they become, by the Manifest act, liable to seizure; but when that caution has been observed, regular report and entry made at the customs for the duties thereof, they are subject to no detention by the revenue officers, nor considered contraband by any law whatever.

Yours, &c.

I. H.

Custom-house, Dec. 16, 1808.

To

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*,
SIR,

MY attention was attracted by an article in the "Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters" in your last number, relative to the Pere Bouhours, of critical celebrity. Your correspondent stated, that he had written lives of Saint Ignatius and Saint Xavier, in which he had compared the one to Caesar, and the other to Alexander.

If your correspondent will take the trouble to consult the "*Manière de bien Penser dans les Ouvrages d'Esprit*, par le Père Bouhours." Ed. Paris, 1733, p. 145, he will find that the remark does not belong to Bouhours, but to the great Prince de Condé, of whom it is said in the same work, "*Qu'il étoit de ces hommes extraordinaires en qui l'esprit & la science ne cedent point à la valeur heroïque.*"—His expression was this: "*St. Ignace, c'est Cesar qui ne fait jamais rien que pour de bonnes raisons; St. Xavier, c'est Alexandre que son courage emporte quelquefois.*"

There follow several observations upon the propriety of this comparison, by which, I am inclined to think, the absurdity which your correspondent fancied he had discovered, will be entirely removed. The arguments, which are extremely neat and ingenious, are too much at length to be inserted here.

The learning and abilities of the Pere Bouhours were held in great estimation during the reign of Louis XIV. and it is no inconsiderable testimony in his favour, that Lord Chesterfield had the highest opinion of his taste and judgment, which appears in many of his Lordship's letters to Mr. Stanhope.

Yours, &c.

E. S. S.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*,
SIR,

IT is my intention in this and a subsequent letter to trouble you with some reflections on the prevailing system of metaphysical reasoning; I mean the material or modern philosophy, as it has been called. According to this philosophy, as I understand it, all thought is to be resolved into sensation, all morality into the love of pleasure, and all action into mechanical impulse. These three propositions taken together, embrace almost every question relating to the human mind: and in their different ramifications and intersections form a net, not unlike that used by the enchanter of old, which whosoever has once fairly thrown, over him, will find all further efforts vain

and his attempts to reason upon any subject, in which his own nature is concerned, baffled and confounded in every direction. This false system of philosophy has been gradually growing up to its present height ever since the time of Lord Bacon, from a wrong interpretation of the word *experience*; confining it to a knowledge of things without us, whereas it in fact includes all knowledge, relating to objects either within or out of the mind, of which we have any direct and positive evidence. Physical experience is indeed the foundation and the test of that part of philosophy, which relates to physical objects: farther, physical analogy is the only rule by which we can extend and apply our immediate knowledge, or reason on the nature of the different substances around us. But to say that physical experiment is either the test, or source, or guide, of that other part of philosophy, which relates to our internal perceptions, that we are to look in external nature for the form, the substance, the colour, the very life and being of whatever exists in our own minds, or that we can only infer the laws which regulate the phenomena of the mind, from those which regulate the phenomena of matter, is to confound two things essentially distinct. Our knowledge of mental phenomena from consciousness, reflection, and observation of others, is the true basis of metaphysical inquiry, as the knowledge of facts is the only solid basis of natural philosophy. To argue otherwise, is to assert that the best method of ascertaining the properties of air is by making experiments on mineral substances. It is assuming the very point in dispute, namely the strict analogy between mind and matter (inasmuch that we may always judge of the one by the other) on no better a foundation than a mean and palpable play of words.

Lord Bacon was undoubtedly a great man, indeed one of the greatest that have adorned this or any other country. He was a man of a clear and active spirit, of a most fertile genius, of vast designs, of general knowledge, and of profound wisdom. He was in one sense what Plato was among the ancients, and what Burke was in our own times; or he united the powers of imagination and understanding (as they are generally called) in a greater degree than any other man, except them. These three are perhaps the strongest instances of men, who by the rare privilege of their nature were at once poets and philosophers,

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and saw equally into both worlds—the material and the visible, and the incorporeal and invisible form of things. The school-men and their followers attended to nothing but the latter: they seem to have discarded with the same indifference both kinds of experience, that which relates to external objects, and to our own internal feelings. From the imperfect state of knowledge, they had few facts to go by; and intoxicated with the novelty of their vain distinctions they would be likely enough to despise the clearest and most obvious suggestions of their own minds. Hence arose “their logomachies,” their everlasting word-fights, their sharp disputes, their captious, bootless controversies. As Lord Bacon expresses it, “they were made fierce with dark keeping;” signifying that their angry and unintelligible contests with one another, were the consequence of their not having really any distinct objects to engage their attention. “They built entirely on their own whims and fancies; and, buoyed up by their specific levity, they mounted in their airy disputations, in endless flights and circles, clamouring like birds of prey, till they equally lost sight of truth and nature.” This great man did the highest service to philosophy in wishing to recal men’s attention to facts and experience, which had been foolishly neglected; and so by incorporating the abstract with the concrete, and general notions with individual objects to give to our reasonings that solidity and firmness which they must otherwise always want. He did nothing therefore but insist upon the necessity of experience. He laid the most stress upon this, because it was the most wanted at the time, particularly in natural science; and from the wider field that is open to it there, as well as the prodigious success it has met with, this latter sense of the word, in which it is tantamount to physical experiment, has so far engrossed all our attention, that mind has for a good while past been in great danger of being overlaid by matter. We run from one error into another; and as we were wrong at first, so in altering our course, we have faced about into the opposite extreme; we despised experience altogether before, now we would have nothing but experience, and experience of the grossest kind, as if there was some charm or talisman in the name. We have (it is true) gained much by not consulting the suggestions of our own minds in things where they could inform us of nothing, namely in the laws

and phenomena of the material world; and we have hastily concluded (reversing the problem) that the only way to arrive at the knowledge of ourselves also was to lay aside the dictates of our own consciousness, thoughts, and feelings as deceitful and insufficient guides, though they are the only things that can give us the least light upon the subject. We seem to have resigned the use of our natural understandings, and to have given up our own existence as a non-entity. We look for our thoughts and the distinguishing properties of our minds in some image of them in matter, as we look to see our faces in a glass. We no longer decide physical problems by logical dilemmas, but we decide questions of logic by the evidence of the senses. Instead of putting our reason and invention to the rack, and setting our ideas to quarrel with one another on all subjects, whether we have any knowledge of them or not, we have adopted the easier method of suspending the use of our faculties altogether, and settle all controversies by means of “four champions fierce, hot, cold, moist, and dry,” who, with a few more of the retainers and hangers-on of matter, determine all questions relating to the nature of man and the limits of the human understanding very learnedly. That which we seek however, namely the nature of the mind, and the laws by which we think, feel, and act, we must find in the mind itself, or not at all. The mind has laws, powers, and principles of its own, and is not a mere dependent on matter. This original bias in favour of mechanical reasoning and physical demonstration, was itself owing to the previous total neglect of them in matters where they were strictly necessary, strengthened by the powerful aid of Hobbes; who was indeed the father of the modern philosophy. His strong mind and body appear to have resisted all impressions but those which were derived from the downright blows of matter. All his ideas seemed to lie, “like substances in his brain: what was not a solid, tangible, distinct,” palpable, object, was to him nothing. The external image pressed so close upon his mind that it destroyed all power of consciousness, and left no room for attention to any thing but itself. He was by nature a materialist. Locke assisted greatly in giving popularity to the same scheme, as well by espousing many of Hobbes’s metaphysical principles, as by the doubtful resistance he made to the rest. And it has of late been perfected, and has

received its last polish and roundness in the hands of some French philosophers, as Condillac, and others.

Having thus explained in a general way the grounds of my dissent from the system here spoken of, and shewn that they do not militate against the true basis of all philosophy, experience, in the only rational sense of the word, I shall proceed to state (as briefly as I can) the outlines of a system, which I should wish to see established in its room. The principal points which I shall attempt to make out are, that the mind is something distinct from matter; that the thinking principle is *one*, or that thought is the result of the impression of many different objects on the same conscious being; that this faculty of perceiving different impressions at once, of combining, comparing, and distinguishing them, is the great instrument of knowledge and understanding; that it is a totally distinct thing from sensation, memory, or association; that abstraction is the limitation of this faculty, or immediately follows from our imperfect conception of things, since, if we were to wait till we had a perfect knowledge of all the parts of any object, we could never have any conception of it whatever; that reason is the power of discovering truth by means of certain necessary connections between our ideas; that the mind of man is active both in thought and volition; that motives do not determine the will mechanically; that self-love is not the sole spring of all our attachments and pursuits; and that there are other principles in our nature (as the love of action or power, and the love of truth) which are necessary to account for the passions and actions of men, besides the love of pleasure, and aversion to pain.

And, first, I shall endeavour to shew that the mind itself is not material, or that the phenomena of the mind or thinking principle do not originate in the common properties of what is called matter. The advocates for the doctrine of materialism have been generally persons of strong understanding, and clear heads, who could not bear for a moment the least uncertainty in any thing which was the object of their inquiries. The obscure and silent, strange and mysterious operations of thought, therefore, puzzled them greatly, and they wished to translate them into some less hieroglyphical language. They wanted to see how the mind acted, as children like to look into a watch.

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They were eager to be acquainted with its shape and figure, or at least with the place where it was lodged. Without some sensible token, or the testimony of persons who had inquired into the fact, they could not be certain whether they had a soul or not. Accordingly, many voyages of discovery were made for this purpose along the nerves, and the conduits of the animal juices. Some thought they had found it seated on the top of the pineal gland, and others traced it to the cellular and membranous substance of the brain, where all the nerves terminate. However this might be, it was agreed on all hands that the last agent in matter was the true seat or cause of thought and consciousness, because we had no right to suppose the existence of a principle beyond, of which we could have no positive evidence. But we might with just as much propriety insist on seeing the very thoughts themselves lying naked in the brain, or deny that they had ever existed, as conclude that we have got at the seat of the soul, because we can go no farther with our dissections and experiments. The argument is a good one, if we suppose the mind to be one department of matter; when we can trace the natural connection of causes and effects no further, there we ought to stop. But if there is reason to believe that the mind is not material, then, by the nature of the supposition, it must lie out of the reach of all such experiments. The argument in favour of the materiality of the mind from the want of anatomical experiments to prove the contrary, therefore, first of all supposes that the mind is material, and the subject of such experiments.—The simple argument by which I satisfy myself that mind is not the same thing as matter is this, that there is something in the nature of thought essentially distinct from any idea we have of the common properties and operations of matter, and that something so distinct in essence and in kind, cannot be resolved into any combination or modification of other properties which in themselves are allowed to have no sort of relation or affinity to it. The jumbling of these together in different forms and quantities may produce an intermediate result differing from them all, and yet partaking of the nature of all; but it cannot produce a result, of which there is not the slightest trace or resemblance to be found in any of them. There is in matter nothing at all like thought, or that ever

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makes

the most distant approaches to it: the two ideas are utterly irreconcilable.

To suppose that thought and feeling are only matter and motion disguised in a particular way, is, as if we were to believe that a circle may be composed of straight lines, or that a tune may be reflected from the colours of the rainbow. This argument has been often insisted on, but I do not think it has ever been satisfactorily answered. The only answer which has ever been attempted is an appeal to our ignorance, which comes a little awkwardly from those who would give an account of every thing. They say that matter in itself undergoes many changes and modifications; and produces many results, altogether unlike any thing that we could predict beforehand, and that mind may be one of those remote and subtle modifications, in other words, that it is matter so organized as to produce the finer, more ethereal, operations of thought. But I would ask, whether by a *modification of matter*, be meant any thing more than a certain combination of the properties of matter, and whether any combination of these can represent the nature of thought? In all the changes produced by matter and motion, there is nothing but matter and motion still: divide, sub-divide, multiply them how you will, you get nothing but some modification of the same qualities; the form, the arrangement, the degree, the quantity, and direction are different, but the things themselves are just the same. All the experiments that have been tried on various substances have never discovered them to be any thing else but the old original properties of matter, such as extension, figure, solidity, motion, &c. combined under different circumstances. There is some analogy still left, which determines the class to which they belong; indeed, if it were not for something of this sort, it would be hard to say, in what furnace or alembic they could be found. When an instance is met with of matter having by its compositions and decompositions retained itself into any thing which was not matter, or of its having acquired any other real distinguishing properties besides those which it had at first, it will then be time enough to consider whether thought and conception may not be among the number. It is perhaps easier to explain this distinction in matters of feeling, than with respect to our ideas. Thus the sense of pain is surely very different from the prick of a pin by which it may be occasioned. Hartley has endeavoured

in a very ingenious and elaborate way to account for the sense of pain by supposing it to arise from the *solution of continuity*, or violent separation and straining of the parts of which the nerves are composed, which communicates the like disorder to the brain. Now this separation of parts or solution of physical continuity does not give me the smallest insight into the nature of pain. I cannot understand what there is in common between the two things. It might as well, I conceive, be said that the tearing asunder the limbs of a wax doll gives one the idea of pain; or that the trunks of the enchanted trees in Tasso or in Virgil might have felt the same grief and remorse when their branches were lopped off, though they had not been inhabited by a human soul. As far as matter and motion are concerned, it must be quite indifferent whether certain parts of a body are in one position or another, whether they are in a state of separation or union, or violently thrust backwards and forwards from one to the other. As mere dull inanimate matter, they can neither know nor feel any thing of the jerks, the twitchings, the jostlings, or blows they encounter in these sudden commotions. Nor does it alter the case or advance the argument one jot to say that the substance of the brain or nerves is of a finer and subtler texture, that it is curiously organized, or endued with wonderful activity. Let us suppose the arrangement of the parts to be as exquisite as it will, still it is only an arrangement of unfeeling matter. This arrangement may produce an infinite difference in its mechanical motions, but what you want to produce is the power of distinguishing pleasure and pain where there was none. It is a transition from insensibility to sensation, from death to life, that is to be accounted for; and a change of place, size, or form, in a parcel of physical atoms does not make the least alteration in this respect. In short, we can never conceive of thought or feeling as implied in any of the simple, known properties of matter; and this being granted, as I think it must, it seems very unphilosophical to argue, that mind is notwithstanding only some modification of matter, since no modification of matter can entirely change its nature, or produce a distinct result from a ridiculous combination of a number of particles, not one of which could contribute any thing towards it. There is not, as it seems to me, the same absurdity in supposing the mind to be united to matter, or to be acted upon by it, as

in supposing that it is matter. For the immaterialist, in saying that the mind is not matter, does not pretend to understand its nature thoroughly, or to know what relations it may have to other things: whereas, the materialist undertakes to define what it is, and in saying that the mind is nothing but matter, and that thought is motion, affirms not only what is unintelligible, but what is contrary to the fact. In the one case we are considerably at a loss to know how the thing can be; in the other, we have sufficient evidence to believe that it is not so. There is one other view of the subject which I shall just mention. It may be said that thought itself is a simple body of matter, an original attribute with which it is endowed, or the result of the same ultimate principle or substance in which the other properties of matter, as hard and soft, round and square, are supposed to inhere. But this is not the notion of materialism. It is not accounting for mind from the vulgar and known properties of matter, but from an entirely unknown and undefined principle, which may be called spirit as well as matter. For we have only to reverse the reasoning, and say that the common properties and operations of matter originate in the same power or substance, of which thought is a characteristic property, that is, in an intellectual or spiritual substance, and that they ought therefore to be called spiritual. It is only enlarging the sense in which we use the word *matter*, and making it stand for God or nature, or substance in general. The question is, whether thought is a primary, distinct, essential, quality of some substance, or, whether it is merely a secondary, artificial result of the known properties of matter organized in a particular manner. We can only say, in propriety of speech, that mind is the same thing with matter when we mean that its laws and operations are the same with those of gross matter, as these are cognizable to our senses, and the objects of physical science. Otherwise we come to no explanation at all, but are left as much in the dark as ever; and very improperly apply to an arbitrary abstraction of our own, a term, which is never used but in connection with certain definite ideas, or the *known* nature of matter. This letter has run to a greater length than I intended; and I will resume the subject in another letter, if you should deem what I have already written worth the attention of your readers.

Yours, &c.

W. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XX.

LYRIC POETRY.

THE most just and comprehensive definition which can, we think, be given of Poetry, is, that it is the language of passion, or of an enlivened imagination, formed most commonly into regular numbers. The historian, the orator, the philosopher, address themselves for the most part primarily to the understanding: their direct aim is to inform, to instruct, to persuade. But the first aim of the poet is to please, and to move; and therefore, it is to the imagination and the passions, that he speaks. He may, and he ought to, have it in his view, to instruct and reform—but it is indirectly, and by pleasing and moving, that he accomplishes his end. His mind is supposed to be animated by some interesting object which fires his imagination, or engages his passions—and which, of course, communicates to his style a peculiar elevation suited to his ideas; very different from that mode of expression which is natural to the mind in its calm and undisturbed state. The Greeks, fond of attributing to their own nation the invention of every art and science, have ascribed the origin of poetry to Orpheus, Linus, and Musæus. There were perhaps such persons as these, who were the first distinguished bards in their own country. But long before such names were heard of, and among nations where they were never known, poetry certainly existed. It is a great error to imagine, that poetry and music are arts which belong only to polished nations. They have their foundation in the very nature of man, and belong to all nations, and to all ages, though, like other arts founded in nature, they have been more cultivated, and, from a concurrence of favourable circumstances, carried to greater perfection in some countries than in others.

These general observations upon the nature of poetry, in its first acceptation, lead us to the consideration of the *Ode*—a word, which in itself signifies song. It is not, however, our intention to enter into a lengthened discussion upon the lyre of the ancient Greeks—the association of music and dancing among that people, their *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, and *Peristrophe*, which marked the movements adapted to accompany the person who held the instrument—the freedom with which they ran from one strophe to another,

another, so that the sense by which they began the first, was completed only in the second—nor upon the possibility of according these suspensions of the poet's meaning with the measure of the music and the steps of the dancers. All these difficulties have sufficiently exercised the learned; and many are yet unexplained. The history of the arts and sciences among the ancients, may be compared to an immense country, overspread with monuments and ruins—with specimens of the most finished architecture, intermingled with every symptom of decay and fallen splendour. The ancients themselves have left us no traditions, by which we can ascertain the history of the origin and progress of art among them. They appear to have taken no precaution against time or future barbarity. It would seem, that they dreaded neither the one nor the other; and when we consider the long and brilliant part they acted in the annals of mankind, we can readily excuse their having been lulled into security, by this high opinion of their glory, and the immortality of their works.

When, in Italy, we hear a skilful Improvisatore, preluding upon an instrument, sing a profusion of verses extemporaneously upon a given subject—when we perceive him, as he advances, become more animated, and accelerate the movement of the air upon which he composes, and then produce ideas, images, sentiments, and long strains of poetry and eloquence, of which he would have been incapable in moments of greater calmness, and sink at last into a state of exhaustion similar to that of the Pythian goddess,—we recognize that principle of inspiration and enthusiasm common to the ancient poets; and are, at once, filled with astonishment and pity. With astonishment, to find those emotions realized, which once were deemed fabulous—and with pity, to behold these efforts of nature employed upon a futile and evanescent art, from which the Improvisatore can claim no other success than the pleasure of having amused a few curious auditors—while all the pictures, sentiments, and beautiful verses, which escaped him in the rapid moments of his delivery, are gone, and leave no other impression but the vibration produced by the sound of his voice. It was thus, no doubt, that the ancient lyric poets were animated; but their inspiration was more worthily and more usefully employed. They were not exposed to the hazard of ex-

temporary execution, nor were they compelled to the adoption of a subject sterile, uninteresting, or frivolous. They meditated, beforehand, the subject of their songs; they proposed to themselves the most grave and sublime compositions; their enthusiasm was not excited to please a circle of idle auditors; but, in the midst of armies, to the sound of warlike instruments, they sang of valour, the love of their country, the charms of freedom, the hope of victory, or the glory of dying in battle. It was among a people to whom they celebrated the majesty of laws and the empire of virtue—in funeral games, where, before a tomb covered with trophies and decorated with laurels, they recommended to posterity the memory of some personage who had lived and died in the service of his country—in feasts, where, seated by the side of kings, they applauded the deeds of heroes, and stimulated the monarch to the laudable desire of being celebrated in his turn by future poets equally eloquent—or in a temple, where the sacred bards seemed inspired by those gods whose power they exalted and whose goodness they proclaimed. In a word, the idea that we are to form of an ancient lyric poet in the highest elevation of the ode, is that of a virtuous enthusiast, who, with the lyre in his hand, endeavoured to allay sedition—who, in a period of public disaster, gave hope to those who despaired, and courage to those who were ready to sink—who, in the hour of success, recorded the exploits of his countrymen—who, in the solemnity of a feast, augmented its interest and splendour—or who, in the games and exercises peculiar to his nation, excited the emulation of the candidates, by the hope of victory, and the certainty of reward.

Such was the ode among the Greeks. With a people who worshipped their heroes, even more than their gods, the character of a lyric poet could not fail to be highly important. He was revered as the friend of the Muses and the favourite of Apollo. The enthusiasm of the people stimulated that of the bard—and all the genius of the country was devoted to this divine art. But what contributed still more to the character of grandeur which it assumed, was the use which was made of it for political purposes, by connecting it with the establishment of laws, and the reformation of manners. If we could suppose in the middle of Rome, Pergolese or Somelli, a lyre in his hand, with the voice of Timotheus and the eloquence

quence of Demosthenes, recalling to the memory of the modern Romans the splendour of their ancient city, and the virtues of their ancestors, we might form an idea of the lyric poet, among the first inhabitants of Greece. Such was Epimenides in the middle of Athens, Thersander or Tyrtaeus in Sparta, Alceus in Lesbos. Not that the lyric bard always maintained this serious character—but his language, in every variation of his style,

From grave to gay, from lively to severe,

was always the language of nature, and adapted to the dignity of his subject, or suited to the peculiarity of his own feelings and situation. Anacreon sang the joys of wine and pleasure, because he was a wine-drinker and a voluptuary. Sappho was the poet of love, because she was herself the slave and the victim of love.

We have said, that the word ode is synonymous with song. It is from this circumstance, of the ode's being supposed to retain its original union with music, that we are to deduce the proper idea, and the peculiar qualities of this kind of poetry. Music and song naturally add to the warmth of poetry. By them we can express all the various feelings of the soul. The enthusiasm of admiration, the delirium of joy and love, the agony of grief, or the milder emotions of melancholy, are all equally within the power of song to delineate. In common life, the sharpness of anguish may be softened, as well as the transports of joy exalted, by singing—and though the grief which is more fixed and settled in the mind, would appear to betray repugnance rather than inclination for music, we know that it is often soothed by the same effects—as Orpheus is said to have calmed his sorrow for his loss, by the sound of his lyre:

Te, dulcis conjux, te solo in litore secum,
Te, veniente die, te decadente, canebat.

It is easy, therefore, to distinguish what are the subjects which more immediately belong to the ode. Whatever raises or exalts the soul above itself; whatever excites it to heroism, or depresses it into languor; whatever has a tendency to inspire emotions spirited, melancholy, or voluptuous; the interesting dreams which occupy the imagination, and the variety of descriptions which it summons to its aid;—in a word, all the emotions of which the mind is susceptible and is capable of describing, are favourable to this species of poetry.

"All odes," says Dr. Blair, "may be comprised under four denominations. First, *sacred odes*; hymns addressed to God, or composed on religious subjects. Of this nature are the psalms of David, which exhibit to us this species of lyric poetry, in its highest degree of perfection. Secondly, *heroic odes*, which are employed in the praise of heroes, and in the celebration of martial exploits and great actions. Of this kind are all Pindar's odes, and some few of Horace's. These two kinds ought to have sublimity and elevation for their reigning character. Thirdly, *moral and philosophical odes*, where the sentiments are chiefly inspired by virtue, friendship and humanity. Of this kind are many of Horace's odes, and several of our best modern lyric productions; and here the ode possesses that middle region, which it sometimes occupies. Fourthly, *festive and amorous odes*, calculated merely for pleasure and amusement. Of this nature are all Anacreon's; some of Horace's; and a great number of songs and modern productions, that claim to be of the lyric species. The reigning character of these ought to be elegance, smoothness and gaiety."

A principal object in the consideration of the ode, will be an inquiry into that species of enthusiasm, which is supposed to be essential to its composition. An ode, professedly so, is expected to be written in a higher degree of elevation and spirit than any other. If the poet be possessed of genius, he is allowed to indulge it, in all its warmth and sublimity. He is not checked by those severe principles of correctness and propriety which other poems demand. He may give free vent to all the fire and impetuosity of his ideas, not controuled by the laws of metre, or restrained by the apparent incoherency of the thoughts. Thus, Boileau, speaking of the ode, has observed,

Son style impétueux souvent marche au hazard;
Chez elle, un beau désordre est un effet de l'art.

But this observation can be true with respect to very few, and can be excused only by genius. What is inspiration in one, may be extravagance in a thousand others. The freedom of writing without order, method or connection, has infected the ode more than any other species of poetry. It is inconceivable to what a pitch of absurdity this licentiousness has been carried. The self-created Pindar
imagines

imagines that, to compose an ode, he must set at defiance every rule—he may pass from one abrupt transition to another, and indulge in every species of irregularity—provided his language be lofty and his sentiments uncommon, he may be as obscure and as unintelligible as he pleases. Abrupt expressions of surprize, admiration or rapture—exclamations of love, joy or despair—violent distortions of sense, and the most forced construction of words and metre, are what more particularly distinguish the modern ode. They are often used to cover the most barren and common-place sentiments, and rarely convey any distinct idea to the reader. The quotation from Boileau, founded on the supposed extravagance of Pindar, has produced the most ridiculous effects, and the most absurd misapprehensions. We are not requiring here that the ode should be as regular in its structure as a didactic or epic poem. But it demands, as well as every other species of poetry, that a subject should be proposed as its ground-work—and that the subject, whether it be an address to some personage, or descriptive of any particular passion of the mind, instead of being forgotten or laid aside after the first lines, should be continued and illustrated through every stanza of the ode. The transitions from thought to thought are, of course, permitted; but they should be light and delicate, and sufficiently connected with the subject to enable the poet to fall, with ease and propriety, into the same train of ideas with which he sets out. For this incoherence and disorder of lyric poetry, the authority and example of Pindar have always been quoted, but, as we think, not always with truth or justice. We shall have occasion hereafter to examine this point more attentively; at present we shall only observe, that whoever considers the poems of the Theban bard with regard to the manners and customs of the age in which they were written, the occasions which gave them birth, and the places in which they were intended to be recited, will find little reason to censure Pindar for the want of order and regularity in the plans of his compositions. On the contrary, perhaps, he will be inclined to admire him for raising so many beauties from such trivial hints, and for kindling, as he sometimes does, so great a flame from a single spark, with so little matter to preserve it.

This extravagance and disorder of ideas of which we complain in the modern sys-

tem of ode making, will be found also to extend to the versification. The extreme length to which the periods are suffered to run—the rapidity and abruptness with which one measure is exchanged for another—the variety of long and short lines which are made to correspond with each other in rhyme, at so enormous a distance—increase the disorder, by the disregard to all sense of melody. Why, in lyric compositions, less attention should be paid to beauty of sound, than in any other, it is difficult to imagine. The truth is, that no species of poetry demands it more than the ode; and the versification of those odes, as is remarked by Blair, may be justly accounted the best, which renders the harmony of the measure most sensible to every common ear.

Another custom among the ancients, which has also been too much followed in the modern ode, is that of not completing the sense in one section, but pursuing it into another. Thus among many other instances in Pindar, the three last lines of the third strophe in the first Olympe are these—

Πρὸς εὐάνθεμον δ' ὅτε φωνᾷ
λαχναὶ νιν μελαν γένειον ἔρεπον,
ἐτυμὸν ἀνεφρόν τιπεν γαμον,

and he completes the sentence in the antistrophe,

Πᾶντα παρὰ πάρος—

And in Horace,

Districtus ensis cui super impia
Cervice pendet, non sicalæ dapes
Dulcem elaborabunt saporem;
Non avium citharæque cantus
Somnum reducent.

These singular intersections of a sentence are, at best, injudicious, and may surely be easily avoided*.

To

* It may not be amiss to afford the reader an idea of the three stanzas used by the Greeks, from the following passage in the last paragraph in the Scholia on Hephæstion.—“ You must know that the ancients (in their odes, framed two larger stanzas, and one less; the first of the large stanzas they called *Strophe*—singing it on their festivals at the altars of the gods, and dancing at the same time. The second they called *Antistrophe*, in which they inverted the dance. The lesser stanza was named the *Epode*, which they sang standing still. The *Strophe*, as they say, denoted the motion of the higher sphere, the *Antistrophe*, that of the planets, the *Epode* the fixed station and repose of the earth.” From this passage it is evident that the odes were accompanied with dancing;

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Should feel myself greatly obliged by the insertion of this letter in your widely circulated and highly respectable Magazine. I was lately in a literary party, in which the following lines were the subject of conversation, and the question was agitated, From whom are they taken?

He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day;
But he that is in battle slain
Will never rise to fight again.

I hope this letter will attract the attention of some of your numerous readers, and should they be so good as to give me the information which I have solicited, I shall deem myself much indebted to their kindness, and greatly flattered by their communication.

Your's, &c.

13. Castle-street,
Jan. 6, 1809.

JAMES RUDGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVER ready to assist in diffusing whatever may produce innocent amusement, it is with pleasure I inform your correspondent F.D.L. (p. 444) that a very good transparent screen for the exhibition of the Phantasmagoria, may be prepared by spreading white wax, (dissolved in spirit of wine, or oil of turpentine,) over thin muslin. A screen so prepared will roll up without injury. A clearer screen may be produced by hav-

dancing; and that they danced one way while the strophe was singing, and then danced back again while the antistrophe was sung, and remained inactive while the epode was performing. Thus, the strophe and antistrophe may be compared to our recitatives, and the epode to the air. There is a passage in the ancient grammarian, Marius Victorinus, which is much to the same purpose, though he does not distinctly speak of dancing. The passage is this: "Pleraq. lyricorum carminum, quæ versu colisq. et commatibus componuntur, ex strophe, antistrophe, et epodo, ut Græci appellant, ordinata subsistunt. Antiqui deorum laudes carminibus comprehensas, circum aras eorum euntes canebant; cujus primum ambitum, quem ingrediebantur ex parte dextrâ, strophem vocabant; reversionem autem sinistrorsum factam, completo priore orbe, antistrophem appellabant. Deinde in conspectu deorum soliti consistere cantici, reliqua consequiebantur, appellantes id epodon." Consult also the Scholia on Pindar.

ing the muslin always strained upon a rectangular frame, and prepared with turpentine instead of wax. Such a screen however is not always convenient, and it cannot be rolled without cracking and becoming in a short time useless. Some years ago I tried various methods of preparing the muslin, but I cannot recollect any thing better for the purpose than what I have here mentioned.

Cirencester,
Jan. 2, 1809.

Your's, &c.
F. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The HISTORY OF COFFEE, by the late Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, edited by Dr. LETTSON.

THE earliest account we have of Coffee is taken from an Arabian Manuscript in the King of France's Library, No. 944, and is as follows:

Schehabeddin Ben, an Arabian author of the ninth century of the Hegira, or fifteenth of the Christians, attributes to Gemaleddin, Mufti of Aden, a city of Arabia Felix, who was nearly his contemporary, the first introduction into that country of drinking coffee. He tells us that Gemaleddin, having occasion to travel into Persia, during his abode there, saw some of his countrymen drinking coffee, which at that time he did not much attend to, but on his return to Aden, finding himself indisposed, and remembering that he had seen his countrymen drinking coffee in Persia, in hopes of receiving some benefit from it, he determined to try it on himself; and, after making the experiment, not only recovered his health but perceived other useful qualities in that liquor; such as relieving the headache, enlivening the spirits, and, without prejudice to the constitution, preventing drowsiness. This last quality he resolved to turn to the advantage of his profession; he took it himself, and recommended it to the dervises or religious Mahometans, to enable them to pass the night in prayer, and other exercises of their religion with greater zeal and attention. The example and authority of the mufti gave reputation to coffee. Soon men of letters, and persons belonging to the law, adopted the use of it; these were followed by the tradesmen and artisans, that were under a necessity of working in the night, and such as were obliged to travel after sun-set. At length the custom became general in Aden, and it was not only drank by those who were desirous of being kept awake, but in the day for the sake of its other agreeable qualities.

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The Arabian author adds, that they found themselves so well by drinking coffee, that they entirely left off the use of an infusion of a herb, called in their language *cat*, which possibly might be tea, though the Arabian author gives us no particular reason to think so.

Before this time coffee was scarcely known in Persia, and very little used in Arabia, where the tree grew; but, according to Schehabeddin, it had been drank in Æthiopia from time immemorial.

Coffee being thus received at Aden, where it has continued in use ever since without interruption, passed by degrees to many neighbouring towns, and not long after reached Mecca, where it was introduced as at Aden by the dervises, and for the same purposes of religion.

The inhabitants of Mecca were at last so fond of this liquor, that without regarding the intention of the religious, and other studious persons, they at length drank it publicly in coffee-houses, where they assembled in crowds to pass the time agreeably, making that the pretence: here they played at chess, and such other kinds of games, and that even for money. In these houses they amused themselves likewise with singing, dancing, and music, contrary to the manners of the rigid Mahometans, which afterwards was the occasion of some disturbances. From hence the custom extended itself to many other towns of Arabia, and particularly to Medina, and then to Grand Cairo in Egypt, where the dervises of Yemen, who lived in a district by themselves, drank coffee the nights they intended to spend in devotion. They kept it in a large red earthen vessel, and received it respectfully from the hand of their superior, who poured it out into cups for them himself. He was soon imitated by many devout people of Cairo, and their example followed by the studious, and afterwards by so many people that coffee became as common a drink in that great city, as at Aden, Mecca, and Medina, and other cities of Arabia.

But, at length, the rigid Mahometans began to disapprove the use of coffee, as occasioning frequent disorders, and too nearly resembling wine in its effects; the drinking of which is contrary to the tenets of their religion. Government was obliged to interfere, and at times restrain the use of it. However, it had become so universally liked, that it was afterwards found necessary to take off all restraint for the future.

"Coffee continued its progress through Syria, and was received at Damascus and Aleppo without opposition; and in the year 1554, under the reign of the great Soliman, one hundred years after its introduction by the mufti of Aden, it became known to the inhabitants of Constantinople; when two private persons, whose names were Schems and Hekin, the one coming from Damascus, and the other from Aleppo, each opened a coffee-house in Constantinople, and sold coffee publicly in rooms fitted up in an elegant manner, which were presently frequented by men of learning, and particularly poets, and other persons who came to amuse themselves with a game of chess or draughts, to make acquaintance, or to pass away their time agreeably, at a small expence.

These houses and assemblies insensibly became so much in vogue, that they were frequented by people of all professions, and even the officers of the seraglio, the pachas, and persons of the first rank about the court. However, when they seemed to be the most firmly established, the imans, or officers of the mosques, complained loudly of their being deserted, while the coffee-houses were full of company, the dervises and the religious orders murmured, and the preachers declaimed against them, asserting it was less sin to go to a tavern than to a coffee-house,

After much wrangling, the devotees united their interests to obtain an authentic condemnation of coffee, and determined to present to the mufti a petition for that purpose; in which they advanced that roasted coffee was a kind of coal, and that what had any relation to coal was forbidden by law. They desired him to determine on this matter according to the duty of his office,

The chief of the law, without entering much into the question, gave such a decision as they wished for, and pronounced that the drinking of coffee was contrary to the law of Mahomet.

So respectable is the authority of the mufti, that nobody dared to find fault with his sentence. Immediately all the coffee-houses were shut, and the officers of the police were commanded to prevent any one from drinking coffee. However, the habit was become so strong, and the use of it so generally agreeable, that the people continued, notwithstanding all prohibition, to drink it in their own houses. The officers of the police, seeing they could not suppress the use of it, allowed of the
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selling it on paying a tax, and of the drinking it, provided it was not done openly; so that it was drunk in particular places with the doors shut, or in the back room of some of the shopkeepers' houses. Under colour of this, coffee-houses by little and little were re-established, and a new mufti, less scrupulous and more enlightened than his predecessor, having declared publicly, that coffee had no relation to coal, and that the infusion of it was not contrary to the law of Mahomet, the number of coffee-houses became greater than before. After this declaration, the religious orders, the preachers, the lawyers, and even the mufti himself, drank coffee; and their example was followed universally by the court and city.

The grand viziers, having possessed themselves of a special authority over the houses in which it was permitted to be drunk publicly, took advantage of this opportunity of raising a considerable tax on the licences they granted for that purpose, obliging each master of a coffee-house to pay a sequin per day, limiting the price however, at an asper per dish.*

Thus far the Arabian manuscript in the King of France's library, as translated by Mr. Galland, who proceeds to inform us of the occasion of the total suppression of public coffee-houses, during the war in Candia, when the Ottoman affairs were in a critical situation.

The liberty which the politicians who frequented those houses took, in speaking too freely of public affairs was carried to that length, that the Grand Vizier Kupruli, father of the two famous brothers of the same name, who afterwards succeeded him, suppressed them all during the minority of Mahomet the Fourth, with a disinterestedness hereditary in his family, without regarding the loss of so considerable a revenue, of which he reaped the advantage himself. Before he came to that determination, he visited incognito the several coffee-houses, where he ob-

served sensible grave persons, discoursing seriously of the affairs of the empire, blaming administration, and deciding with confidence on the most important concerns. He had before been in the taverns, where he only met with gay young fellows, mostly soldiers, who were diverting themselves with singing, or talking of nothing but gallantry and feats of war. These he took no further notice of.

After the shutting up of the coffee-houses, no less coffee was drunk; for it was carried about in large copper vessels, with fire under them, through all the great streets and markets. This was only done at Constantinople; for in all the other towns of the empire, and even in the smallest villages, the coffee-houses continued open as before.

Notwithstanding this precaution of suppressing the public meetings at coffee-houses, the consumption of coffee increased; for there was no house or family, rich or poor, Turk or Jew, Greek or Armenian, who are very numerous in that city, where it was not drunk at least twice a day, and many people drank it oftener, and it became a custom in every house to offer it to all visitors; and it was reckoned an incivility to refuse it, so that many people drank twenty dishes a day, and that without any inconvenience, which is supposed by this author an extraordinary advantage; and another great use of coffee, according to him, is its uniting men in society, in stricter ties of amity than any other liquor; and he observes, that such protestations of friendship as are made at such times are far more to be depended upon, than when the mind is intoxicated with inebriating liquors. He computes, that as much is spent in private families, in the article of coffee, at Constantinople, as in wine at Paris; and relates, that it is as customary there to ask for money to drink coffee, as in Europe for money to drink your health in wine or beer.

Another curious particular we find mentioned here, is, that the refusing to supply a wife with coffee, is reckoned amongst the legal causes of a divorce.

The Turks drink their coffee very hot and strong, and without sugar. Now and then they put in when it is boiling, a clove or two bruised, according to the quantity, or a little of the *semen badian*, called starry aniseed, or some of the lesser cardamums, or a drop of essence of amber.

It is not easy to determine at what
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* The Turkish sequin (according to Chambers) is of the value of about nine shillings sterling; and the asper is a very small silver coin, of the value of something more than an English halfpenny. The present value is nearly seven shillings; that is, two shillings and three-pence three-farthings for a dollar, or eighty aspers; consequently three aspers are worth something more than a penny sterling, but they are generally reckoned at a halfpenny each. Two hundred and forty-three aspers go to a sequin.

time, or upon what occasion, the use of coffee passed from Constantinople to the western parts of Europe. It is however likely, that the Venetians, upon account of the proximity of their dominions, and their great trade to the Levant, were the first acquainted with it; which appears from part of a letter, wrote by Peter Della Valle, a Venetian, in 1615, from Constantinople, in which he tells his friend, that, on his return, he should bring with him some coffee, which he believed was a thing unknown in his country.

Mr. Galland tells us, he was informed by Mr. De la Croix, the king's interpreter, that Mr. Thevenot, who had travelled through the East, at his return in 1657, brought with him to Paris some coffee for his own use, and often treated his friends with it, amongst which number Mons. De la Croix was one; and that from that time he had continued to drink it, being supplied by some Armenians who settled at Paris, and by degrees brought it into reputation in that city.

It was known some years sooner at Marseilles; for in 1644, some gentlemen who accompanied Monsieur de la Haye to Constantinople, brought back with them, on their return, not only some coffee, but the proper vessels and apparatus for making and drinking it, which were particularly magnificent, and very different from what are now used amongst us. However, until the year 1660, coffee was drank only by such as had been accustomed to it in the Levant and their friends; but that year some bales were imported from Egypt, which gave a great number of persons an opportunity of trying it, and contributed very much to bringing it into general use; and in 1671, certain private persons at Marseilles determined for the first time to open a coffee-house in the neighbourhood of the exchange, which succeeded extremely well; people went there to smoke, talk of business, and divert themselves with play: it was soon crowded, particularly by Turkey merchants, and traders to the Levant. These places were found very convenient for discoursing on, and settling matters relating to commerce, and shortly after the number of coffee-houses increased amazingly; notwithstanding which there was not less drank in private houses, but a much greater quantity; so that it became universally in use at Marseilles, and the neighbouring cities.

Before the year 1669, coffee had not been seen in Paris, except at Mr.

Thevenot's, and some of his friends; nor scarce heard of, but from the account of travellers. That year was distinguished by the arrival of Soliman Aga, ambassador from Sultan Mahomet the Fourth. This must be looked upon as the true period of the introduction of coffee into Paris; for that minister and his retinue brought a considerable quantity with them, which they presented to so many persons of the court and city, that many became accustomed to drink it, with the addition of a little sugar; and some who had found benefit by it, did not chuse to be without it. The ambassador staid at Paris from July, 1669, to May, 1670, which was a sufficient time to establish the custom he had introduced.

Two years afterwards an Armenian, of the name of Pascal, set up a coffee-house, but meeting with little encouragement left Paris and came to London; he was succeeded by other Armenians and Persians, but not with much success, for want of address, and proper places to dispose of it; genteel people not caring to be seen in those places where it was to be sold. However, not long after, when some Frenchmen had fitted up, for the purpose spacious apartments in an elegant manner, ornamented with tapestry, large looking-glasses, pictures, and magnificent lustres, and began to sell coffee, with tea, chocolate, and other refreshments, they soon became frequented by people of fashion and men of letters, so that in a short time the number in Paris increased to three hundred.

For this account of the introduction of the use of coffee into Paris we are indebted to La Roque's *Voyage into Arabia-Felix*. We now come to trace its first appearance in London.

It appears from Anderson's *Chronological History of Commerce*, that the use of coffee was first introduced into London some years earlier than into Paris, for in 1652, one Mr. Edwards, a Turkey Merchant brought home with a Greek servant, whose name was Pasqua, who understood the roasting and making of coffee, till then unknown in England. This servant was the first who sold coffee, and kept a house for that purpose in George-yard, Lombard-street.

The first mention of coffee in our statute books, is anno 1660 (12 Car. ii. cap. 24.) when a duty of four-pence was laid upon every gallon of coffee made and sold, to be paid by the maker.

The statute of the 15 Car. ii. cap. xi. § 15, anno 1663 directs that all coffee-houses

houses should be licenced at the general quarter-sessions of the peace for the county within which they are to be kept.

In 1675, King Charles issued a proclamation to shut up the coffee-houses, but in a few days suspended that proclamation by a second. They were charged with being seminaries of sedition.

The first European author who has made any mention of coffee, is Rauwolfus, who was in the Levant in 1573; but the first who has particularly described it, is Prosper Alpinus, in his History of the Egyptian Plants, published at Venice in 1591, whose description we have in Parkinson's History of Plants, p. 1622, chap. 79, as follows: *Arbor Bon cum fructu suo buna*, the Turks berry drink. Alpinus in his first book of Egyptian Plants, gives us the description of this tree, which he says he saw in the garden of a captain of the Janissaries, which was brought out of Arabia-Felix, and there planted as a rarity never seen growing in those places before. The tree, saith Alpinus is somewhat like Euonymus, or Spindle-tree, but the leaves of it were thicker, harder, and greener, and always abiding on the tree. The fruit is called *Buna*, and is somewhat bigger than an hazel nut, and longer, round also and pointed at one end; furrowed likewise, on both sides, yet, on one side, more conspicuous than the other, that it might be parted into two: in each side whereof lieth a small oblong white kernel, flat on the side they join together, covered with a yellowish skin of an acid taste and somewhat bitter, and contained in a thin shell,* of a darkish ash colour. With these berries in Arabia and Egypt, and other parts of the Turkish dominions, they generally make a decoction or drink, which is in the stead of wine to them, and commonly sold in their tap-houses or taverns, called by the name of *caova*; Paludamus says *chouva*, and Rauwolfus *chauke*. This drink has many good physical properties; it strengthens a weak stomach, helping digestion, and the tumours and obstructions of the liver and spleen, being drank fasting for some time together. It is held in great estimation among the Egyptian and Arabian women in common feminine cases, in which they find it does them eminent service.

Lord Chancellor Bacon likewise makes mention of it in 1624: he says, that the

Turks have a drink called coffee, made with boiling water, of a berry reduced into powder, which makes the water as black as soot, and is of a pungent and aromatic smell, and is drank warm.

The celebrated John Ray, in his History of Plants, published in 1690, speaking of it as a drink very much in use, says, that this tree grows only within the tropics, and supposes that the Arabs destroy the vegetable quality of the seeds, in order to confine among themselves the great share of wealth, which is brought thither from the whole world for this commodity; from whence he observes, that this part of Arabia might be truly styled the most happy, and that it was almost incredible how many millions of bushels were exported from thence into Turkey, Barbary, and Europe. He says, he was astonished that one particular nation should possess so great a treasure, and that within the narrow limits of one province; and that he wondered the neighbouring nations did not contrive to bring away some of the sound seeds or living plants, in order to share in the advantages of so lucrative a trade.

We now come to shew by what means this valuable tree was first introduced into Europe, and thence into America.

The first account of this tree being brought into Europe, we have from Boerhaave, in his Index to the Leyden Garden, part 2, p. 217, which is as follows: "Nicholas Witsen, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and governor of the East India Company, by his letters often advised and desired Van Hoorn, governor of Batavia, to procure from Mocha in Arabia-Felix some berries of the coffee-tree to be sown at Batavia, which he having accordingly done, and by that means about the year 1690, raised many plants from seeds, he sent one over to Governor Witsen, who immediately presented it to the garden at Amsterdam, of which he was the founder and supporter; it there bore fruit, which in a short time produced many young plants from the seeds. Boerhaave then concludes that the merit of introducing this rare tree into Europe, is due to the care and liberality of Witsen alone.

In the year 1714, the magistrates of Amsterdam in order to pay a particular compliment to Louis XIV. King of France presented to him an elegant plant of this rare tree, carefully packed up to go by water, and defended from the weather by a curious machine, covered with glass.

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* This description is evidently taken from a dried berry, and not from the ripe fruit

The plant was about five feet high, and an inch in diameter in the stem, and was in full foliage, with both green and ripe fruit. It was viewed in the river with great attention and curiosity, by several members of the academy of sciences, and was afterwards conducted to the royal garden at Marly under the care of Monsieur de Jussieu, the king's professor of botany, who had the year before written a memoir, printed in the History of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, in the year 1713, describing the characters of this genus, together with an elegant figure of it, taken from a smaller plant, which he had received that year from Monsieur Pancrass, burgo-master of Amsterdam, and director of the botanical garden there.

In 1718, the Dutch colony at Surinam began first to plant coffee, and in 1722, Monsieur de la Motte Aigrou, governor of Cayenne, having business at Surinam, contrived by an artifice, to bring away a plant from thence, which in the year 1725, had produced many thousands.

In 1727 the French, perceiving that this acquisition might be of great advantage in their other colonies, conveyed to Martinico some of the plants; from whence it most probably spread to the neighbouring islands, for in the year 1732, it was cultivated in Jamaica, and an act passed to encourage its growth in that island. — Thus was laid the foundation of a most extensive and beneficial trade to the European settlements in the West Indies,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may interest some of your readers to be informed that the tea-tree is now in blossom here, in our parlour, and has been ever since the 18th (inclusive) of this month, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, and that the thermometer within doors at half-past nine this morning, in a southern aspect, was at 28. Another bud has even opened since the frost.

Petals 6, (one smaller and shorter than the rest); concave, obtusely heart-shaped. Stamens very numerous (probably above 200), with golden summits. The whole appearance of the flower like the single broad-leaved myrtle; but longer, and more brilliant, from the multiplicity of the stamens, texture of the petals, stronger colour, not quite so white. Calyx: stellate, quinquefid, about one-fourth the length of the petals.

The scent of the flower delicate and

evanescent; resembling that of fine green tea dried.

There seems little doubt that this charming plant would bear a warm and sheltered exposure in the south-west of our island, like the broad-leaved myrtle. Its affinity to the myrtle is indeed very striking: so much, that many species having been lately transferred from the genus *Myrtus* to other genera, so that it is now very thin. I doubt whether this might not be annexed to it under the denomination of *Myrtus Thea*, changing its elegant generic name, which it ought not wholly to lose, into its specific. Fond as I am of plants, I have never till now seen it in bloom.

It is long in coming into blossom. The buds appeared early in September. The season of its flowering renders it peculiarly valuable. And had the weather been mild, I have no doubt that in some few days it would have been covered with bloom.

The flowers proceed from near the extremities of the branches, on solitary footstalks, some opposite, others alternate. My plant is near three feet high, and came from Mr. Mackie, nurseryman, Norwich, the year before this. In close moist weather it requires air, and some heat, to absorb the damp: otherwise its blossoms fall without opening. This I experienced last year.

I cannot imagine that its beauty in a good greenhouse would be at all inferior even to the myrtle itself. It seems to form the intermediate link in the botanical chasm between the myrtle and the orange.

It is curious, that plants of so extensive use as the coffee and tea trees (the coffee perhaps one of the greatest blessings, among those that are not really necessities of life, that Providence has indulged to mankind, considering its beneficial qualities in use as well as its agreeable) should be among the most elegant of plants in foliage and blossom; and the coffee in fruit also. It is impossible not to rejoice that the present cheapness of coffee, though it is to be feared a short-lived cheapness, has made it, to a considerable degree, the beverage of the poor. It is strengthening, where tea is not; it is even nutritive, while tea certainly is not. Tea, however, itself, should not be without much commendation. Moderately taken, and not too hot, it may be regarded as not only innocent, but salutary. It is favourable to temperance and to tranquillity of mind.

mind. And perhaps, of all our daily repasts, it constitutes the most generally and unexceptionably agreeable, from which even reading is not excluded, and where conversation can be most itself.

I find, by Professor Martyn's valuable edition of Miller, that Linnæus received the true tea-tree from Earl Gustavus Ekeberg, October 3, 1763, the captain of a Swedish East-Indiaman, who raised it from seed during the voyage. Into England it was introduced by Mr. Ellis, about 1768. It was first treated as a stove-plant: and its first flowering in this country was in the stove of the Duke of Northumberland. Perhaps even the coffee-tree may in time be brought to endure the green-house, instead of being confined to the stove.

Troston-hall, near Bury. Your's, &c.

Dcc. 21, 1808.

CAPEL LOFFT.

P. S. An oil thermometer, which serves as a kind of register of great degrees of cold, by so slowly recovering its temperature, is now only at $17\frac{1}{4}$, in the same aspect and upon the same scale.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.—No. XVI.

ANALYSIS OF CURIOUS BOOKS.

TIME has veiled so large a portion of former learning from our view, that the recovery of its more valuable fragments may be deemed a work of almost equal importance with the prosecution of new inquiries.

In this view the attention of the Antiquary has been more than once turned to the analysis of curious books, in which the history or the manners of former periods are illustrated.

Among those which relate to rural sports, scarcely any will be found more interesting than the work

"Of Englishe Dogges, the Diversities, the Names, the Natures, and the Properties. A short Treatise, written in Latine, by Johannes Caius, of late memorie, Doctor of Phisicke in the Universitie of Cambridge, and newly drawne into Englishe by Abraham Fleming, Student. Imprinted at London by Rycharde Jones," 1576. 4to.

At the back of the title-page is,

"¶ A Prosopopoicall Speache of the Booke.

"Some tell of starres th' influence straunge,

Some tell of byrdes which flie in th' ayre,

Some tell of beastes on land which raunge,

Some tell of fishe in riuers fayre.

Some tell of serpentes sundry sortes,

Some tell of plantes the full effect,

Of Englishe dogges I sound reportes,

Their names and natures I detect.

My forshed is but baulde and bare,

But yet my body's beautifull,

For pleasaunt flowies in me there are,

And not so tyne as pleatifull.

And though my garden plot so greene,

Of dogges receaue the trampling feete,

Yet is it swept and kept ful cleene,

So that it yeeldes a sauour sweete.

AB. FLE.

Followed by a Latin dedication, in Fleming's name, to Dr. Perne, dean of Ely.

The book itself appears to have been written at the express request of Conrad Gesner, whose name has been so long and so well known to readers of natural history.

"All Englishe dogges," says Caius, "be eyther of a gentle kinde, seruing the game; a homely kind, apt for sundry necessary uses; or, a currishe kinde, meete for many toyes." The treatise, however, is divided into five sections, in which the different sorts of dogs, according to their employments, are enumerated.

The first section contains the *Canes Venatici*, "which serve the game and disport of hunting; comprising, the harrier, the terrar, the bloudhounds, the gasehounds, the grehounds, the leuiner, or lyemmer, the tumbler, and the stealer."

The second section comprises the *Canes Aucupatorii*, or "gentle dogs, which serve the disport of fowling, including the land-spaniell, or setter; the water-spaniell, or finder; and the fisher."

The third section treats only "of the delicate, neate, and pretty kind of dogges called the Spanish gentle, or comforter," which appear to have been the lap-dogs of the time.

The fourth includes the *Canes Rustici*, or coarser dogs—"the shepherd's dogge, and the mastive, or handogge; which last," says the author, "hath sundry names derived from sundry circumstances, as, the keeper, or watchman, the butcher's dogge, the messenger or carrier, the mooner, the water-drawer, the tinker's curr, and the fencer."

And the fifth section contains the "cures of the mungrell and rascall sort, —the wappe, or warner; the turnespere, and the daunser;" followed by a short conclusion, in which the cross breeds of the time are enumerated, viz.

Three sortes of them.	{	The first bred of a	{	in Latine,
		bytch and a wolfe,		<i>Lyciscus.</i>
		The second of a		in Latine,
		bytche and a foxe,		<i>Lacana.</i>
		The third of a bear		in Latine,
		and a bandogge,		<i>Vrcanus.</i>

The most curious of Caius's descriptions

tions are probably those of the blood-hound, the setter, and the mastive, or bandogge, the second, with a portion of the last of which we shall extract.

"The Dogge called the Setter, in Latine, Index.

"Another sort of dogges be there, servicable for fowling, making no noise either with foote or with tounge, whiles they followe the game. These attend diligently upon their master, and frame their conditions to such becke, motions, and gestures, as it shall please him to exhibite and make, either going forward, drawing backward, inclining to the right hand, or yealding toward the left. (In making mencion of fowles, my meaning is of the partridge and the quail) When he hath founde the byrde, he keepeth sure and fast silence; he stayeth his steppes and wil proceede no further; and with a close, covert, watching eye, layeth his belly to the ground and so creepeth forward like a worme. When he approacheth neere to the place where the birde is, he layes him downe, and with a marcke of his pawes betrayeth the place of the byrde's last abode; whereby it is supposed that this kind of dogge is called *index*, setter, being in deede a name most consonant and agreeable to his quality. The place being knowne by the meanes of the dogge, the fowler immediately openeth and spreadeth his net, intending to take them; which being done, the dogge at the accustomed becke or usual signe of his master, ryseth up by and by, and draweth neerer to the fowle, that by his presence they might be the authors of their own ensnaring, and be ready intangled in the prepared net; which conning and artificiall indeavour in a dogge (being a creature domesticall or housholde servaunt, brought up at home with offalls of the trencher and fragments of victualls,) is not much to be marvailed at, seeing that a hare (being a wilde and skippishe beast) was scene in England, to the astonishment of the beholders, in the yeere of our Lorde God 1564, not onely dauncing in measure, but playing with his former feete upon a tabberet, and observing just number of strokes (as a practitioner in that arte,) besides that nipping and pinching a dogge with his teeth and clawes, and cruelly thumping him with the force of his feete*. This

is no trumpery tale, no trifling toye (as I imagine) and therefore not unworthy to be reported; for I reckon it a requittall of my trauaile, not to drowne in the seas of silence any speciall thing, wherein the providence and effectual working of nature is to be pondered."

In the account "of the mastive or bandogge, called in Latine, *Villaticus*, or *Cathenarius*," we have one or two anecdotes of Henry the Seventh, which are certainly not related by the generality of historians who have written on his reign.

"Our Englishmen," says Caius, "(to th' intent that theyr dogges might be the more fell and fearce) assist nature with arte, vse, and custome, for they teach theyr dogges to baite the beare, to bait the bull, and other such like cruell and bloody beastes, (appointing an overseer of the game,) without any collar to defend theyr throtes; and oftentimes they traine them up in fighting and wrestling with a man, having for the safegarde of his lyfe, eyther a pikestaffe, a clubbe, or a swoorde, and by vsing them to such exercises as these, theyr dogges become more sturdy and strong. The force which is in them sermounteth all beleefe, the fast holde which they take with their teeth exceedeth all credit: three of them against a beare, fowre against a lyon, are sufficient, both to trye masteryes with them, and vtterly to overmatch them. Which thing Henry, the seventh of that name, king of England, (a prince both politique and warlike), perceiving on a certaine time (as report runneth) commaunded all such dcgges (how many soever they were in number) to be hanged, beyng deeply displeased, and conceauing greate disdain, that an yll fauoured rascall curre should with such violent villainy assault the valiaunt lyon, king of all beastes. An example for all subjectes worthy of remembrance, to admonishe them that it is no advantage to them to rebell against the regiment of their ruler, but to keepe them within the limits of loyaltye. I reede an history aunswerable to this of the self same Henry, who having a notable and an excellent fayre falcon, it fortuned that the king's falconers, in the presence and hearing of his grace, highly commended his majesty's falcon, saying, that it feared not to intermeddle with an eagle, it was so venturous a byrde and so mighty; which when the kinge harde, he charged that the falcon should be killed without delay, for the selfe same reason (as it may seeme) which was rehersed in conclusion

* The coincidence between this anecdote and that relating to one of the hares which Cowper the poet endeavoured to domesticate, is remarkable.

conclusion of the former history concerning the same kinge.”

Mr. Pennant conjectures that the tumbler of Dr. Caius answered to the modern lurcher; but has no conjecture for the gazehound. The leviner, or lyemmer, he supposes, was the same with what is now called the Irish greyhound.

Our author *Caius*, Kaye or Keye (for such was the English of his name) appears in his time to have united the first honours of literature with those of medicine. He was born at Norwich in 1510; studied, first at Gonville-hall, in Cambridge; and afterwards became one of the pupils of the celebrated Johannes Montanus, at Padua: where, in 1542, he gave public lectures on the Greek text of Aristotle.

His labours in editing correct editions of Galen and Celsus, gave him a deserved celebrity in his own country, which removed him very early from the practice of a provincial town to the first physician at court, in which capacity he served king Edward VI. and the queens Mary and Elizabeth.

The service which he rendered to the College of Physicians, in which he succeeded Linacre as president, his general patronage of learning, and the munificent protection which he afforded in particular to the house of his education at Cambridge, are all subjects of appropriate panegyric. Fuller says, he bequeathed a medicinal genius to his college. His works are extremely numerous: among which the most interesting to his countrymen, besides the treatise *De Canibus*, (which first appeared in 1570,) are probably his “Councell against the Disease called the Sweat,” 8vo. 1550. and the two editions of his “*Historia Cantabrigiænsis Academiæ*,” 4to. 1568 and 1574. He died July 29, 1573; and has only this inscription, in Caius-College Chapel, on his tomb—“FUI CAIUS.”

Another work deserving the attention of the antiquary who may turn his thoughts to rural sports, will be found in

“A Short Treatise of Hunting: compiled for the Delight of Noblemen and Gentlemen, by Sir Thomas Cockaine, knight. Lond. 1591.” 4to.

A treatise, more the work of a hunter than of a professed writer. It is short, and has little variety for the general reader.

“Howe to hunt the otter,” as practised in the reign of queen Elizabeth, is

perhaps one of the best specimens that can be selected from it.

“Your huntsman early in the morning before he bring forth your houndes, must goe to the water, and seeke for the new swaging of an otter, and in the mud or grauell finde out the sealing of his fonte, so shall he perceiue perfectly whether hee goe vp the water or downe: which done, you must take your hounds to the place where he lodged the night before; and cast your traylers off upon the trayle you thinke best; keeping your whelps still in the couples: for so they must be entred.

“Then must there be on either side of the water two men with otter speares to strike him, if it bee a great water: but if it be a small water you must forbear to strike him, for the better making of your houndes.

“The otter is chiefly to be hunted with slow houndes, great mouthed, which to a young man is a very earnest sporte he will vent so ofte and put up ouer water, at which time the houndes will spend their mouthes verie lustely: thus may you have good sport at an otter two or three houres if you list.

“An otter sometimes will be trayled a mile or two before he come to the hole where he lyeth, and the earnestnes of the sporte beginneth not till he bee found, at which time some must runne up the water, some downe, to see where he vents, and to pursue him with great earnestnes till he be kild. But the best hunting of him is in a great water when the banke is full, for then he cannot haue so great succour in his holes, as when it is at an ebbe: and he maketh the best sporte in a moon-shine night, for then he will runne much over the land, and not keepe the water as he will in the day.”

The work concludes with “Sir Tristram’s Measures of Blowyng:” the music of the horn being deemed at that period an indispensable qualification for a “complete gentleman.” Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ALTHOUGH I despair of being ever able to form a rational theory which shall account for all or the greater part of the meteorological phenomena to which we are witnesses, yet, I shall, according to your usual plan, give a summary of facts which occurred to observation during the last year: hoping that from this and other accounts on the subject, some one

one may hereafter arise who shall be able to lay down rules more general and more accurate than any which have heretofore been given, and from which, either by means of the barometer and thermometer, or of the state of the clouds, a person may judge, with a degree of precision not yet attainable, of the weather to be expected.

The average heat of each month in the years 1807 and 1808, is as follows.

	1807.	1808.
January - - - -	40.066	39.500
February - - - -	37.000	39.230
March - - - - -	44.730	39.230
April - - - - -	44.740	42.000
May - - - - -	58.933	64.733
June - - - - -	61.564	61.000
July - - - - -	70.000	68.000
August - - - - -	69.500	64.670
September - - -	56.230	60.000
October - - - -	59.080	49.00
November - - -	41.320	43.25
December - - -	34.900	36.825
	51.665	50.619

It will be observed from this statement, that the general average of heat for the whole year differs but little from that of the last. It is about one degree colder, though we had in the month of July hotter weather than was probably ever known in this country. The temperature for January, March, April, June, July, August, and October, has been lower this year than the last; in the other months it has been higher.

The year commenced with stormy weather, which did much damage on the coast, and in some of the interior parts of the country. Of some nights towards the latter end of the year a similar remark may be made; and in many parts of the kingdom, several days in the month

of July were remarkable for storms of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning. One, on the 15th of that month, has been described with much interest in the last volume of the Monthly Magazine, (See vol. xxvi. p. 302—8.) by an eye-witness; to which the reader may be referred, as well for the facts contained in it, as for the many judicious philosophical observations incorporated with it. I have in my meteorological reports, attached to each number, recorded the principal facts relating to this subject, which will render it unnecessary to repeat what will be found in their respective places. I shall therefore only give a sort of summary for the whole year.

The average of heat, as may be seen above, is 50.619, and the average height of the barometer is 29.724, which is something less than what it was the preceding year: and the quantity of rain fallen is 30.55 inches in height for the whole year. The greatest cold in the year was on January 22, and the greatest heat on July 14.

Of the 366 days, 162 may be denominated brilliant, that is, days in which the sun was scarcely covered for any length of time with a cloud—39 were fair—29 cloudy, in which the sun was not seen—on 119 there was rain—and on 18 there was either snow or hail.

The wind has blown 38 days from the north—19 from the south—52 from the west—54 from the east. In the north-east it has been 44 days—south-east 37—north-west 65—and south-west 57.

It may not be uninteresting to bring into one point of view the average state of the atmosphere for the last seven years. The reader will recollect that the observations were made at Camden-Town, a village about two miles north-west of St. Paul's cathedral.

	Average Height of the Barometer.	Average Height of the Thermometer.	Depth of Rain in Inches.
1802	29.706	50.38	23.35
1803	29.778	50.31	26.39
1804	29.873	50.65	34.00
1805	29.864	48.00	25.00
1806	29.815	51.77	42.00
1807	29.746	51.66	26.00
1808	29.724	50.60	30.55
Average for Seven Years }	29.786	50.48	29.613

The only remark that I shall make is, that the quantity of rain in the whole year is not by any means proportional to the density of the atmosphere.

Highgate, Jan. 9, 1809.

Your's, &c. J. J.

ACCOUNT

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the RE-CONQUEST of NORMANDY from the ENGLISH, in the REIGN of HENRY VI. from MSS. in the NATIONAL LIBRARY of FRANCE, marked 6197, 6198, 5964, written by ROBERT BLONDEL. Now first published in England.

BLONDEL commences his narration, with the cause which produced the breach of the truce, between France and England. It was the capture of Fougères, by the English in 1448, from the Duke of Brittany, who had been included in the treaty. Francis de Surienne, an Arragonese, in the service of England, had surprised the place, and carried off an enormous booty. The Duke of Brittany and the King of France complained to Somerset, and demanded redress. Somerset gave up Surienne; but Blondel affirms, that he was expressly authorised by Somerset, in the name of the King of England. The council of England made the same reply, but notwithstanding approved what Somerset had done, and engaged to support him. The English historians affirm, on the contrary, that they would have agreed to the restitution of the place, upon condition that the value of the damages could have been settled, and the French had not made reprisals.

These reprisals were the capture of Pont de l'Arche, in which affair historians have not noted, that the chief part was played by a tradesman of Louviers, named *Jean Hovel*. Having made his agreement with the porter to let him in before day, under pretence of bringing in some goods, he encumbered the bridge with his cart; afterwards having on purpose let the money fall, which he drew from his pocket to pay the sum agreed, he killed the guard, as he stooped down to pick it up, and afterwards a young inhabitant, who ran thither in his shirt to raise the draw-bridge. Then Flogues and Mareni, who were in ambuscade with the troops, threw themselves into the town and took possession of it. An inhabitant escaped over the wall, and ran to Rouen to carry the news to Somerset, who came to him in a rage, for he was of a very passionate character; and our author gives the following *trait* of it. When Pont de l'Arche was taken, the wife of Somerset was sick, and had with her a French physician, named *Jean Tiffegne*. Hearing her husband coming into her chamber, furious against the French, and knowing of what

he was capable, and not doubting but he would kill the physician, if he saw him, she hid him under the curtains, till Somerset was gone out; she was however not less sensible than himself of the loss of Pont de l'Arche, for on hearing of it, she jumped out of her bed, running and crying, without perceiving that she was naked. Blondel, comparing the warmth of the husband with the grief of the wife, makes this honorable observation, concerning the English women: that although the men of that nation are of a violent temper, which knows no bounds, the women are full of sweetness and humanity. These traits of ancient national character, softened without doubt in some respects, may still be discovered.

England demanded the restitution of Pont de l'Arche, France that of Fougères and reparation of damages. They negotiated, but without success. Then the King of France, having held a grand council, resolved to recommence the war. Our author here gives a long speech, made by the chancellor, in which he exposes the various grievances, committed by the English since the truce. Among other things, he says, that they sent out their garrison upon the roads from Paris to Orleans and Rheims in the *masquerade disguise of devils*, to rob and murder the passengers.

Blondel here makes a digression upon the establishment of the free archers by Charles VII. and the advantage of that institution. He gives it with reason, the highest eulogium. Instead of companies more devoted to robbery than war, and who practised the former when the war was ended, even upon those from whom they received their pay; troops paid by the people, dreadful to the enemy during war, became quiet citizens during peace, devoted to commerce, arts, and agriculture.

The war then recommenced, and Verneuil was taken by stratagem in July 1449. This event is recounted by the well known historians, but the recital of Blondel is more detailed, and differs in some circumstances, which he appears to have learned from persons worthy of credit.—Verneuil was surrounded with a wall, near which were built mills, turned by a rivelet, which fell into the ditch of the place. An Englishman of the garrison kept a woman, whom he suspected to have a connection with the miller of one of the mills. He picked a quarrel against the miller, under pretext of the guard of the town, due from the citizens, and

treated this man exceedingly ill. The miller projected revenge, by delivery of the town to the French. He went to the bailiff of Evereux, Robert de Flogues, and proposed to introduce him into the place. Flogues twice refused, from fear of some treachery; but the miller pressing the matter, he at last agreed. The miller, as generous as vindictive, asked no other recompence than the honour of having served the king; but, added he, I require one condition, it is, that when the town is taken, *no Frenchman shall receive any damage.*

Flogues arranged matters with the Count de Dunois, and ordered the seneschal of Poitou, Pierre de Brezé, to bring him some troops. To conceal the design, the Count de Dunois and Flogues, pretended to have a hunting party in the forest of Couches, near Verneuil. Their wives, who were sisters, came there, and there was much hunting with great splendour. They fixed on the night of the 19th or 20th of July for the execution of their project.

The miller in the mean while obtained an associate. As the 20th of July was a Sunday, they had a pretence for letting the water run (on Saturday) because they could not grind the next day. One of them went to fetch the soldiers, concealed in the forest, the other remained watching upon the wall, and advised the English, who were on guard at that place, to go at break of day to hear mass. Brezé then arrived with the soldiers, who threw themselves into the foss. He was on foot at their head: but having *his boots on*, which were large and heavy, they were buried in the mud to such a degree, that he could not remove them; he left them behind, and gained and scaled the wall,* followed by his people: *nobody was present to repel them*,† they descended into the high-street, holding their swords drawn in their hands, *but concealed under their cloaks*, and advising the inhabitants *in a low voice*, to keep within their houses, and they would do them no harm. One person had the imprudence to attempt resistance and *was killed upon the spot.*

The French, arrived at the gate, opened it to the rest of their people, who were on horseback. *There were only one*

hundred and twenty English in the place. Some were killed, or made prisoners in flying to the castle. The French, followed by the citizens, did not wait for scaling ladders, but clambered up the wall, one leaped armed as he was upon the draw-bridge, though it was raised; and the English were obliged to fly to a tower, which could not be taken, but by famine. It surrendered at discretion, August 22, and *the English were reduced to thirty men.* There were among them some banditti, whom the king had commanded them not to let escape; but *having corrupted the centinels*, they descended in the night by cords, and carried away a great deal of money. Florent d'Illien, who had the charge of the siege, was greatly reproached on this account.

[A finer picture, though unintended by the author, of the bravery of a handful of English overpowered by numbers, cannot be given; and the caution and corruption of the French, ill accords with the bombast of extraordinary exploits, in the affair of the boots, draw-bridge, &c.]

Talbot, the English general, who was at Beaumont le Roger, heard of the capture of Verneuil, on the morrow; but having been told at Vandrevil, that the French were masters of the place, and that the Count de Dunois was arrived in force, he retreated to Neuborg. Dunois followed him, but could not prevent him from gaining Rouen. This retreat was very fine. Although the printed accounts speak of it, there are in the MSS. some differences and particularities.

The French were less successful at Pont Audemer. This town was only defended by a pallisade and a ditch, in which ran the river Rille. Brezé attempted to carry it by a *coup de main*; but when he had arrived at the *fauxbourg*, he found that his men had deserted him to go and pillage. Notwithstanding this desertion, he passed the foss, tore up the pallisades, and had entered the place, when the inhabitants rushed to repulse him. He found that he was almost alone, and was obliged to retire. Dunois approached to lay a regular siege. It might have lasted a long time, for a supply of money and troops had just arrived; but an accident expedited the surrender. The details are not given by any other writer. A young man, a relative of the Count of St. Paul, who was at the siege, attempting to imitate the Greek fire, had made a fire-work, which he discharged upon the town, without informing the generals of it. It fell upon a thatched roof, which immediately

* Hence it appears that the *bombastic statements* of the modern day, are of ancient origin.

† The passages in italics shew the unwary confessions of the author, and what absurdities he makes of trivial incidents.

diately took fire. The flame communicated to the neighbouring houses, and in an instant the distress was extreme. The besiegers prepared to take advantage of it, and put an end to the affair. The inhabitants cried at once—*To the fire! To arms!*—some ran to stop the progress of the flames; others to the pallsades. The *soldiers* of Picardy and the *Pays de Caux* jumped into the river; their chiefs followed, they were up to their chin in water, and the current was rapid: but one supported the other, they climbed up the bank, raised *en dos d'anc* (like an ass's back) tore up the pallsades, and jumped down into the town, at *lance's length*.* The English to the number of five hundred had no resource but to fly to a strong house, at the end of the town, and were very soon compelled to surrender.

Then follows an account of the surrender of Maulès, which the Count de Brequigny notices to be a gross falsehood—this, I pass over, of course, to proceed to unpublished accounts of particular incidents.

Geffrey de Couvrou, who commanded for the King of France at Coutances, and Joachim Ronault at Saint Lo, at the head of two hundred horse and some infantry, went out at night and advanced to the gates of Vire, which was then in the hands of the English. They were *very near taking it*; for towards eight in the morning, they fell upon the man who was on guard at the gate, and overthrew him by the thrust of a lance, and cut off the arm of another, who was attempting to raise the draw-bridge; but the inhabitants running up at the noise, obliged the French to retire! [Thus, more than two hundred men boast of having conquered two, but fled before the undisciplined towns-people.] The infantry halted in the Fauxbourg, whence they carried away two prisoners, by whom they learned that a party of three hundred English had left Vire on the preceding night. The French resolved to lie in ambuscade to surprise them on their return; but they were not there long, when the English appeared and surprised the French themselves. Ronault hesitated upon the measure he ought to take. Couvrou cried out: It is no time to deliberate '*let us see which has the fairest mistress*;' an expression of chivalry common in that age. He put his lance in the rest, and rushed upon the English, followed by his people.

Twenty-four English were killed, as many made prisoners, and the rest dispersed. His victory cost him dear. He had with him the young Roisnivinen his nephew, who was bringing a prisoner. He had taken off his helmet to breathe a moment; the perfidious prisoner seized the sword of Roisnivinen, whose head he saw disarmed, and killed him. Near thirty prisoners paid upon the spot with their lives, for this treachery.*

Blondel relates, the battle of Formigny in the same manner as the other French historians, and he precisely agrees, with Matth. de Couci, concerning the number of dead on the side of the English. He makes them amount to three thousand, six hundred, and sixty-four men, whilst the French lost only twelve! The English, according to him, had in all seven thousand men, the French but three thousand, five hundred. The English writers pretend that the French were far superior in number, and that the English had only five thousand, of which they lost only five hundred; but our author explains the cause, and the Count thinks he is the only writer, who does so. The wind was so high, that it quite blinded the eyes of the English with dust, and not only hindered them from aiming their blows, but impeded the flight of the arrows.

Passing by a variety of superstitious reasons assigned by the author for the ill success of the English, I proceed to the capture of Avranches. This was the first result of the battle of Formigny. The author gives some particulars, not to be found elsewhere. The English governor, *without hopes of succour*, wishing to save the inhabitants from the danger of storm, was resolved to surrender; but his wife, young and handsome, whose bravery equalled her charms, would not permit a place, impregnable on one side, protected on the other by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a garrison of five hundred men, to surrender, without striking a blow! She quitted her female dress, put on a helmet, and cuirass, and with a truncheon in her hand, harangued the soldiers, went from house to house, to the citizens, even to the ecclesiastics, and animated them with an ardour like her own. They engaged to

* We are not told, whether the English were cavalry or infantry. In those times, the former had infinite advantage over the latter; who could do nothing with them till dismounted.

* More bombast like the boots,

defend themselves. In vain did the Duke of Brittany batter the walls with a formidable artillery. Being at the point of sapping them, and already master of the fort, the inhabitants demanded a capitulation; then, this same heroine, pulled off her armour, clothed herself in her gayest dress, aided her natural charms by every possible art, and went to see the Duke of Brittany. This prince who was of an age which favored the hopes which she had conceived, could not refuse to such a negociatrix, the favour which she asked. After this preamble (says the count shrewdly) one might have expected better terms than marching out with a white staff in the hand, instead of a lance, and abandoning bag and baggage.

The capitulation of Bayeux was nearly upon the same conditions. More than three hundred women went out, *drawing behind them*, or carrying their children. The French could not see such a sight without emotion! they gave them horses and carriages.

The English soon after further experienced the generosity of the French to their conquered enemies. Caen was surrendered 1st July, 1450. Somerset, who commanded there, left it, with his garrison of four thousand men, and went to sleep in a village, which he had before sacked and delivered to the flames. The inhabitants refused provisions and lodging to the English, shewing them the ruins of more than sixty of their burnt houses, and loading them with reproaches. The king was informed of it, and made them bring provisions, and provide them lodgings.

The town of Falaise was surrendered the next day; and the deliverance of Talbot, prisoner in France, was one of the conditions of capitulation. He was one of the best English generals; and they strongly advised the King of France, to retain him; but such treachery would have been unworthy of him. He loaded Talbot with presents, and gave him his liberty. This general did not take advantage of it to resume his office; but went to Rome to profit by the indulgence of the jubilee.

There remained but two places to subdue in all Normandy—Dompont and Cherbourg. Dompont, according to our author, surrendered at the first attack; some writers say, notwithstanding, that it held out a siege of five days. Cherbourg a place so strong, that it was supposed it could not be taken but by famine, defended itself vigorously. But the French

placed a large piece of cannon* upon a spot, which the sea covered twice a day, and battered the walls on the weakest side. They took care at the return of every tide, to stop the mouth of the cannon with wax and pitch, and cover it with an entire piece of leather, so that the sea, in covering it, could not wet it. The effect of this battery was such, that at the first discharge a large part of the wall was thrown down, as well as a tower built upon an angle, which was on that side. The inhabitants were terrified, and Thomas Howel, *who had much booty at sea, which he was afraid to lose*, surrendered August 12th, 1450, upon condition, that they should liberate his son, who remained as a hostage for the capitulation of Rouen. Thus, says Blondel in finishing, were more than thirty places, and all Normandy conquered *in a year and six days*. [A most unequivocal testimony of brave defence against an enemy at home.]

[Our historians observe, that affairs never went well after the death of Card. Beaufort. The infancy and character of Henry VI. the squabbles of the courtiers during the regency, the intestine factions of York and Lancaster did not however prevent a long and tedious war, with the French, on their own shores, and very superior numbers, &c. It is sufficient to note, that they even needed the stimulus of fanaticism, the *Pucelle*, to make any exertions at all. Our English officers uniformly admit *the gallantry of the French*: but, though they cannot take a ship, or conquer the British troops in equal numbers, St. Croix's continuator, mentions a patriotic Abbé, who went to all the coffee-houses in the *Palais Royal*, perpetually declaiming that *twelve thousand men* must be landed in England before it could be conquered, whence he got the name of *Abbé Douze-mille hommes*. If three hundred British marines and a few Turks resisted the whole army of Buonaparte at Acre for *twenty-eight days*, it is a matter of *just doubt* whether an equal regular army would not teach even this mighty general what *Sieyes* is said to have told him, that the "*fiers insulaires*" would pluck the laurels from his brow. However Buonaparte is certainly to be acquitted of being the *author* of "*bombastic statement*;" this of the *fifteenth century* being precisely so. It is the *mal de pays*.]

* He means a *bombard*, a huge mortar which shot enormous stones, such as those at Constantinople.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING the honour to be entrusted with the superintendence of the text-part of Mr. Hewlett's Bible, in its progress through the press, an anxious desire that its character, in point of accuracy, should not disgrace its other recommendations, has led me to such an inspection of different English editions and translations of the scriptures, as confirms a suspicion I had long entertained, of the incorrect state in which the sacred volume generally appears among us. Every body, acquainted with the business of printing, knows that it is almost impossible, except by the *most extreme* caution, that a book should pass through a multitude of successive impressions without an accumulation of errors; the ordinary copies of the classics shew this in a striking manner: but surely the Bible is an *extreme* case: and though we cannot expect the university presses, more than any others, to have *angels* for their correctors, (for those who are engaged in correcting, know there is nothing *heavenly* in the employment,) yet the exclusive privilege, which enables them to make their editions so very large, imposes on them the duty, and at the same time makes it very well worth the while, to bestow an extraordinary degree of care in that respect. With no invidious view, therefore, but in the hope of rousing the University editors to an active attention to this subject (which appears the more desirable at a time when a *stereotype* edition of the Scriptures is said to be in contemplation), and of supplying a detail, which perhaps some of your readers may peruse with interest, I offer you, even in this early stage, the results of my examination, as far as it has as yet extended, being however (except incidentally) but little beyond the book of Genesis.

The authorities which I have used in the execution of my task, are as follow: 1. A Quarto University Bible (Oxford, 1802); 2. An Octavo University Bible (Oxford, 1801); 3. A Duodecimo University Bible (Oxford, 1789); 4. The Bible which passes under the name of Bishop Wilson; 5. Dr. Geddes's Translation; 6. Cruden's Concordance (Edinburgh, 1804).* The text and marginal

matter of Mr. Hewlett's Bible are collated with both the University Quarto editions, and Bishop Wilson's, and the text is compared strictly with Dr. Geddes's: the other three authorities are only consulted occasionally. I shall not confine my lists of errors to the University editions: as Bishop Wilson's has a high reputation for accuracy, in consequence of having been edited by the indefatigable Cruttwell; and the character of Dr. Geddes is far beyond my power of appreciation. With respect to Cruden's Concordance, however, I shall merely observe here, once for all, that though a work of vast utility, yet any body who may unfortunately have occasion to inspect it with minuteness, even strictly according to the author's plan, will experience, I say it with confidence, perpetual feelings of disappointment and disgust:—I do not now speak of typographical errors but of omissions. The corrections in each of the following lists are made on the authority of *all* the rest of the six sources above mentioned (or without the opposition of any of them) except where otherwise expressed.

Quarto University Bible.—Genesis, chap. iii. ver. 19, *out* it for *out of it*; v. 22, margin, *Mac.* (Maccabees) for *Mic.* (Micah); vii. 11, *foundations* for *fountains*;* xv. 18, the first *the* should be *that*;† xix. contents, the second *is* should be *becomes*;‡ xxx. 23, § *take* for *taken*; xxxi. 33, *his* for *the*; xxxvi. 4, *Adah* for *Adah*; xxxviii. 23, *send* for *sent*; xxxix. contents, *mistresses's* for *mistress's*; xxxix. 14; *him* for *them*; xlii. 2, *ye* for *we*; xlv. 24, *Gezer* for *Jezer*; xlix. 6, *thou* not for *not thou*; xlix. 26, the second *thy* should

a pretty old one, as he has the spelling "Yce" alone (and not Ice) in his alphabetical arrangement. Perhaps he employed more than one copy.

* *Girgashite* in x. 16, is supported also by Cruden, but my other authorities have it here *sie*. In every other passage of Scripture, where I find the name, they all have the *s* except Geddes, who constantly writes—*sie*.

† The Octavo also has *the*.

‡ As in the Cambridge Quarto edition; or else something (as *turned into*) is omitted after *s*.

§ *Endued* in verse 20 of this chapter is given also by the Octavo edition and by Cruden: the other three have *endowed*. We should certainly at present call a woman having a large marriage portion, richly *endowed*, rather than *endued*.

* I suppose it is impossible to ascertain what edition of the Bible Cruden used in making his compilation. It seems to have been

be *my*; * Exodus ii. 3, no for *not*; † iv. 10, the second *my* should be *thy*; vi. 14, *father's* for *fathers'* (see verse 25).† A periodical journal of last month, in an article of biblical criticism, mentions it, as "not generally known, that in the successive editions of the bible, the number of supplementary words printed in Italics has been unwarrantably and surreptitiously increased to a large amount."§ Something, I know, has been done toward reducing this amount, in the stereotype edition of the New Testament, lately executed at Cambridge; but as neither of my complete Bibles pretends to any innovation in this respect, the few variations among them concern my present purpose. In the edition which I am now examining, the following words should be in Italic: Genesis xviii. 31, *it*; xiii. 17, the first *was*; and xxx. 33, *is*.|| The enumeration of errors merely literal and of an inferior description will serve only to shew what degree of general care has been exercised in the business of correction. Thus there is at Genesis iv. 23, in the margin, *hut* for *hurt*; x. 10, *kingdon* for *kingdom*; xix, the sixth verse is numbered 5; xxv. 2, margin *Chrln.* for *Chron.*; xxxvii. 2, the first comma should be a full point: Exodus i. 19, *midwive* for *midwives*; ii. 7, a note of admiration for an interrogation; iv. 4, *Lord* should be printed *LORD*: vi. 23, the full point should be a comma; ix. 13, *Pharaoh* for *Pharaoh*; ix. 29, *as* for *As* (being the beginning of a speech), and a like mistake xiii. 3, in *remember* for *Remember*.

The *University Octavo*, and *Duodecimo*, copies as I mentioned before, I have only consulted occasionally, in matters of suspicion or doubt. The list of errors, therefore which, I have found in these *exclusively* is but small.—In the *Octavo*, Genesis xxxi. 5, *he* should be omitted; ¶

* The *Octavo* also has *thy*, which however appears clearly to be wrong from the *Duodecimo*, Wilson's (with *all* the six various renderings collected in this latter), and Cruden. Geddes has neither.

† Cruden has *not* under "Hide," and *no* under "Longer."

‡ The *Octavo* also has this error.

§ Eclectic Review, page 31.

|| In xlv. 9, *both* is given by Wilson in italics, which seems countenanced by Geddes, (compare his 16th verse).

¶ *Haggai*, in xlv. 16, is supported also by

1 Samuel ix. 23, *Sit it* for *Set it*. In Genesis xxv. 23, there is *venison*, for *venison*; Exodus iii. 22, *neighbour* for *neighbour*; and ii. 21, a note of interrogation for a colon.—In the *Duodecimo*, Genesis x. 22, there is *Edom* for *Elam*.

Bishop Wilson's Bible (as it is called). Genesis vi. 21, *for* is omitted before *food*; * ix. 4, *you* for *ye*; † xix. 21, also omitted after *thing*; ‡ xxii. 7, the omitted before *wood*; xxii. 23, *bare* for *bear*; xxiv. 6, *thou* omitted after *Beware* §; xxv. 13, 14, these verses are wrong divided (the sign of separation should have followed *Mibsan* instead of *Adbeel*); xxv. 33, the second *to* should be *unto*; xxxi. 39, *longest* for *longedst*; xxxi. 34, *camels* for *camel's*; xxxv. *to* omitted before *stink*; xxxvi. 22, *Hemam* for *Heman*; || xxxi. *into* for *in to*; Exodus ii. 6, *Hebrew's* for *Hebrews'*; ¶ iii. 22, the latter clause (after *raiment*) is erroneously made a separate verse, numbered 23; viii. 24 end, *swarms* for *swarm*; ix. 6, *beasts* for *beast*; ix. 11, the first *boil* should be *boils*; x. 14. *coast* for *coasts* (see ver. 19). The following errors occur in the use or omission of the Italic distinction: Genesis vii. 25, *land* should be in Italic; ** so likewise *is* in xxxv. 19†† and xxxvi. 1, *are* in xxxvi. 20, *art*

Wilson, Cruden, and Geddes; but the *Quarto* and *Duodecimo* have *Haggi*: and when the name is mentioned again of the same person (Numbers xxvi. 15) *all* my authorities have *Haggi*, except Geddes, who constantly writes *ai*; and Cruden, who (as is not at all uncommon) totally omits this text.

* Geddes's omission of *for*, seems a mere matter of style.

† Cruden also has *you* under "Eat not" and "Blood," but *ye* under "Life."

‡ Cruden has not this text under "Also;" but his omissions of text decide nothing.

§ Cruden has not the *thou* under "Beware," but he often omits inferior words for the sake of compression: he has it under "Bring again." Geddes's omission seems a matter of style.

|| *Hemam* is also given in the Various Renderings; Geddes has adopted that reading into his text.

¶ This error occurs also in the *Duodecimo*. Cruden, under the word has *Hebrews*, which is consistent with the correction; but under "is One" he has *Hebrew*, which I suppose to be merely a typographical error.

* See Genesis, i. 9, 10. Geddes uses the Italic very sparingly.

†† This is found also in the *Octavo* edition.

in xlv. 18, and *if* in xlv. 22—in xviii 32, *this* should not be in Italic;* so likewise *which* in xxxiv. 1. The next are of a merely literal and inferior kind: as in Genesis xxiv. 66, *one* for *dome*; xxv. 4, a full point for a comma; xlvii. 15, *Give us* for *Give us*; xlix. 29, a full point for a semicolon; and Exodus ii. 18, a full point for a note of interrogation.

Dr. Geddes's Translation must be taken up cautiously in alleging errors, as it is often so widely different, from our common Bible; but a few things of this sort, which appeared evident to me, I have noted, and there were some, of which I did not make any memorandum. Thus in Genesis ix. 28, and *fifty* seems omitted (see viii. 13, and ix. 29) Exodus ix. 29, *rain* for *hail*†; xxiii. 18, *unleavened* for *leavened*; and xxxviii. 25, *sixty* for *seventy-five*; (see ver. 28).‡

Without achieving the task of verifying every reference in the immense mass of *Parallel Texts* given in Bishop Wilson's Bible,§ my examination has enabled me already to detect a great number of errors, involving every sort of confusion, both in that and the University Quarto edition. A detail of them would be very uninteresting and repulsive to your readers: it is sufficient to say that these will be all corrected in Mr. Hewlett's catalogue; and any person who may be in possession of either of these two editions, who will do me the honor of applying to me privately, shall be very welcome to such remarks as I have made upon the subject. I shall only mention here as a specimen, that in Bishop Wilson, at Genesis xxv. 18, the texts of two references (*p* and *q*) are entirely omitted; chap. xli. the references of the last paragraph are wrong

all together*; the same with those in the text of chap. xlv. from verse 26 to the end;† and the same at the bottom in Exodus iv. 21, to the end.‡ In the University Quarto errors of this latter description occur at Genesis xxx. 2 to 4, and some other places. Even the laborious Crutwell shrunk from a minute scrutiny of this department of his compilation, and makes the editors from whom he copied, answerable for its correctness: and I have no doubt that many of its mistakes have been handed down implicitly from generation to generation. Having occasion to inspect a reference to the *ninth* chapter of Deuteronomy, that occurs (in *all* my Bibles which have any *Parallel Texts*) at Genesis xli. 57, I perceived it to be wrong; and some knowledge of the mechanical process of printing, leading me to suspect that the *second* chapter was intended, I turned to that, and found my suspicion confirmed (the resemblance indeed is rather fantastical; but that is nothing uncommon):—but the curious part of the circumstance is this; that the corresponding (or, as I may call it, *returning*) reference has been blindly placed at the *ninth* chapter! Now this can never have been done by the hand that originally assigned the former reference. So much for the necessity of a *thorough* revision of the *Parallel Texts*; a task which the University editors alone can be expected, and ought to be required, to perform.§

The marginal *Dates* are not in a much better condition, but I am afraid my letter has already become tedious. After just therefore mentioning the absurdity (which appears in *all* my Bibles that have any chronology) of continuing a *single date* through a series of events, that must have occupied *many years* (as in Genesis xxxviii. 4, to the end), I shall only give an example peculiarly ridiculous, which I find in

* See the parallel text (Judges vi. 39, twice).

† According to all my other authorities. See Geddes ver. 22 to 26, and 28; but likewise 33, 34.

‡ The following instances may be classed as oversights; as the Doctor has not (according to his plan) marked either of them as authorized by a variety in the original text, or distinguished the first by Italics as *supplied* by himself; Genesis xxvii. 28, and *of oil* added at the end, and xlv. 10, and *thy children's children* (which occurs in our common Bibles) is omitted after *children*.

§ It is from this that the list in Mr. Hewlett's Bible is taken. Crutwell (as I understand him) states the number in the Preface, at *above sixty-six thousand*.

* The easiest way of rectifying them is to incorporate the texts *at bottom* given under *u* and *w*, to omit the letter *w* entirely, and then put the letters *in the text* one step forward (that is *x*, *y*, &c. instead of *w*, *x*, &c.

† The *l* should be omitted; and the rest, instead of *m*, *n*, &c. be made *l*, *m*, &c.

‡ *u*, *x*, *y*, &c. should be *t*, *u*, *x*, &c.

§ In Genesis xxxvii. 39, in the margin of my Quarto and Octavo University Bibles, the words *Hadad Pai* stand confusedly: they, ought to be referred to separately *Nadar* and *Pau*, in different parts of the verse.

my Octavo University edition, at the fourteenth chapter of Genesis. The date 1913, it seems has been ascertained to belong to the event related in the fifth verse, and the editor has sagaciously *taken advantage* of the words "fourteenth year" occurring in that verse, to give the date of 1926 to the beginning of the chapter. I refer your readers to the passage itself as the quotation would be too long: I cannot better illustrate the case, than by giving an historical narrative dated as follows:

1799.—Buonaparte had now been *nine years* in possession of the sovereign power of France, when

1803. his immeasurable ambition led him to seize treacherously on that of Spain.

Here the second date is proper, and the first may be supposed to have been added by an University editor.

In the particulars of *Punctuation* and *Paragraph-marks* every editor seems to have followed his own fancy. I have done the best I could with them.*

I do not give the above detail as a complete list of the errors which I have found even in the two editions which I have principally consulted. Several things of this sort I corrected without taking any account of them. What I have now troubled you with, however, may perhaps be of some utility. The Clarendon Press has done itself honour by its editions of the classics—*let it give us a correct Bible*. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. M. SMART.

Weybridge, Surry.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I SHALL feel myself highly obliged to any of your correspondents, who through the medium of your valuable Magazine, will give me any information on the following subjects.

Has the African society received any certain intelligence of the fate of Mungo Parke?

What has been the success and what is the present state of the missionaries who were left at Otaheite, Tongataboo, and the Marquesas, by the ship Duff, in 1797; and has any account been made public of

* In Genesis xlix. 26, there is a variation, which seems not to have been accidental, in placing the colon: my three University editions have it after *bills*, and Wilson after *progenitors*. My other two authorities give me no assistance here.

their proceedings since Capt. Wilson's Voyage was published?

Mr. Lancaster's improved plan for educating youth is a matter of immense importance to parents, as well as to the rising generation; but as his method has not been generally explained; a short account of its principles would be highly gratifying to numbers of your readers.

In your 24th volume, page 316, I inserted a query respecting the cause and prevention of *ropiness* in bread, beer, perry, &c. to which a correspondent has obligingly sent an answer, in vol. 25, page 313, mentioning a method to prevent that disease in *beer*, but the *chemical cause* has not been explained.

Yours, &c. THOS. DAVIS.

Eastham, Worcestershire,

Jan. 6th, 1809.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

THE DILLETANTI TOURIST,

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS, from an AMATEUR in LONDON, to a FRIEND near MANCHESTER.—No. II.

[With a Plate.]

LET us hope, that the fifth great epocha of the civilized world, may be derived and denominated from the splendours of British genius; that it is reserved for Great Britain to prove that the purest system of civil freedom, is creative of the noblest powers of intellectual excellence.—Let us hope, that the liberal policy of our princes and our statesmen will excite and second the genius of their country; and that we may shortly see the arts and sciences revolving in planetary splendour round the enlivening sun of British liberty; refined to a degree of perfection unattained in former periods; deriving vigour from its heat, and lustre from its beams." So says the unassuming and accomplished author of the *Rhymes on Art*, and what British heart does not sincerely join in the patriotic wish. If any doubt then existed in the mind of Mr. Shee as to the accomplishment of his wishes, I think the present noble collections now under consideration (being mostly brought together since the publication of the above,) will go, in a great measure, to remove them; at least, in my humble opinion, if it does not, the blame cannot attach to their proprietors.

According to the arrangement made in my last, I shall now commence with the first room in the department of antiquities.

ties at the British Museum, which is devoted to the terra cottas. All the articles in this department, (antiquities,) unless where it is otherwise specified, formerly belonged to the collection of the late Charles Townley, esq. prefacing my observations, as I there promised, with a few remarks on basso relievos and terra cottas.

Earth or clay is generally the first matter used by sculptors in forming their designs, and, when rendered solid by evaporation and burning, is called terra cotta. That modelling, or sculpture in terra cotta, was known and practised by the ancients, besides the undoubted specimens in this and other collections, we have the authority of Pausanias, who in the second chapter of the first book of his Description of Greece, mentions a temple of Bacchus, in which were several works in terra cotta, one of them representing Amphictyon, king of Athens, entertaining Bacchus, and other deities of the Grecian mythology. In the following chapter he says, that in the Ceramicus,* there were several fine works of this material, and, among others, mentions two very celebrated specimens, one of them representing Theseus throwing the robber Scyron into the sea, and the story of Aurora and Cephalus. The ancients sometimes painted or coloured their statues and bas-reliefs. Pliny and Pausanias both mention several examples; and though in the infancy of art, they coloured both their sculptures and terra cottas, yet they did not disdain to employ the latter, even after they had abandoned the barbarous practice of colouring them. Basso-rilievos were also employed as frizes to their temples, and to ornament tablets and other plain spaces; they also used them as we do for models for their artists, for many of them have been discovered with holes through them big enough for a small cord, as if they had been suspended in their studies. Several of these ornamental pieces of modelling have been found in the tombs

that have been discovered in the Appian-way, and in the Campagna di Roma; the little temple at Rome dedicated to Honour and Virtue, has also its ornaments modelled in terra cotta. The ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeia were full of basso-relievos, foliages, festoons, tablets, and other architectural and sculptural ornaments of this composition, which adorn the cabinets of almost every antiquary on the continent; that of the imperial library at Paris has several, the boast of the French cognoscenti, though I have doubts as to their superiority over our museum: but the modern ravagers of Europe, who, as in the days of Attila and the Goths, war even against the arts, prevent an English artist from feasting his mind, and indulging his fancy, in seeing and enjoying these much vaunted collections of ancient art.

Although most subjects in sculpture that are not isolated statues are called bas-reliefs, yet there are three distinct species of reliefs; the alt relief, (in Italian, alto rilievo,) the half relief, (mezzo rilievo,) and the bas relief, (basso rilievo.) In alt-relief the figures are entire, or nearly so, the legs, arms, head, and other principal parts, being relieved and perforated behind, as in the charming collections of frizes from Athens in Lord Elgin's museum, and similar works. The half relief is that in which the ground appears at half the depth of the figures, or to speak perhaps more intelligibly, the figures and other subjects appear sunk half in the ground and half raised. This kind of relief is the most common, though it is usually called bas-relief. And bas-relief, properly so called, is that species in which the figures are scarcely raised above the ground, as in coins, some medals, some of the frizes from the remains of the temples at Athens, &c. and other examples of the first style of Greek sculpture. The two last species being by usage or consent amalgamated into one, I shall not venture to separate them, but in this and our future correspondence class them both under the head of bas-reliefs.

In almost every work that contains descriptions of ancient monuments, you will find delineations of antique bas reliefs; and in the following works, which I believe are the principal, you will find enough to gratify your curiosity and your pencil; many of them, if not all, I dare say you will find in the college library at Manchester, viz. The various descriptions of the triumphal arches; the description of the "Columna Trajani," by Fabretti;

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those

* The Ceramicus was one of the most beautiful quarters of Athens; Pausanias says, that it derived its name from Ceramus, the son of Bacchus and Ariadne; but Pliny says, that it was called Ceramicus, because Chalcostenis, a celebrated sculptor and modeller in clay, had his workshop in this place. It was probably so, or from other artists and modellers of clay or fictile vases, statues, and bas-reliefs, residing there; as the Greek words Κεραμος, terra figularis, vas fictile, or Κεραμικος amphora, urceus fictilis, from Κεω uro and εγα terra, imply.

those of Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius; "l'Antiquité expliquée," of Montfaucon; the descriptions of the "Museum Capitolinum;" that of the "Museum Pio Clementinum;" the "Monumenta Mattheiana;" the "Musée de Verone;" the works of "Count Caylus, de Guattani;" and the "Cours Historiques du Musée Napoleon."

Specimens of these basso-relievos and terra cottas, of excellent workmanship, decorate the walls of the first room; which, as a *tout-ensemble*, is certainly unequalled in England, perhaps in Europe.

Having now gone so far through the antiquities of this first room, I shall insert in my next a list of the chief objects, and some account of them; but before I left the rooms, I took another perambulation through their maze of beauties; in doing which, my attention was most forcibly arrested, by the great sarcophagus, commonly called the tomb of Alexander the Great, one of the celebrated specimens of antiquity, that was ceded to us at the memorable capitulation of Alexandria, in 1801. It was brought from the mosque of St. Athanasius, at Alexandria, where it had been transformed by the Mahometans, into a kind of reservoir, consecrated to contain the water for their pious ablutions. It is of considerable magnitude, and would form an oblong rectangle, were not one of the ends or shorter sides of the parallelogram, rounded somewhat like a bathing tub. It is probable that formerly it was covered with a lid, but no trace of it is now visible; but is entirely open like an immense laver, of one single piece of beautiful marble, spotted with green, yellow, reddish, &c. on a ground of a fine black, of the species called Breccia, a sort of pudding stone, composed of agglutinated fragments of various sizes, which are denominated according to their component parts. This comes under the class of calcareous breccias. But what renders this magnificent fragment of antiquity peculiarly interesting, is the prodigious quantity of small hieroglyphic characters, with which it is sculptured both within and without, as you may perceive by the drawing. It would employ me nearly a month to make faithful copies of them: their shape and general appearance is pretty fairly given in the annexed sketch; but it can only serve to convey to you an idea of the monument in one view. A correct and faithful copy of all the hieroglyphics, though an Her-

culean task, is a desideratum; for it can be only by copying with scrupulous accuracy, and of a large size, the figures of this symbolical language, that we can attain the knowledge of a mysterious composition, on which depends that of the history of a country, once so highly celebrated: When that language shall be understood, we may perhaps learn the original purpose of this sarcophagus, and the history of the puissant man whose spoils it contained. Till then it is but the vain and fitting field of conjecture.

Many men of science and learning, have examined this memento of Egyptian skill and industry; but no positive decision of its former application is yet found by the learned. Sonnini and Denon, who both closely and attentively examined it, have pronounced nothing decisive on the subject. Dr. Clark of Cambridge, an indefatigable and learned antiquary, has asserted that the sarcophagus of the museum really was the tomb of Alexander; but it requires more talents than I possess, to remove the obstacles that withstand the clear intelligibility of this invaluable antique.

Yours, &c. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last number, under the head "Literary and Philosophical Intelligence," I observed an article, taken from the Philosophical Journal, mentioning the circumstance of a person passing, without injury, a red hot poker over his tongue. To which is subjoined an account of two other facts equally extraordinary, viz putting the finger into melted lead, and skimming melted iron with the naked hand. The first of these experiments I have often seen repeated, which has led me to investigate the cause of so singular a phenomenon; and from the result of several experiments, made for the purpose, I am convinced that injury is prevented only by the vaporization of the saliva on the tongue (as observed by the correspondent to the Philosophical Journal,) the expansive force of which, during the momentary operation, prevents the iron from coming in contact with the cuticle. This is the principle on which the safety of the experiment depends, but it is not to be attempted without some precaution; for if the iron be heated to a white heat, that is, nearly in a fusible state, it will instantaneously carbonize the small quantity of saliva which

which is detained on the tongue, and the cuticle will be severely burned; and, on the contrary, if it be too cold, it will not vaporize the saliva sufficiently to create that repulsive force, which prevents the contact of the tongue and iron, and a blister will be raised.

The proper heat, therefore, at which the experiment may be safely performed, is a blood red, taking care to hold the poker or iron in such a way as to insure the degree of expertness necessary.

The other experiment, with melted lead, may be as easily performed as the one just stated; the finger not being so powerful a conductor of caloric to feel any effect from passing it instantly through, provided none of the particles adhere to it; which may be prevented by rubbing the finger with chalk or whiting previous to the experiment.

With respect to skimming melted iron with the hand, I can only observe, that to question the veracity of a positive assertion, is always unpleasant; but whoever has had an opportunity of seeing this metal in a state of fusion, must be convinced of the impossibility (without a miracle) of attempting the experiment.

London,
Jan. 16, 1809.

Your's, &c.

E. LYDIATT.

P. S. I beg to return my sincere thanks to your correspondent X. in the Magazine for September last, for his excellent answer to my enquiries, in a former number, relative to "Accidents by fire, and the best mode of treatment in cases where medical aid cannot be immediately procured." The instant applications, as well as the subsequent treatment he recommends, are so simple and easy to be remembered, that they cannot fail to be of great utility.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SOME ACCOUNT *of the late* THOMAS BEDDOES, M.D. *by* CLIFTON.

"Nil actum reputans, si quid supereset agendum"

LUCAN.

IT has long been the fashion to remark, that the lives of literary men are best made known by means of their works, and that they afford little or no portion of that amusement which is to be found in the memoirs of those who have taken a more active part in the busy scenes of actual life. We agree indeed with Cicero*, that nothing is better calculated for entertainment than "variety" and "vicissitude;" but even these are to be met with in the "many-coloured lives" of a studious career; and if to these were but added, a description of his pursuits, his avocations, and above all, an account of the progress of his intellectual researches and attainments, we fear not to assert, that the memoirs of such a man might be rendered to the full as entertaining, and infinitely more instructive, than the flippant pages of a modern novel. In fine, to apply this train of reasoning to the subject of the present article, if the late Dr. Beddoes, like the late Bubb Doddington (Lord Melcombe) had but kept a "diary" similar to what we have now hinted at, there is little doubt but that it would have abounded with

curious anecdotes, valuable speculations, the details of an extensive course of medical study, and many admirable hints towards the perfection of the healing art, and the consequent alleviation of the multitude of calamities which "flesh is heir to." Without further preface, we shall first give an account of such facts as we have been able to collect of his life, and then endeavour to present a brief analysis of his works.

Thomas Beddoes was born at Shifnal, in Shropshire, about the year 1754 or 1755. His relations were respectable and opulent people, nearly all of whom were engaged in trade. The father was a tanner, but seems to have been determined in early life that the son should receive an excellent education, so as to be fitted for a higher sphere in society. Accordingly, after obtaining that species of knowledge usually procured in the provincial schools, the distant prospect of Oxford terminated the vizio of his classical prospects.

In consequence of the laudable ambition of his friends, he was sent thither; and there is still a report extant at this university, that the settlement of the young Tyro was wholly entrusted to the care of an uncle. On entering the grand mart of learning, with which, as well as its inhabitants, he was utterly unacquainted, he instantly presented himself, along with Thomas, at the gate of St. John's, and ringing the bell, asked, "If there

* "Nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam temporum varietates, fortunæque vicissitudines."

there was any good education to be had there?" The porter, perceiving perhaps the actual situation of affairs with a single glance of his eye, like a prudent man, introduced them to the master, and the usual fees being paid, the young student's name was actually registered on the books!

But the adventure did not conclude here; for the master, struck with the novelty of the circumstance, kept them both to dinner, when, in the course of conversation, it came out that the two strangers were provided with letters of recommendation to Dr. Surgrove, master of Pembroke, and that the uncle had imagined there was but one college in the university. On this, the money was returned with great politeness and liberality, and young Mr. Beddoes matriculated in due form at Pembroke, according to his original destination.

Of the exact year when this occurred we cannot speak with any degree of certainty, but suppose it to have been in 1778, or 1779. Certain it is, that on the 19th of July, 1783, he proceeded master of arts, and on the 13th of December, 1786, obtained the degrees of B. and M.D.

As it has generally been supposed, that a modern medical education is incomplete without a visit to Scotland, Dr. Beddoes accordingly repaired to Edinburgh, about the year 1781, or 1782, in pursuit of those liberal attainments, by which both himself and the public were afterwards to profit; for, as is hinted in the motto, he was eminently replete with zeal, and never wished to do or to learn any thing by halves. While there, he attended the lectures of the most famous professors of the day, was noticed as a youth of great promise, and, if we are not greatly misinformed, lived in intimacy with the celebrated Dr. Brown, whose new system for a while seemed to bear down every thing before it. Sir James Macintosh, who was also intended to be a physician, and actually took a degree for that purpose, was one of his contemporaries and friends.

It does not appear, however, that the subject of this memoir, at a more mature period of his life, considered the system then prevalent in North-Britain as incapable of being amended; for we find him, but the year before his death, while treating of the melioration of his favourite science, expressing himself as follows:—

"However the pupils of Edinburgh may succeed in the world, and fair as it

may be for an advocate to avail himself of the fact, I doubt exceedingly whether the public would, if called upon to act with deliberation, yield its confidence to one of their three years' graduates. In case, for instance, of an election to an hospital, would not the shortness of his standing, and the necessary immaturity of his experience, operate as a fatal objection? Well then! if he is not fit to have pauper-patients committed to him, why should others be allowed to commit themselves? It may be said, that a five or six years' graduate would be thought equally incapable of the charge. I believe quite the contrary; provided the electors should have both information and integrity enough to vote according to the merits.

"It always seems invidious, and in many cases is arrogant in an individual to adduce his opinion of a public body in argument; but as the merits of the Edinburgh school are opposed in this manner to the projected improvement of medical education, those who take a part in the question, seem called upon to declare themselves, if they have any probable cause of knowledge.

"Let me, therefore, briefly state that I went to Edinburgh as an Oxford bachelor of arts, passed there three winters and one summer, was perpetually at the lectures of the professors, and in the societies of the students. You may think it probable that I have no humiliating associations connected with Edinburgh, if I add that I can never hope to be of so much consequence among my equals any where else, since the students heaped upon me all those distinctions which you know it is in their power to confer. Few individuals, certainly, have ever had a better opportunity of knowing any school. I have seen other schools of medicine, conversed and corresponded much, from that time to the present, with pupils and professors, studied their methods, and the productions as well of the youth as of the seniors. So that I cannot accuse myself of having omitted any thing by which I might be enabled to form an opinion concerning this grand question of medical instruction.

"After comparing, on the spot, the means with the end, I certainly did conceive that a more deliberate process would be preferable, and that a method of instruction, in some other respects, materially different, would form physicians far more trustworthy. This opinion, various members of the medical societies

societies could, I dare say, testify that I expressed; and every thing that I have since seen of practice and of literature has tended to confirm it. After a lapse of years, and without the smallest communication, it is satisfactory to find the associated faculty and their correspondents concurring to make it the basis of a legislative measure, and certainly without being actuated by the least ill-will towards any medical school in the universe.

"I know not whether any impartial person, after seriously reflecting upon the surest way of advancing in so difficult a study, ever surveyed the medical classes at Edinburgh. He would see that perpetual bodily hurry which is generally attended with a good deal of confusion of mind. No sooner does the college hour-bell toll, than the audience rush out in full stream, leaving the last word half finished in the mouth of one professor, not a few fearing lest they should miss the first words of another. Will you call this mere juvenile ardour? The young men there were generally, and doubtless still are, earnest in their pursuits; but it was a common feeling, that each attempted too much at once; and if it be true, that figures and hues which are to last, must be laid again and again on the mind, with pauses between to allow them to fix, somewhat as in fresco painting, this feeling would appear to be right. A calculation had been made, and the required attendance distributed as well as possible through the three years. Considering the number of professors, and the necessity for those, who were to trust to this school solely, to attend certain courses, (as the anatomical, practical, and clinical,) two or three times; considering, besides, that the merit of *out-lecturers* will have claims upon the inquisitive, and that many had no other chance for acquiring a smattering of natural philosophy and natural history, how could any student, and especially the most ardent, avoid attempting too much at once? The consequence was too apparent. Our academical architects, in their hurry to finish the structure, failed to lay a solid foundation."

It appears evident, that Dr. Beddoes' residence in Scotland did not prevent him from keeping his terms, and participating in the honours of his own university; for on his return, he again resorted to Pembroke, and took his degrees, in the manner, and at the times already specified.

It may be necessary to state here, that chemistry had always been a favourite study with the subject of this article; and that after having first viewed it, merely as a branch of medicine, he afterwards addicted himself to this pursuit, with a more than ordinary degree of avidity. His reputation, indeed, as well as his acquirements, in this very elegant, and very useful department of human knowledge, must have been very extensive, for in 1736, we find him acting as reader of chemistry to his "*Alma Mater*:" there was no professorship of this kind, established at that period, or indeed until 1803, at Oxford, although one had been founded so early as 1706, at Cambridge.

In the course of 1787, he visited France, and appears to have been for some time resident at Dijon. While at Paris, he of course became acquainted with Lavoisier, whose reputation was, at that period, at its height, and not only acquired his esteem, but also carried on a scientific correspondence with him after his return. At the evening parties of the amiable and accomplished Madame Lavoisier, his wife, he also saw some of the first company in the French metropolis, among whom were many who have since figured in the political stage, and been swept away by the volcano, that soon after burst forth. Here, too, he beheld the first symptoms of that Revolution, which, after shaking France to her centre, was destined to convulse the whole world.

That an ingenious young man, who with a liberal education had imbibed generous notions of both science and government, should be disgusted with the tyranny of the Bourbons, and the horrors of an arbitrary government, even while administered under its mildest forms, by a weak but amiable prince, is little to be wondered at. He certainly, like thousands, did experience great joy at the glorious prospect, which has since been so completely blasted; and who can blame him for witnessing with satisfaction, the first efforts of the French nation; who, in 1788, and 1789, in imitation of the English people in 1688, attempted a melioration of their political system.

With ideas, such as, or at least similar to these, the mind of Dr. Beddoes became deeply imbued, and it cannot be denied, that they had a considerable effect on his future fortunes, studies, and pursuits. In all governments whatsoever, the

the idea of a reform sounds terrible to those who profit by the corrupt practices that decorate and disfigure the ancient system; and one abuse, as we know by experience, is well calculated to prop and support another. Many, therefore, who admired the talents of Dr. Beddoes, were alarmed at his principles, and in the very bosom of that University, amidst those academic groves, where the noblest, the purest, and the most enlightened principles, ought to be cherished; he was doomed at one critical period to experience all the rancour of malignity, and encounter all the suspicion incident to little, and contracted minds.

Towards the latter end of 1792, he voluntarily resigned his readership, of which he had been in possession for about six years, and was succeeded by Robert Bourn, M.D. It was now time for him to settle in life, but a considerable period elapsed before he could finally determine on so important an object. His eye was naturally fixed at first on the metropolis, as presenting an ample field for a man ambitious of fame, and addicted to the pursuit of science. But he soon perceived, that all the important stations were already occupied; and that for years, he could only aspire to a secondary rank among the eminent practitioners of the capital.

On this, he pitched on Bristol, where, in consequence of the vicinity of the hot-wells, which still continue to attract some of the first families in the kingdom, and the swarm of rich citizens, settled both in the town and its neighbourhood, there appeared to be full scope for an honourable and successful career.

He had not been long resident there, when the prevalent disease of consumption, to palliate which the exercise of his professional talents was so often invoked, engaged his particular attention. Calling in chemistry to the assistance of medicine, he formed a notion that it was possible to cure this cruel disorder, by changing the medium, which the patients respired, and this gave birth to the Pneumatic Institution, established by him. As the attempt was founded on general benefit, and the fortune of a single individual could not be sacrificed with any degree of prudence to such an undertaking; many noblemen, and gentlemen, we believe, and among others the late Marquis of Lansdowne, entered into a subscription to enable him to defray the expence. Of the success, I cannot speak with any degree of certainty, and

am upon the whole inclined to consider the experiment as more curious than useful. It was, however, attended with one effect, that has in the end proved highly favourable, as well as eminently beneficial to science; for it was the means of introducing Mr. Davy to public notice, that gentleman having assisted Dr. Beddoes, in constructing the apparatus, and performing the various experiments, during the course of six months.* To the honour of both parties, although they separated at the end of this period, yet they preserved an unbroken friendship, and an uninterrupted correspondence, with each other, until death snatched the pen out of the hands of one of them, and put an end to a connexion, founded on mutual regard.

I shall now endeavour in this place, to take a survey of the literary life and labours of Dr. Beddoes, without any particular attention, either to dates or subject.

It is pretty evident, that for some time at least, he attempted, like the celebrated Dr. J. Jebb, occasionally to unite politics with medicine; and while acting as a physician, resolved not to omit those duties which appertained to him as a man. We accordingly find him attending a committee, which had been convoked preparatory to a general meeting of the inhabitants of Bristol, during the progress of Mr. Pitt, and Lord Grenville's "restrictive bills." Soon after this, (1796) appeared an "Essay on the Public Merits of Mr. Pitt," by THOMAS BEDDOES, M.D. printed for Joseph Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard. It is dedicated as follows:—

"To the House of Commons;
An Assembly
Whose Acts for the last Twenty Years,
No Man
Who feels for
Asia, Africa, America,
Or Europe,
Can regard,
Without the profoundest emotions."

As an introductory motto to Chap. i. we find the following couplet:

"Penned be each pig within his proper sty;
Nor into state concerns let Doctors pry."

In the course of this pamphlet, the author gives a sketch of the administration of Lord North, and Mr. Pitt. The attachment of the nation, to the latter of

* An account of the life and scientific labours of Mr. Davy, will be found in the "Public Characters for 1809."

these, is attributed, 1. To his name. 2. To his "high-flying" speeches on the popular topics of influence and corruption. 3. "In virtue of his youth, he gained credit for incorruptible integrity." 4. His manner was advantageous; he declaimed pompously, and when he reasoned, he gave proofs of a quick, discerning, and cultivated mind. His speeches, in relation to his age, deserved distinguished approbation; they obtained blind admiration. An hundred young men at school and college would, in an essay, have turned the common places on liberty and patriotism, with equal dexterity, against the discomfited conductors of the American war. But not one could have been so trained in the habit of uttering them promptly. Fluency of elocution, however, does not appear to be more closely connected with wisdom, than facility or elegance of composition. 5. "By an act (the refusal of the office of clerk, of the Pells in Ireland,) which as it might equally proceed from patriotic disinterestedness, and the lowest cunning, his future conduct could alone render unequivocal, he confirmed the faith of a credulous people." 6. "Certain candidates for power incurred our displeasure, and we, cool, dispassionate Englishmen, took their rival to our bosom in pure despite."

In another part of this pamphlet, he exclaims, "O! superstitious nation! to whom an idol is necessary, though with the simple African thou be reduced to worship a serpent, or a crocodile, with the stupid Egyptian!" And soon after he adds: "it is moderate to assert, that neither Scipio, when he had delivered Rome from her most formidable rival, nor Washington, the founder of American independence, received more enthusiastic adoration than the political adventurer, whose patriotism rested on the same blustering evidence, as Bobadil's valour."

In 1802, appeared "*Hygieia, or Essays, Moral and Medical, on the Causes Affecting the Personal State of the Middle and Affluent Classes.*" This work, which was printed at Bristol, consists of three volumes, and contains a variety of papers on personal prudence, and prejudices respecting health; on personal imprudence; British characteristics; on the use of tea; exercise; cloathing; schools; infancy; a more advanced age; catarrh; scrophulous constitution; consumption; liver complaints; gout; disorders, called nervous; febrile contagious diseases, &c. &c.

In 1808, he published "*A Letter to the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, bart. P.R.S. On the Causes and the Removal of the Prevailing Discontents, Imperfections, and Abuses, in Medicine.*" with the following motto: "Take Physic, Physic." On this occasion, he appears to join in the "hue and cry raised against incompetent possessors of diplomas," and affects somewhat of that superiority over the M. D's. of the Scottish metropolis, which they themselves are said to evince, "while looking down on the sons of Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's, with as much pride as was felt by Mars, when he was seated at the right hand of Jupiter."

He seems to think, that the usual period of three years, required for a degree in Scotland, is by far too short, and wishes therefore to extend it, to five or six, which space of time, he supposes, may be usefully employed, in a series of studies, of which the following is an outline.

"First year.—Dissection, anatomical lectures, reading, drawing, and comparison of anatomical engravings with the objects in nature. For relaxation, as much as for instruction, a course of chemistry and elementary reading:—this for winter. In spring and summer, a course of comparative anatomy, dissection of animals, botany and physiological reading, till the winter of the

Second year.—Anatomy exactly as before, attendance on clinical lectures in surgery; if none are given, close study of surgical cases, particularly of surgical accidents at first; morbid anatomy practically, by every opportunity from this time forward. In spring, summer, and autumn, practical chemistry, pharmacy, botany, materia medica.

Third year.—In winter—Anatomy and surgery still; but external diseases now more than accidents. Spring, summer, and autumn—Midwifery, medical jurisprudence, comparative anatomy, physiology, and the other before-mentioned pursuits occasionally.

Fourth year.—Anatomy to be kept up, lectures on the practice of medicine, clinical lectures. Observation of medical cases, and practical reading, to be a chief occupation through this year. The student may pass it at Edinburgh, at least from October to July.

Fifth and sixth years.—Close attendance on hospitals, with practical reading and lectures, at Paris and Vienna if accessible; otherwise in London. During the autumn of this or the preceding year,

some time, if possible, to be employed in attending military hospitals, especially in the field.

During the summers, oral instruction, as it best offers, in other branches of natural history besides botany, in natural philosophy, and in the speculative sciences, if in these last any lectures should promise more than books. From one or the other, the acquisition of as many facts as possible concerning the mental operations, should be considered as an essential part of the stock of the knowledge necessary to the physician."

After this the Doctor proceeds to inquire, whether it is meant to tolerate "the existing irregular practitioners, and advertising quacks?" and "whether the present race of regulars deserve to have an unrestrained monopoly of the sick trade, secured to them by law?"

"What" adds he, "could invalids lose by the suppression of all quack medicines for consumption, while the regular faculty is in snug possession of the hot-well, here by the side of the Avon? What is there in Godbold's vegetable balsam, that this water cannot replace? and (faith in the gift of St. Vincent failing) have we not the air of Clifton close at hand, offering itself to us as presumptive heir to the reputation of the water? Should you allow the said water and the said air, to be abundantly calculated to satisfy any cravings of credulity; consider a little, I beseech you, the accommodation of that part of the faculty, which is engaged in the great corresponding branch of medical practice. This cannot be said to be carried on by corresponding societies; the term is too large; knots of two or three only, are concerned in this correspondence. These brother doctors, Sir, though separated so widely as I am from you at this moment, or more so, sympathize as tenderly, and are as ready to relieve one another's distresses, as those knights of old, of whom we hear as brothers in arms. Take for instance a common case: the family doctor in London, Dublin, or where you please, cannot bear to think, that the son or daughter of a dear friend of his should die at home, just under his nose. So no sooner does it come to a Hotwell case (a term within a few weeks synonymous to a corpse) than off the invalid is sent with a pass. Invalid and pass are delivered to the receiving doctor, whose feelings, as he is a stranger, cannot be so much overpowered by the tenderness of friendship. And when the

patient is dead and disposed of, the receiving party you know, may never be again distressed by the sight of any of the family. He prescribes therefore, a way his friend had done before him, adding of course, so much per day of the said Hotwell water, which, I repeat it, may be considered as a worthy substitute for any quack composition ever put together. So it goes on, until the jaws of the patient are either locked by death or despair."

He maintains, that the whole art of Hotwell physic, may be acquired by any person in three days, as it consists of nothing more "than a little vitriolic acid for the night sweats, chalk mixture for the bowels, poppy syrup, or that favourite nostrum the black drop, or what you please of the like, for the anodyne."

It is well known that the extreme heat which took place during the Autumn of 1808, occasioned a great mortality among the labouring classes, who were exposed to its influence in the open fields. This circumstance gave birth to a humane pamphlet, by Dr. B. entitled "Good Advice for the Husbandman in Harvest, and for all those who labour hard in hot berthes; as also, for others who will follow it in Warm Weather." From this we learn with equal sorrow and surprize, that the people in the "happy vale of Gloucester" indulge in harvest debauchery to such an excess, that it has been proved "a Severn man's stomach will hold just nineteen pints!" This scene of inebriation excites the paternal animadversions of our author, who discants on the advantages of sobriety, and clearly demonstrates that the drink of one day exhausts more than the sober exertions of three." He observes, that a hot sun and a long day's hard labour are sure to produce a fever, which instead of being increased by strong potions of ale and cyder, ought on the contrary to be kept down by thin diluting liquors. He recommends also, "that no one should swallow at once an excessive quantity of cold water, or stand much in a stream of cool air, while at rest, and growing less and less warm, after being drenched with sweat."

In August 1808, he transmitted two cases of hydrophobia, which were inserted in the "Medical and Physical Journal," for September; in the number for November, appeared another paper, giving an account of some dissections; and we believe, he was a frequent contributor to that periodical work.

Of his other literary labours, we have only time to enumerate the title pages, viz.

1. The History of Isaac Jenkins.

2. Instructions for Persons of all Capacities, respecting their own Health and that of their Children; which, like the former, passed through many editions.

3. Manual of Health; and

4. Researches concerning Fever.

We must here conclude the life and literary career of this extraordinary man, at the same time. The physician whose mind was ever on the stretch, to extend the confines of medical science, and discover efficacious remedies for the relief of others, at last became a patient himself. He had for some time anterior to his death, exhibited manifest symptoms of dropsy, but never considered his end as so near. His dissolution perhaps was hastened by the rigour of the present winter; for he complained frequently of cold at his extremities, and had actually sent to London, for an ingenious mechanic, who had undertaken to warm his apartment to an equable temperature, by means of steam. His death occurred on the 24th of December, 1808, and on being opened, it was clearly discernible that the machinery had been worn out, and that the animal functions were necessarily suspended, from the progress of disease. The left lobe of the lungs was found to be in a morbid state, and, as might have been easily predicted, a lodgement of water had also been effected.

Thus died, after he had attained the fifty-second, or fifty-third year of his life, Thomas Beddoes, a man who possessed a warmth, a zeal, an ardour for the pursuit of medical science, which had seldom been equalled by any, and was assuredly excelled by none. His whole life was devoted to experiment, to enquiry, to correspondence with men of talents, and to the instruction of himself and others. He possessed a fine genius for poetry, and had the happy faculty of viewing every subject on its most brilliant side. His language was glowing, figurative, and sometimes even sublime. He despised quackery, and pretensions of every kind; and was accustomed to detect and expose these to the full as freely in his own as in other professions.

In all the social relations of life, his conduct uniformly bore testimony to the excellence of his heart; for he was a good friend, a good father, and a good husband. A few years since, he married Miss Edgeworth, a lady of a respectable literary family in Ireland, by whom he has left four children.

Further particulars of his life will be speedily published under the auspices of his friends:—a work, which, if written with ability, cannot fail to be productive both of amusement and instruction.

It is to be hoped, a portrait of Dr. B. has been in some way obtained, for it was one of his peculiarities, to refuse the frequent solicitations of some of his best friends to sit for his picture.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

THE CHRISTENING OF AMERICA.

THIS important event occasioned in its day a ridiculous disturbance. The French, out of spite to the Spaniards, and with their usual officiousness and vanity, christened it *Francia Antarctica*, pretending that they were the first discoverers, under some lord of Villagagnon. ["Sub Villagagnonis Domino," says *Poereach. Insulas*. 3. p. 162.] This attempt perished in the bud: but others arose, who christened it the *Land of the Holy Cross*: by mistaking the appellation of *Brazil*, given to it by Cabral, upon the discovery, for the whole continent.—*John Barros, Decad. i. l. 5. c. 2. Pet. Damaziz. Dial. 5. de var. Hist. c. 2. f. 338.*

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Anton. de San. Roman. l. i. Hist. Indic. Orient. c. 11. p. 57, grievously lament, that this term *Brazil*, (on account of the wood for dying,) superseded the term "Land of the Holy Cross;" and observe, that it perhaps happened by the cunning of the devil. Borrellus (*De Reg. Catholic.*) contended that it ought to be styled *Orbis Carolinus*, from Ch. V. and this because Isidore, Pereira, Mantua, and a variety of authors were agreed upon this point, that to give names to nations and places was a peculiar privilege of kings and dukes. The majority, however, were for calling it the *New World*. This gave birth to a calumny upon mother Earth, that she had many sisters, i. e. that there were

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more worlds than one in the universe : which was vehemently attacked, upon the authority of Aristotle, Jerom, Isidore, and many more. James Pontanus (*Progymnasm.* p. 315.) ventured to say, that his information was not sufficient to denominate it the other quarter of the world, for which he met with due punishment. After much dispute, the vulgar both would and did call it *America*, which the learned adopted upon the authority of Quinctilian, 1. Instit. Orator. *Utendum est verbo ut nummo cui publica forma sit*, not, however, without precautionary quotations from Alliatius and Brecheus, in *Rub. de Verbor. Significat.* and others related by Gutierrez, lib. 3. *Pract. Quest.* 14 & num. 132. *Meron. Ceval. Commun. Opin.* v. i. 2. 409. and *Mar. Burguy de Laudimio*, p. i. c. 1. num. 24, 25, &c. all of whom had taken infinite pains to inform the public, that the vulgar were not in the habits of taking much trouble about the exact interpretation and meaning of words.

RUISCELLUS.

This man, lib. 2, *delle Imprese*, fol. 28, contends, that the inscription, "Plus Ultra," upon the pillars of Hercules, which Charles assumed in his arms, should be read "Plus Outre,"—a sapient improvement!

ALPHONSO ALBUQUERQUE.

This famous Portuguese commander had formed an idea, by the help of the Abyssinians, to turn the streams of the Nile by a shorter cut into the Red Sea, that so he might render Egypt, because it was inhabited by the Turks, quite barren. This idea is loudly applauded by Maffæus, 5 *Hist. Ind.*

GASPAR SANCTIUS.

This man thus paraphrases the verse in Isaiah, "Every valley shall be exalted, every hill made low, the crooked strait, and rough places plain." "The low depth of vallies shall be raised by a rampart thrown up, and the ground heaped together; on the other hand, the hills may be lowered, by throwing down the tops of the rocks; and what is crooked may be made straight by a rule; and what is gibbous and unequal may be levelled into a plain."—This commentator is not one of those who elucidate clear passages into obscurity, for his propositions are as pure and lucid as the crystal spring.

FESTUS POMPEIUS.—CHAOS.

This grammarian styles "Chaos, the seed of the World."—A very happy expression.

JEWS.

Ant. Naldus Quæst. Practic. No. 20. notes, that it was, about 1551, much in vogue in the Ecclesiastical State, for individuals to seize the children of the Jews and christen them *vi et armis*.

ROYAL APOSTLES, &c.

Orosius, l. 7. c. 14. says, that the Goths, Huns, &c. invaded Italy, by an impulse of Providence, that they might be converted. Boscus de rgh. *Eccles.* says, that Tiridates having vanquished the Armenians, compelled them to become Christians. He adds, that the Burgundians and Franks became so, through a vow made if they were successful in a battle. Charlemagne forced the Saxons into Christianity. Regin. Eginh. and Aimoin. No. 785. Dubratorus, c. 5. l. 6. Helmodius, l. 6. c. 16. 19. 24. say, that Otho the Great thus converted the Bohemians. So also Boleslaus, king of the Poles, (see Arnold, l. 7. c. 9.) converted the Prussians. So Waldemar, king of the Danes, the Rugini. (Helmod, l. 1. c. 43. l. 2. c. 12. 13.) So Isid. *Hist. Gothor.* æra 650, notes, that the emperor Heraclius, Sisebert, king of Spain, and Dagobert, king of France, compelled the Jews to be baptized. So our Alfred forced Guthrun and the Danes. *Medina de Restit.* 9. 27. and Johan. Azorius *Instit. Monal.* l. 8. c. 24. and others say, that baptism was the usual condition of granting quarter to infidels.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH—ATHANASIUS.

The *Hist. Eccles.* l. 10. and Tiber. Decianus, d. l. 5. c. 12. n. 28. say, that Alexander bishop of Alexandria, when walking in the street, saw a Jew boy named Athanasius, playing at bishop, and christening other children; through which he compelled them all to persevere in the Christian faith: and thus it happened that Athanasius became a very great "Fidei Propugnator," Defender of the Faith.

ABRAHAM A DOCTOR—DOCTOR, TITLE OF.

This, as a degree, commences with the 12 cent. but Lucian in *Dea Syria*, notes, that there were *publici hospites* among the Assyrians, called *Doctores*, because they narrated and explained all things. Accordingly, Peneda de Reb. *Talom.* l. 3. c. 27. num. 8. says, "the very hospitality of Abraham shows that he was a doctor." See Joseph. *Antiq. i.* c. 16. Euseb. *Præp. Evang.* l. 9. c. ult.

MANDEVILLE AND THE SEVARAMBIANS.

A circumstance, which the writer hereof is enabled to communicate, will at once

once decide the controversy (see vol. xxvi. p. 17. 224.) respecting Dr. Mandeville's being or not being the author of the *History of the Sevarambians*.

I am possessed of a copy of this work in Low Dutch, (quarto, small size,) translated from the French into that language by G. v. BROEKHUYZEN, embellished with many curious copper cuts, printed at Amsterdam, for Timotheus ten Hoorn, bookseller, in the Nes, (a street so named) 1682. According to the biographical dictionaries in common use, Dr. Mandeville died in 1733, about the 63d year of his age: if so, he must have been born about 1670; and it is admitted that he graduated at Leyden in 1691.

The Dutch edition is divided into four parts only; the fourth is called, the fourth and last part, and concludes with relating the return of the fictitious Captain Siden to Smyrna. Perhaps a fifth part was afterwards added, previous to the publication of the second English edition in 1716. In my Dutch copy, each of the four parts has a separate title-page, with the same date, 1682. In the preface, (page 1) Virgilius is styled bishop of Cologne (not of Salzburg).

The writer of the letter inserted in Vol. xxvi. p. 224, will, I am persuaded, excuse my taking the liberty of submitting to his consideration, whether his own judicious remarks in the last paragraph will not warrant a conjecture that the real author of the *History of the Sevarambians* was the learned professor he there mentions. With respect to time and other circumstances, nothing appears in the accounts extant of Bayle's life that renders such a supposition improbable.

THOMAS-A-BECKET.

The clergy before the 23d Henry II. were, in fact, greater sufferers than the laity; for they had no remedy at common law, their own punishments not going beyond excommunication, for the murders of any of their own body by laymen. So absurd was *Becket*: and so *his own* murderers escaped with their lives. Providence punished him *in his folly*.

HENRY THE SECOND

Had a prodigious memory, and was in the habits of quoting and applying past events in regulation of his conduct.

STEPHEN.

This king was one of the best land-surveyors in the kingdom: and first put landmarks, &c. upon a regular footing.

SIR HENRY SAVILLE.

He is said to have had a great respect to the persons of his students, and to

have rejected Admiral Blake, then of Wadham, from a fellowship of Merton, on account of the lowness of his stature.

EDWARD THE SECOND.

Adam Tarlton, bishop of Hereford, is said to have been the great *engineer* and *contriver* of this king's murder. Fuller says, that when he preached before the queen, then in pursuit of her husband, his text was, the words of the sick Shunamite, "*My head, my head*,"—a curious text. It was not so: but the real one was striking; "*I will put enmity between you and the woman*"—a most blasphemous and detestable application, and delivered from the pulpit!

ARMS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Said to have received the addition of the *daggers* from Sir William Walworth's punishment of Wat Tyler's insolence. It appears from a stone near Runnymede, bearing the date of 1285, that they were blazoned with daggers at that period.

BATTLE OF TOWTON—YORK AND LANCASTER.

This was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster March 27, 1461. *Twenty-eight thousand* were killed. From 1455 to 1433, more than *seventy thousand* perished.

SPALATO.

This was a Romish archbishop, a pretended proselyte, who obtained from James I. the deanery of Windsor. He was very fond of persuading others to charitable actions, but would give nothing himself. Upon an application to the chapter of Windsor, one of the prebends answered "*Qui suadet, sua det*."

JEHOVAH.

This word was first introduced in the translation of the Bible in 1541. Bishop Sparrow, says Peter Solatinus, had brought in the pronunciation and writing of it, never before used or heard of in any language.

NATHANAEL IN SCRIPTURE.

He is the same apostle as Bartholomew—Bar-Tholmai, the son of Tholmai. St. John always calls him Nathanael, the three other Evangelists Bartholomew.

MARTIAL.

Menage says, that there is no Latin poet whatever in whose works there are so many things as might occur in conversation as in his.

HYPERBOLES.

The following is the fine definition of the legitimate *hyperbole*, translated from the Latin: "*Although every hyperbole exceeds credit, it ought never to surpass moderation*."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE NEW YEAR 1809.

TO the long catalogue of time that was,

Another year is added!

Count the various changes of the recent year
Within the pale of my immediate view:

The frequent opening graves which met my
eye

And some I knew who went to tenant them:

The frequent pang which modest worth en-
dur'd

Submissive to the power which gave the
wound

But with it gave a balm that wound to heal;

Count all thine mercies which have mildly shone

On undeserving me—and ah! remember

How oft the children of affliction pass'd me

With looks which spoke the sufferings that
they felt,

Strangers to health, and journeying to the tomb!

Then all my follies—all my wanderings count.

This done—to count the brilliant lamps of
night

Or sands that form the wide-extended beach

Do not despair!

Such is the large amount of human frailty,

And ever varying are the scenes of life!

To-day, meridian splendor—to-morrow's sun

May rise beclouded, and may set in storms!—

Has Love entwined its silken band around
thee?

Has Hope erected temples near thy heart?

And hast thou learnt the music of the mind,

And all the symphonies of sweet content?

Yet envious Death delights to burst those
bands

To undermine the pillars of our hope,

To add to sufferings, by a long remembrance,

By fixing in our hearts, and in our chambers,

A beautiful picture of departed worth!

And mark how sure does dire misfortune
pierce

With double violence a wounded breast,

How sorrows love to congregate together,

And, silent, gather up the rankest weed

That ever grew upon the world's wide com-
mon:

And while their victims close the feverish eye

The haggard Sisters laugh, and in the cup

Of life already nauseous to the sense,

Infuse some new, some untried bitterness,

Which the half-slumb'ring wretch ere long
must drink!

But why should Virtue feel such pains severe,

While Vice rejoices in his high career,

Unmindful he of man, still more of God,

Yet prosperous gales fill all his earthly sails,

And health and honours ever on him wait?

And why should cruel Devastation sweep

Its tens of thousands from the map of life;

Torn from their humble toil and lowly dwel-
ling

To fight Ambition's battles? Yet Pity saw

The manly grief, and heard the moans respon-
sive

When these poor men were torn from those
they lov'd;

Yet Pity saw the little prattlers weep,
And heard them lisp—"Father will come
again!"—

And could not Pity intercede with Heaven
To hush contending nations into peace?

For Pity trembles for the orphan train

And deeply sighs to hear a widow's name.

Ah! these are myst'ries but a future day

Will solve the mighty problems, and remove

The barrier; where the human mind must halt

Pondering on mere conjecture.

Enough for me to know there is a God

That orders all things well—delights in Virtue,

And that which he delights in must be happy.

I'll usher in the year with new resolves

In Virtue's cause—I'll leave the provinces

Where the soul pines among an alien race

Where fruits are seldom seen, or flowers bloom

To cheer the passing stranger!

I'll often muse upon the hour of trial

When I must bid adieu to every friend,

And trace a dreary solitary road—

This thought will mend the heart and raise
the soul

Above the gaudy trifles which allure

The gay and thoughtless children of a day;

Who live regardless of a future morrow,

Nor ever look beyond life's narrow border!

But stay—another year has just begun—

My resolutions in the rear already!

Perhaps, ere long, so distant will they be

While I am marching thro' a dangerous clime

That I can never join my strong reserve

Retreat cut off, and death before my eye

—To die, they say, is noble—as a soldier—

But with such guides, to point th' unerring
road,

Such able guides, such arms and discipline

As I have had, my soul would sorely feel

The dreadful pang which keen reflections give,

Should she in death's dark porch, while life
was ebbing,

Receive the judgment, and this vile reproach—

"Long hast thou wandered in a stranger's land,

A stranger to thyself and to thy God;

The heavenly hills were oft within thy view

And oft the shepherd call'd thee to his flock,

And call'd in vain!—A thousand monitors

Bade thee return and walk in wisdom's ways.

The seasons, as they roll'd, bade thee return;

The glorious sun in his diurnal round

Beheld thy wandering and bade thee return;

The night, an emblem of the night of death,

Bade thee return: the rising mounds

Which told the traveller where the dead repose

In tenements of clay, bade thee return:

And at thy father's grave, the filial tear

Which dear remembrance gave, bade thee re-
turn

And dwell in Virtue's tents, on Zion's hill!

—Here, thy career be stay'd, rebellious man;

Long hast thou liv'd a cumberer of the ground.

Millions

Millions are shipwreck'd on Life's stormy
coast,
With all their charts on board, and powerful
aid
Because their lofty pride disdain'd to learn
The instructions of a pilot, and a God!

MARTHA.

TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES JAMES FOX.

[Upon the banks of the Clyde, Mr. Todd of
Glasgow has erected a temple to the me-
mory of the late Mr. Fox, and under his
bust by Nollekins, are these beautiful lines
written by Mr. Roscoe.]

CHAMPION of freedom! whose exalted
mind

Grasp'd at the general good of human-kind!
Patriot! whose view could stretch from pole
to pole,
And whilst he blest his country, lov'd the
whole!

CANTATA.

IMITATED FROM CARLO MARIA MAGGI,
BY MARIANA STARKE.

Scene, an unfrequented island—Time day-break.

SEQUESTER'D isle! of Peace the smiling
cell,
Where birds and flow'rs and Zephyrs only
dwell;

Enchanting spot! rich in Seclusion's charms;
Here far remov'd from Folly's wild alarms,
Compass'd with waves, unseen by human eye,
Methinks I range a tenant of the sky.
No more by Passion's chains bound down to
earth,

My tow'ring soul asserts her heavenly birth;
Views mercies numberless around her shine,
And soars to claim her heritage divine.
But see! the sable shades of night retire—
Th' horizon blushes deep with crimson fire—
Aurora rises from the sparkling floods,
And thus salutes the tenants of the woods.

AURORA.

Birds, begin your dulcet lay!
Flow'rs, your various sweets disclose!
Zephyrs, see, 'tis dawn of day!
Banish, banish dull repose!

BIRDS.

Lovely goddess of the morn,
Who, on dewy pinions borne,
Com'st to chase Night's shadowy gloom,
And those choral woods relume

With renovating light;
Again thou giv'st us to behold
Fields of ether ting'd with gold,
Boundless tracts, where sportive we,
Bless'd with love and liberty,
May wing our joyous flight.

AURORA.

Wherefore, flow'rs, your praise with-hold?
Haste! your fragrant leaves unfold!
Haste to glorify that Pow'r
Who, after midnight's torpid hour,
Renovates your faded hues,
And feeds you with ambrosial dews.

FLOWERS.

When thy torch with dazzling light,
Put the modest stars to flight;
We Lilies, V'lets, Eglantines,
Daisies, Snowdrops, Jessamines,
Breathe to thee our thankful song;
The listning Hours the strain prolong,
As round the blazing car of Day
Swift they wend their sportive way.
All our joys of thee are born,
Bounteous Goddess of the Morn;
And to thee alone we raise
Melody of grateful praise.

AURORA.

Mirthful Zephyrs, ye, who fly
To wake the tardy Hours,
Rouse the feather'd Minstrelsy,
And ope the fragrant flow'rs;
Ye, whom toil-worn mortals seek,
When sultry heats appal;
Listen! hear Aurora speak,
And answer to her call.

ZEPHYRS.

Breath of yonder slumb'ring Sea,
And tender sighs from heav'n are we;
Sent, celestial nymph, to shed
Delicious odours round thy head.

CHORUS.

We Zephyrs, Birds, and op'ning Flow'rs,
Join our voices, strain our pow'rs,
To hail the swift approaching Day,
To pour the tributary lay.

Hail Aurora, bounteous fair!
Hold!—The pealing notes forbear!
See! while yet we sing, she flies,
To spread her light o'er distant skies.

THE FOUR SISTERS.

IN distant days, as legends tell,
Midst deep embow'ring shades did dwell
A youth who shone so rare,
That all the nymphs and graces sigh'd,
In beauty, taste, and fancy vied;
To be his fav'rite fair.

Amongst the rest, four sisters came,
With qualities well-known to fame,
To hold his heart in thrall;
So various were their pow'rs to win,
That, had it not been counted sin,
He might have chosen all.

The first was smiling, young and fair,
With such a mild engaging air,
Such sensibility,
That she was call'd among the swains,
Who fed their flocks upon the plains,
The maid of tender eye.

Her robe was of the softest green,
And twining midst her hair was seen,
The pale narcissus flow'r;
The earliest off'rings of the year
She brought with most assiduous care,
To deck her Strephon's bow'r.

The snow-drop, as her bosom chaste,
With native down-cast beauty grac'd
The primrose of the vale;

The violet of Tyrian dye,
Which with her breath was said to vie,
Whose odour fill'd the gale.

Yet she had some capricious wiles,
And oft amidst her sweetest smiles,
Her tears would copious fall;
Perhaps to try how she might move,
By this soft art his heart to love,
Whom she ador'd of all.

In truth, he felt each charming grace,
Which sported in her lovely face,
And tears so sweetly mild;
If but some fav'rite lambkin stray'd,
Some tender youngling wanted aid,
For she was nature's child

Her voice with melody replete,
So varied wild and simply sweet,
Touch'd every feeling breast;
The youth, when list'ning to the strain,
Would feel a not unpleasant pain
Disturb his wonted rest.

But near her steps, attendant stray'd,
By some believ'd a lovelier maid,
More regular of feature;
The poets, in their softest dream,
Could ne'er have found a fairer theme,
A more enchanting creature.

A vesture in the lightest taste,
Lose flowing from her slender waist,
Clasp'd by an azure zone;
Mov'd by the gentlest breezes aid,
In graceful undulations play'd,
With sunny lustre shone

The gayest wreath, by fancy twin'd,
Of various rose, and myrtle join'd,
Half shaded, half display'd;
The beauteous polish of her brow,
Gave to her cheek a lovelier glow,
A deeper, richer shade.

Sometimes, in rustic garb bedight,
With rake in hand and footstep light,
She would her fav'rite lead,
Where new-mown hay, in rows so neat,
Filling the air with fragrance sweet,
Adorn'd the smiling mead,

Whate'er her dress, so gay her air,
So fanciful, so debonaire,
No mortal could resist her;
But ah! 'twas beauty of that cast,
Too bright, too sanguine far to last,
It pass'd with every zephyr.

Next follow'd one with laughing eye,
And lovely locks of auburn dye,
Crown'd with a twisted vine;
Luxurious fruits dispensing round,
Whose flavour exquisite is found,
And sung by all the nine.

The blooming peach her cheek defy'd,
And with its downy softness vied,
Her mouth the ruddy cherry;
Her polish'd skin of nut-brown hue,
In which the little streamlets blue,
Play'd in their course so merry,

Bespoke her Health's peculiar care,
Blithe Exercise's fav'rite fair;
And they'd agreed together,

To heighten ev'ry native grace,
To light her eye, to paint her face,
And thus had ta'en her thither.

Her jacket was with russet ting'd,
With grey and yellow deeply fring'd,
So short as might be seen;
Two lovely ancles full in sight,
So neat, so taper, and so white,
And witching too I ween.

Young rosy lads, and damsels fair,
Were ever her distinguish'd care,
And they too lov'd her dearly;
Follow'd her steps where'er she stray'd,
In sunny mead, or chequer'd shade,
With song and glee so cheerly.

Attended by this lovely train,
She brought fresh offerings to her swain,
A rich and golden treasure,
Of ripen'd harvest's rosy store,
With which her lap was running o'er,
Abundant beyond measure.

And last of all, approach'd a maid,
Who seem'd to want no foreign aid,
To render her alluring;
While bland good humour's pow'r alone,
Through each expressive feature shone,
A sympathy ensuring.

No lively chaplet bound her brow,
Of eglantine of vermil glow,
With jessamine entwining;
A simple file, of a dye,
Too sober to attract the eye,
Spoke her quite undesigning,

Yet, to endear the social hour,
Of mental graces she had store,
And wit that could inspire;
Yet so well-temper'd was with love,
That without wounding it could move,
Each will to its desire.

Reading she lov'd, and could recite,
With taste and feeling exquisite,
And cadence ever sweet;
And oft by music's melting pow'rs,
She sooth'd her fav'rite's pensive hours,
And charm'd his lov'd retreat.

But all in vain, each charmer try'd,
To be the chosen happy bride,
Of this all-perfect creature,
Perhaps too easy was the prize,
Of pleasing beauty, in his eyes,
So strange is human nature.

Had he with difficulty sought,
He'd been perchance more surely caught;
But thus to be invited,
Though eloquence and grace were theirs,
And loveliness dissolv'd in tears,
To court—was to be slighted.

What could be done but to repose,
Where 'twas so difficult to choose—
So giving each a ball,
Which tokens of regard contain'd,
He ever from that time remain'd,
In friendship with them all.

Norwich.

J. W. P.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

* *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

IN our last we have given some account of the introductory lecture delivered at the Royal Institution by Mr. Davy: we mean in a subsequent number to take up the subject again, and to give a full analysis of the account of his discoveries, as read to the Royal Society, incorporating with it such experiments and observations as may occur to the writer by an attendance at the interesting and important lectures delivered every Saturday at the Royal Institution in Albermarle Street.

We shall now proceed with an account of Mr. Knight's discoveries on the invertibility of bark into alburnum. This accurate observer had already found, that the matter, which composes the bark of trees, previously exists in the cells both of their bark and alburnum, in a fluid state; and that this fluid, even when extravasated, is capable of changing into a pulposus and cellular, and ultimately into a vascular substance; the direction taken by the vessels being apparently dependent on the course which the descending fluid sap is made to take: his present object is, to prove that the bark, thus formed, always remains in the state of bark, and that no part of it is ever transmuted into alburnum. To ascertain this fact, he grafted several trees of the apple and crab kind, the woods of which were distinguishable from each other by their colours; he then transposed similar portions of bark from one tree to another, and bound them up closely with a covering of cement. The interior surface of the bark of the crab-tree presented numerous sinuosities, which corresponded with similar inequalities on the surface of the alburnum, occasioned by the former existence of many lateral branches. The interior surface of the bark of the apple tree, as well as the external surface of the alburnum, was, on the contrary, perfectly smooth and even. A vital union soon took place between the transposed pieces of bark and the alburnum and bark of the trees to which they were applied; and in the autumn it appeared evident, that a layer of alburnum had been, in every instance, formed beneath the transposed pieces of bark which were taken off; and it appeared perfectly similar to that of the other parts of the stock, and the direction of the fibres and vessels did not, in any de-

gree, correspond with those of the transposed bark.

In another experiment he scraped off the external surface of the alburnum in several small spaces, and in these spaces no union took place between the transposed bark and the alburnum of the stock, nor was there any alburnum deposited in the abraded spaces; but the newly generated cortical and alburnous layers took a sort of curved course round those spaces, and appeared to have been generated by a descending fluid, which had divided into two currents when it came into contact with the spaces from which the surface had been scraped off, and to have united immediately beneath them. In each of these experiments, a new cortical and alburnous layer was evidently generated, and the only obvious difference in the result appears to be, that the transposed and newly-generated barks formed a vital union with each other; and, if bark of any kind were converted into alburnum, it must have been that newly generated; for, adds Mr. Knight, it cannot be supposed, that the bark of a crab-tree was transmuted into the alburnum of an apple tree; or, that the sinuosities of the bark of the crab tree could have been obliterated, had such transmutation taken place.

The next experiments were on the shoots of an oak coppice, which had been felled two years; and in these Mr. K. was unable to discover any thing like the transmutation of bark into alburnum. The commencement of the alburnous layers in the oak is distinguished by a circular row of very large tubes. These tubes are of course generated in the spring, and during their formation the substance, through which they pass, is soft and apparently gelatinous, and less tenacious and consistent than the substance of the bark itself; but, if the fibres and vessels of the bark became those of the alburnum, a great degree of similarity ought to be found in the organization of these substances. Mr. K. found no such similarity, and nothing at all, corresponding with the circular row of large tubes in the alburnum of the oak, is discovered in the bark of that tree. These tubes are also generated within the interior surface of the bark, which

well defined; and, during their formation, the vessels of the bark are distinctly visible, as different organs; and had they not been transmuted into the other, their progressive changes could not have escaped Mr. Knight's observation. This gentleman asserts, that the organization of the bark in other instances does not, in any degree, indicate the character of the wood that is generated beneath it: thus, the bark of the wych elm is extremely tough and fibrous; that of the ash, at the same age, breaks almost as readily in any one direction as in another, and presents very little of a fibrous texture; yet the alburnum of these trees is not very dissimilar, and the one is often substituted for the other in the construction of agricultural instruments.

Mr. Knight examines and controverts the theories of Mirbel and Dulamel. The latter has shewn, that when a bud of a peach tree, with a piece of bark attached to it, is inserted in a plum stock, a layer of wood, perfectly similar to that of the peach tree, will be found, in the succeeding winter, beneath the inserted bark; but this experiment does not prove the conversion of bark into wood; for "the probable operation," according to Mr. Knight, "of the inserted bud, which is a well organized plant, at the period when it becomes capable of being transposed with success, appears to have been overlooked; for I found that, when I destroyed the bark which belonged to them uninjured, this bark no longer possessed any power to generate alburnum. It nevertheless continued to live, though perfectly inactive, till it became covered by the successive alburnous layers of the stock; and it was found, many years afterwards, inclosed in the wood. It was, however, still bark, though dry and lifeless, and did not appear to have made any progress towards conversion into wood." From these, and from various other experiments, made expressly for the purpose, Mr. K. concludes, that bark is never transmuted into alburnum.

In another paper our author maintains, that the bark deposits the alburnous matter. In proof of which he says, if the succulent shoot of a horse-chestnut, or other tree, be examined, at successive periods in the spring, it will be seen, that the alburnum is deposited, and its tubes arranged in ridges beneath the cortical vessels, and the number of these ridges, at the base of each leaf, will be found to correspond accurately with the number of apertures through which the ves-

sels pass from the leaf-stalks into the interior bark, the alburnous matter being apparently deposited by a fluid which descends from the leaves, and subsequently secretes through the bark. Hence it is inferred, that the alburnum is thus deposited; and an enquiry is instituted respecting the origin and office of the alburnous tubes. They have generally been considered as the passages through which the sap ascends, and, at their first formation, they are always filled with the fluid, which has apparently secreted from the bark. They appear to be formed in the soft cellular moss, which becomes the future alburnum, as receptacles of this fluid, to which they may either afford a passage upwards, or simply retain it as reservoirs, till absorbed and carried off by the surrounding cellular substance.

From some decisive experiments Mr. K. thinks, that the sap does not rise through the tubes of the alburnum, but through the cellular substance; which, he thinks, may give the impulse with which the sap is known to ascend in the spring; and, if it be thus raised, much of it will probably accumulate in the alburnum in the spring; because the powers of vegetable life are, at that period, more active than at any other season; and the leaves are not then prepared to throw off any part of it by transpiration. And the cellular substance, being then filled, may discharge a part of its contents into the alburnous tubes, which again become reservoirs, and are filled to a greater or less height, in proportion to the vigour of the tree, and the state of the soil and season: and if the tubes, which are thus filled, be divided, the sap will flow out of them; and the tree will be said to bleed. But, as soon as the leaves are unfolded, and begin to execute their office, the sap will be drawn from its reservoirs, and the tree will cease to bleed, if wounded.

Mr. K. further observes, that the alburnous tubes appear to answer another purpose in trees, and to be analogous, in some degree, in their effects, to the cavities in the bones of animals; by which any degree of strength that is necessary is given with less expenditure of materials, or the incumbrance of unnecessary weight; and the wood of many different species of trees is thus made at the time very light, and very strong; the rigid vegetable fibres being placed at greater distances from each other by the intervention of alburnous tubes, and consequently acting with greater mechanical advantage than they would if placed immediately in contact.

contact with each other. Mr. K. discovered, some time since, that the specific gravity of the sap increases during its ascent in the spring, and that saccharine matter is generated, which did not previously exist in the albumum, nor in the sap, as it rose from the root: these effects he now supposes to be produced by the air contained in the albumous tubes.

Mr. William Garrard has laid before the Royal Society the discovery which he has made of a new property of the tangents of three angles of a plane triangle, which may be thus expressed: "In every plane triangle, the sum of the three tangents of the three angles multiplied by the square of radius, is equal to the continued product of the tangents." From this Dr. Maskelyne was led to consider whether a similar property might not belong to the tangents of three arches trisecting the whole circumference of a circle, which he found to be the case; and he proves the truth of the proposition by supposing the circumference of the circle to be any how divided into three arches, A, B, C, and then, he says, "the square of radius multiplied into the sum of the tangents of the three arches A, B, C, is equal to the product of the tangents multiplied together."

Dr. Reeve, of Norwich, having, some few years since, in a visit to Switzerland and the neighbouring countries, embraced the opportunity of examining very minutely into the causes of Cretinism, has lately presented the result of his enquiries to the Royal Society. He was led to the investigation, because cretinism is usually connected with goitre or bronchocele; but, upon attending to the facts, he found, that the goitre is not a constant attendant upon cretinism. The Cretin has frequently this disfigurement; his head is also deformed, his stature diminutive, his complexion sickly, his countenance vacant and destitute of meaning, his lips and eye-lids coarse and prominent, his skin wrinkled and pendulous, his muscles loose and flabby. The qualities of his mind correspond with the deranged state of the body which it inhabits, and cretinism prevails.

Upon a minute examination of many Cretins, Dr. Reeve found, that there was no necessary connection between goitre and cretinism; the latter often exists where there is no appearance of goitre; but, according to this gentleman, there is a considerable similarity between cretinism and the malady called rickets,

They both take place in infancy, and both characterized by feebleness of body, and, sooner or later, feebleness of mind; and they both affect males and females equally: but there is no connection between persons afflicted with bronchocele in England, and with rickets. To account for cretinism, we are told, that the vallies, where it is most frequent, are surrounded by very high mountains: they are sheltered from currents of air, and exposed to the direct and reflected rays of the sun. The effluvia from the marshes are very strong, and the atmosphere humid, close, and oppressive. "All the Cretins," says Dr. R., "which I saw, were in adjoining houses, situated in a narrow corner of the valley, the houses being built up under ledges of the rocks, and all of them very filthy, very close, very hot, and miserable habitations." In villages situated higher up the mountains, there are no Cretins to be seen; and even children, having a tendency to this dreadful affliction, may often be cured by being removed from the valley to the mountain. Dr. R. contradicts the notion that has long prevailed, that the goitre and cretinism depend on the drinking snow-water. The production of cretinism may, he thinks, be safely and fairly attributed to the bad quality of the air and the food, the neglect of moral education, and other evils attendant on poverty. The causes of this cruel disorder begin to operate upon the system soon after, perhaps even before, birth; the want of energy in the parent is communicated to the offspring; the children become deformed, the growth and development of the body are impeded, the abdomen becomes enlarged, and the glands swelled in various degrees; and the powers of the mind remain dormant, or become entirely obliterated, partly from want of proper organization, and partly from the total neglect of every thing like education. Dr. Reeve gives some drawings of the heads of Cretins, to shew that they differ from the natural structure; hence, he adds, that there is no fact in the natural history of man, that affords an argument so direct and impressive in proof of the influence of physical causes on the mind, as cretinism. It shows, moreover, that the growth of every part is essentially connected with the conditions in which it is fit to exercise its peculiar functions; and, in this respect, it fares with the intellectual, as with the bodily, powers.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested, under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

Portrait of Robert Waithman, Esq. S. Medley pinxit. E. Scriven sculpt. Published by Clay and Scriven, Ludgate Hill.

TO the admirers of this gentleman, who are not confined to a small circle, this will prove acceptable, as a faithful representation of the original.

The Holy Bible, with Notes by the Rev. J. Hewlet, B. D. embellished with Engravings by the first Artists, from the most admired Productions of the great Masters of the various Schools of Painting.

There have been many Bibles published with graphical illustrations in the various countries of Europe, and they have met with much success. In our own time and country, that of Macklin has been begun and carried on with considerable splendour, but its high price renders it unlikely to be very much circulated, except among the opulent members of the community. Other objections also have been made to it, in regard to the unequal merit of the designs; but as this is a charge to which every such work must be liable, it need not be here investigated. Mr. Hewlet's Bible, in addition to other advantages not immediately relevant to the subject of the Arts, proposes to give, at the most moderate price, in every monthly part, six engravings by British artists of eminence, from pictures of established reputation, of the ancient school, on biblical subjects. The first part, or number, is highly deserving of consideration, and happy will it be for the credit of English engraving, if it shall be surpassed in merit by the succeeding ones. The cheapness and excellence of French prints was formerly become almost proverbial, but the present work bids fair to rival them in both points.

The propriety of giving engravings from old masters, instead of employing our contemporaries, (whether they would or could produce better pictures,) shall not in this place be contended for; suffice it to say, that the work answers its promise, and that the originals, here chosen to be engraved from, are of established reputation. The sound of great names, however, should not preclude examination: it may therefore be fair to consider each picture without relation to the names

of the respective painters, and as if it had been the work of a living artist.

1. *The Murder of Abel, Gen. 4, v. 8. Painted by Andrea Sacchi. Engraved by J. Taylor.*

This picture is one of the most perfect works of art. The subject was never more effectively told. It is not Cain murdering Abel, when the passion of excessive anger would have predominated, and impressed the spectator with the ordinary feelings of terror, but it is that awful moment after the murder of his brother, when conviction flashes on the mind of Cain of the enormity of his guilt. He looks up to offended Heaven with fear and despair. From the bursting cloud the voice of divine justice dooms him to punishment, "to be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth;" and the murderer has already begun his flight. Holy History does not say with what weapon he effected his fratricide; and the painter, unwilling to obtrude in any circumstance on the sacred text, has, therefore, concealed the hand which may be supposed to hold the bloody instrument. The dead body of Abel is of a beautiful form, correctly drawn, and skilfully fore-shortened. The solemn and gloomy back-ground is admirably brought in aid of the general effect of the subject.

Taylor's excellent engraving of this picture, equally studied and faithful to the original in every part, has obtained for him an additional wreath of credit.

2. *The Finding of Moses, Exod. 2, v. 5 & 6. Painted by Nicolo Poussin. Engraved by Fittler.*

The painter has chosen the instant when the child is taken from the water, and laid at the feet of the princess, one of whose female attendants is taking him from the man who is still in the water. The majestic simplicity of the Princess Thermeutis is admirably represented; her height and commanding appearance are well contrasted with that of her attendants. In the eagerness displayed in the attitude of the young woman, who is receiving the child, we recognize the emotions which would naturally agitate the sister of Moses, who appears gladly to accept the care of her infant brother.

Thus

Thus far all is well, and the story well told; but when Poussin leaves the sacred records, and wanders in the beathen mythology, by introducing in the same picture an allegorical figure of the river-god Nilus, none (but the most blind and obstinate admirers of antiquity) can fail to condemn the impropriety and absurdity of such an episode, in such a poem, even when painted by Poussin. The background is one of those fine combinations of architecture and romantic scenery, that, right or wrong, so beautifully embellish the pictures of this master. Nothing, however, is characteristic of the country and time in this example, but the pyramid; and that is not strictly Egyptian. All its faults, however, weigh but as a hair against the grandeur of its composition, and the repose and elegant simplicity which pervade the whole picture.

Mr. Fittler has performed his task with considerable ability, the beauty and delicacy of his graver has seldom been exerted with more effect, and were Poussin alive, he could not wish for more justice than is here rendered to the merit of his work, in an equal size.

3. *Hagar and Ishmael, Gen. 21, 17. Painted by Mola (Pietro Francesco). Engraved by Fittler.*

The engraver has here had to exercise his talent on a more unpromising subject than the last; the picture is in itself beautiful, but not every where adapted to the story. Ishmael appears to be in his last moments, and the inquietude of his mother Hagar is well expressed; the scene, however, is not appropriate. It is not sufficiently like a desert; the dwelling in the distance, though a considerable beauty in the landscape, detracts from the terror of the scene. The engraving is in the same style of elegance with the foregoing, by the same artist.

4. *St. John the Baptist, Matt. 3, v. 4 & 5. Painted by Nicolo Poussin. Engraved by J. Neagle.*

This composition has a character of simplicity truly analogous to the subject; all the parties are principals, there are no needless accessaries; each seems busied and convinced of the necessity of the divine rite the Baptist is engaged in. Old and young, men, women, and children, on foot, on horseback, and by water, flock to the important office; and the dignity of figure with which St. John is invested, is one of the greatest beauties in the picture. The knowledge of fine

forms, of anatomy, composition, expression, in short, of all the requisites for a great painter of history, is no where more fully shewn to be possessed by Poussin, than in this picture. The engraving is by Neagle, and he has proved himself to be no mean proficient in his art by this specimen, which is very creditable to the British school of engraving; though, if the artist would make use of finer strokes, and more delicacy in the figures of such small prints, the effect would be much improved. The fore-ground is well handled; the groupe, at the foot of the horse, may be considered to be the best.

5. *The Entombing of Christ, Matt. 28, v. 60. Painted by Crespi. Engraved by Heath.*

The composition of this picture is pleasing, and the light singularly and happily managed. The countenances of the several figures (the two Marys, Disciples, &c. &c.) are expressive of the different feelings by which they are actuated. The favourite Disciple (in imitation of the artifice of the Greek painter, Timanthes, when he despaired of shewing the full poignancy of grief) is represented veiling his face.

The greatest merit of the engraving is in the principal heads, the tomb, and rocky scenery; the remaining parts appear to have been engraven with less care and finishing.

5. *Thomas's Incredulity, John 20, v. 27. Painted by Rubens. Engraved by J. Neagle.*

The acknowledged eminence of Rubens in colouring is such, that it may, on some occasions, be almost said, that his first merit is colouring, his second—colouring, his third—colouring; and when that is taken from us, as in a copy of the engraver, we cannot fail of discovering faults that deference to the great abilities of Rubens would fain conceal, but

Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi.

In this picture there is great truth of natural expression in the heads of the Apostles, and the figure of Jesus sufficiently indicates, from the holes in his hands and side, of whom the story is told; but the character is not sufficiently majestic to indicate the Son of God. The drapery is heavy, and the drawing incorrect, in the right hand in particular.

The engraving is in a good style, and the forcible manner of Neagle is better suited to subjects of this size, than in the foregoing instance. The head and hands

of the younger apostle, and the bearded head next to him, are the most worthy of praise.

On Saturday, the 7th ult. the Directors of the British Institution met at their Gallery in Pall Mall, for the purpose of adjudging the premiums offered for the three best pictures, and a model, executed in the preceding year, in the four following classes, viz.

1st. For the best picture in historical or poetical composition, 50 guineas; which was adjudged to Mr. Geo. Dawe, for his picture of *Imogen*, from *Cymbeline*.

2d Ditto, in familiar life, the same sum to Mr. William Sharpe, for his picture of the *Music Master*.

3d Ditto, landscape, the same sum to Mr. J. Linnel, for his *Landscape, with figures removing timber*.

4th, For the best model in heroic or poetic composition; the same sum to Mr. S. Gahagan, for his model of *Sampson breaking the Bonds*.

The above performances remain the property of the respective artists. The judicious spirit of rewarding native talent cannot fail of accelerating the great object of this patriotic and useful institution; namely, the establishment and perfection of the fine arts in this country. There were no less than twenty-four candidates for the different premiums.

ERRATUM. In the Retrospect of last month, by a whimsical mistake of the press, the eminent surgeon, Mr. Carlisle, was appointed Professor in *Painting* to the Royal Academy, a nomination to which Mr. Tresham probably would not consent. The fact designed to be stated is, that Mr. Carlisle is elected Professor of *Anatomy* in the Royal Academy.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD FOTHERGILL'S (SUNDERLAND), for a Machine for dressing Hemp.

IN order fully to explain his invention, Mr. Fothergill divides the whole machine into seven parts; of which the first part or operation is to bruise, clean, open, and free hemp from its native husk, so as to make it fit for the subsequent processes; the second, third, fourth, and fifth parts or operations of the machine are to dress and draw the hemp, and make it fit for spinning; the sixth part or operation is, to spin the same into thread or yarn; and the seventh and last part or operation of the machine is, the twisting and making the thread or yarn into ropes and cordage. These several parts are described by figures, which cannot be introduced here, and of course it will be impossible to do more than announce the invention as we have already done.

MR. JOHN DICKENSON'S (LUDGATE-HILL), for his Invention of a Cannon Cartridge Paper, manufactured on a new Principle.

"My invention," says the patentee, "consists in the addition of a certain proportion of wool or woollen rags to the linen rags or other materials, consisting of hemp or flax, that have hitherto been made use of for manufacturing this kind of paper; by means of which, in consequence of the intermixture of the woollen fibres with those of the hemp or

flax, when the paper is lighted by the explosion of the powder in the gun, it is prevented from retaining sparks of fire after the flame goes out; the mixture should consist of about two-fifths woollen, and three-fifths linen, or some other fabric composed of hemp or flax. The linen and the woollen should be washed and made into half stuff in separate engines, and afterwards mixed in their proper proportions, and beat together in the beating engine. But if wool is made use of, or woollen rags that are of a very loose texture, they may, in that case, be washed in the same washing engine with the linen, as well as beat off together in the same beating engine. The woollens require a roll, the bars of which must be so round or dull that they will not cut, otherwise any close-woven rags will be chopped up into small pieces; of course the roll must be heavy, or the process of making them only half stuff will be very tedious. The linen should be very strong and sound, and beat as wet, and at the same time as long, as possible, otherwise with the proportions mentioned above, the paper will not be sufficiently strong. The greater quantity of woollen there is introduced, the more effectually will the paper be prevented hanging fire; but, as it contributes very little to the strength of the paper, it would not be practicable to use a larger proportion than what is mentioned

tioned above, except the linen materials were new, and particularly strong. On the other hand, a smaller quantity of woollen would, in a less degree, produce the effect of preventing the paper hanging fire; while, from containing more linen, it would possess greater strength; but I consider the above proportion most eligible, and combining (if the paper is properly manufactured) a sufficient degree of strength, with the property of not retaining fire. The paper should be "engine sized" with alum only, in the proportion of about ten pounds to one hundred and twelve pounds of stuff, and no oil or spirits of vitriol, or any other ingredients, should be put into the engine. The paper should not be picked. This paper is adapted to be cured in the usual manner previous to being made use of."

MR. ARCHIBALD JONES (STEPNEY), for a Method of discharging Colours from dyed Silks.

This invention consists in taking one pint of aqua fortis, (nitric-acid, we presume,) and diluting it with an equal quantity of water, thickened with flour, or any other substance, to such consistency as may be proper for the blocks, with which the patterns are printed. After they are printed, they are to be put into a steaming box, where they are to be continued till the discharge is brought out: they are then rinsed and dried.

Remark.—We should very much doubt, if the specification given by Mr. J. be sufficient to secure to him the exclusive privilege, if it be contested by any one.

CHARLES VISCOUNT DE VAUX'S (CHELSEA), for a Machine which will shew the Latitude and Longitude at Sea: it will also serve as a weighing and measuring Machine, &c.

The chief part of this machine is a hydroscope, which is a double box suspended one in the other, and supported by an axis or horizontal pivot, hollowed in the inside, which keeps the two boxes perpendicular in all the motions of the ship. The inside box contains a sort of clepsydra, or double sand-glass, furnished with one or two perpendicular scales; by means of these scales, which cover two sand-glasses, the weight of the sand, falling in due proportion on the bottom one, acts upon a spiral ring fixed perpendicularly in the top of the largest box, to which it is joined by some wires, and a hook, placed in the centre of each scale: by these means the weight of the sand falling

in a certain time, expresses upon a dial in front of the top box, and divided into sixty parts, or minutes of a degree, the quantity of miles run by a ship according to its velocity. But the continual variation of that velocity is expressed upon another dial placed upon the side of the frame, which supports the double box. A globe of an equal specific gravity with the water is plunged in the sea, about the middle of the ship, which has a communication with the inside of a room in the ship, where the hydroscope stands, by a cord or chain through a cylinder. A cord or chain passing over a pulley or crank enters the tube or pivot of the boxes. In this tube the chain joins a band or rod of brass, which passes through a brass collar, in which the sand descends from one glass to the other. The band of brass has a longitudinal opening equal to the extent of the attraction of the globe upon another spiral spring, placed horizontally in the same tube on the other side of the brass collar; so that the greatest velocity of a ship being supposed to be twelve miles in an hour, the ship going at that rate, a globe of six inches in diameter cannot receive in the water a greater resistance than 12lb., or 1lb. per mile, as the spiral spring shews upon its rod. The rod of the spiral spring expressing 12lb. or twelve miles, not coming out of the spring more than four-tenths of an inch for that weight, or for that resistance of the water upon the globe than the longitudinal opening made in the band or rod, which passes through the communication between the two glasses, permits the sand to fall according to the velocity of the ship, and stops it entirely if the ship is at rest. If this hydroscope is used on land instead of the sea, or in a ship merely for a time-keeper, then the sand will always run at the same rate, and express regularly the time upon the interior circle of the dial divided in twenty-four parts, and it will be suffered to wind, that is, to turn the box or clepsydra every twenty-four hours.

By the same principles of the weighing clock, the same dial which serves on the side of the hydroscope for weighing the resistance of the fluid, or the run of a ship, if this dial is taken separately, with its spiral spring, is a convenient machine to use instead of scales for weighing any commodities: it requires no weights, nor any other scales; it never entangles like scales, and is said to be as sure and convenient as it is ornamental. This machine will likewise become an excellent perpetual

perpetual log when the globe is used with it. It may also be made to measure the strength of the wind, in which case the clepsydra might be used separately as a good time-keeper.

The next part of the Count's invention is the elastic cable, for stopping the ship or other vessel at sea, in order to calculate the alteration that such current can occasion on the course of the ship, as these elastic cables can be used in a small scale, with a boat, as well as with the ship. Hence may be calculated the course of the ship.

The Count deduces from the course of the ship the lee-way, which is accounted for in this invention for the longitude by the means of a little glass-tube, such as that for a barometer. This glass-tube is fixed across the ship, to a little opening or valve on each side, very little under the level of the water: the centre of that rises perpendicular along the frame of the hydroscope, where a scale expresses the degree of the lee-way of the ship by the water rising in that perpendicular glass-tube; in the proportion of the lee-way.

MR. WILLIAM BELL'S, (BIRMINGHAM,) for making Pipes or Pumps for conveying Water and other Liquids.

To obviate the objections made to wooden and metallic pipes for the con-

veyance of water, &c. Mr. Bell has obtained a patent for tubes of porcelain pottery, and other compositions which are vitrifiable, and not liable to corrosion or decay. These tubes are formed in such a manner as that their ends shall fit one within the other, and they are then made water or even air-tight by means of cements. It is recommended by the patentee, that the pipes should be enclosed in cast-iron pipes, or cases, to defend them from breaking by external accidents, and from bursting by the internal pressure of the water. Mr. B. notices compound metals as being less corrosive than the real metals of which they are formed, and therefore adapted to the same use as his porcelain tubes: also tubes of thin wood, boiled or charred, for all which he claims the originality.

Observation.—We suspect he claims more than, if put to the test, he can justify: we have seen pottery tubes made use of to conduct water from the roofs of houses, we think, before this patent was sought for; and thin wooden tubes, though, by charring, less liable to corruption, would be very inadequate to resist the pressure of water coming from any height: we doubt if the different expansibility of the iron and porcelain would not occasionally be fatal to the latter.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Serious Glee's, or Hymns, for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano-Forte. Composed and dedicated to Alexander Anderson, Esq. by Mr. John Ross, of Aberdeen. 10s. 6d.

THE words of these compositions are from the works of Dr. Watts, and are, properly speaking, hymns; we are therefore at a loss to conceive why Mr. Ross has given them the appellation of glee's. Hymns they really are; and the appropriate character of the music proves that Mr. R. considered them in that light while he was composing it. The melodious part of the compositions is, generally speaking, highly pleasing, and the combination every where correct and full; while the accompaniment is arranged with judgment, and greatly calculated to accommodate those who are unused to performance from more than two staves.

Air Fantastique, for the Piano-Forte. Composed by Julian Busby, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

This air is written to the title; but though fantastical, it is by no means extravagant. Oddity without inconsistency,

and surprize without discordancy, or inconnection, have obviously been the aim of the young composer, and he has succeeded. Much natural beauty of idea is blended with the peculiar character of the composition; and the effect of the whole evinces abundant of talent, as well as high cultivation of ear.

The favourite Ballad of "Auld Robin Gray," harmonized for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. By Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 3s.

Dr. Clarke's harmonization of this old and justly popular air is conducted with that science and knowledge of choral effect already so well evinced in many of his former productions. The two grand objects in view in an arrangement of this kind are, to give the greatest possible fulness to the harmony, and to make the internal parts sing well. These requisites the doctor has accomplished, and thereby given to "Auld Robin Gray" not only a novel but a more attractive shape than it possessed before.

"*The Fairy*," "*The Gipsy*," and "*The Shepherd*," three Rondos. The two first composed by Mr. Hook, and the last by L. Jansen. Each 1s. 6d.

Each of these little pieces has the advantage of an introductory movement, and is conceived in that freedom and facility of style which forms the chief attraction in compositions intended for the practice of juvenile performers. To the notice of such we recommend them.

"*La Fille Retrouvée*," a Divertimento for the Piano-Forte. By J. Fildon. 2s.

This divertimento consists of an andantino movement introductory to a rondo, which forms the principal portion of the publication. Both movements are written with taste; and if not remarkable for their originality of character, are smooth and pleasing, and will not, we think, fail to attract the attention of the generality of piano-forte performers.

Andantino, Air à la Polonoise, and Rondo, for the Piano-Forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss Johnson, by N. Relfe. 2s. 6d.

This polonoise and rondo are novel and pleasing in their subjects, and are characterized by a chain of idea and unity of style, that bespeak both natural taste and a well-regulated judgment. The light and shade of the passages (if we may be allowed the expression) are softened into each other, and made productive of a pleasing relief without incon-
nection.

"*Where shall the Lark rest?*" a Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by M. Virtue. 2s.

The words of this song are from Mar-
tinson, and are set to music with a tolerable degree of taste, and not without expression. Some of the passages are particularly interesting, and the *tout-ensemble* is creditable to M. Virtue's talent in ballad composition.

"*Sympathy*," a favourite Song, written by a Lady. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by J. Grosvenor, Organist of Paddington Church. 1s.

This little song, by the ease and smoothness of its melody, does credit to the taste of the composer. The bass is well chosen, and the accompaniment is calculated to heighten the general effect.

Mr. Lanza is about to submit to the public a new musical work, under the title of "*The Elements of Singing*." It is to consist of three hundred pages, occupying two folio volumes, and is to contain the primary rudiments of the art,

progressive exercises for the voice, rules for the formation of the mouth and the recovering of the breath; and a variety of new airs, songs, duets, glees, trios, quartets, &c. calculated to improve the taste and execution of the vocal practitioner.

Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge, is distributing proposals for publishing, under the immediate patronage of his Majesty, "*The Vocal Works of Handel*." The most popular of this great author's Oratorios, together with selections from his various Anthems, are to form the subjects of the publication, the plan of which is usefully and judiciously arranged, and will be best explained in the words of the respectable and scientific compiler.—"The vocal parts of the chorusses will be in full score; to which will be subjoined a separate part for the organ or piano-forte, carefully compressed from the whole score, which will include the leading features of the instrumental accompaniments. The alto and tenor recitatives and airs will be printed in the treble clef; and, for the accommodation of the ladies, the soprano, alto, and tenor parts in the chorusses, will likewise be transposed into the treble clef, (it being the determination of the proprietors, that the C clef shall nowhere be introduced in the work) and the whole will be so arranged as to enable four or five performers to produce the general effect, both of the vocal and instrumental parts."

The first number of Crofts and Greene's Anthems, edited by Mr. S. Wesley, and published by Mr. Page, of St. Paul's Cathedral, has appeared; and by the excellence of the paper, beauty of the engraving, neatness of the printing, and general correctness of the text, does great honour to the conductors, whose liberality, taste, and circumspection, will, we trust, be well rewarded by an extensive sale of the work. The uncommon elegance and clearness of the note, obliges us to award to Mr. Balls, the engraver, his due share of our notice—finer execution than he has exhibited in these pages we have never witnessed.

Mr. Julian Busby, who has lately taken the degree of bachelor in music at Oxford, is printing, by subscription, "*Three Grand Symphonies for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin, and dedicated to J. P. Salomon, Esq.*" The manner in which these compositions are already spoken of by those professors and amateurs who have heard them, induce us to presage much honour and profit to their ingenious author.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A NEW, much-improved, and enlarged edition, in twenty-eight volumes, royal octo-decimo, is in the press, of Dr. MAVOR's Collection of Voyages and Travels, and will speedily be published. The plates, instead of being designs by artists in the closet, will consist of copies from the prints published in the original works, and the maps will be numerous and on a large scale. The text of the principal works, as the Voyages of Anson, Byron, Wallis, Carteret, Cook, and Macartney, will be printed verbatim from the original editions, without variation or abridgment, and many valuable works will be included which have appeared within the present century.

The splendid work of Mr. ROBERT KER PORTER, representing the manners and costume of Russia and Sweden, and comprehending a Journal of his Travels in Russia, will make its appearance in a few days.

In the course of the ensuing month it is expected that a volume, by Mr. BINGLEY, will be ready for publication, entitled, *Memoirs of British Quadrupeds*. This, which claims the merit of being an original work, and not merely a compilation from the writings of other naturalists, will be illustrated with seventy engravings from original drawings, chiefly by Howitt, and in his best manner. All the species will be figured except three, of which it was found impossible to procure authentic drawings; and there will be representations of every variety of dog, and of considerably more than half the varieties of English cattle, sheep, and horses. The anecdotes of the habits of life, instinct, and sagacity, are in this work rendered entirely distinct from the descriptions. The latter are thrown into the form of a synopsis, on a plan somewhat similar to that of Dr. Withering's botanical arrangement, and inserted, with the synonyms, at the end of the volume. It is intended that two volumes of *Memoirs of British Whales and Fishes*, illustrated also by a great number of figures, shall shortly follow; and afterwards others of the birds, amphibious insects, &c. till an entire system of British Zoology, occupying about seven volumes, is completed. In this work, which has been many years in preparation, every

class will be rendered perfectly distinct from the rest.

THE REV. O. BELFOUR, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the admired papers under the head of the *Lyceum of Ancient Literature*, has collected these papers as far as they have yet proceeded into a volume, forming the first of three, the extent of his design on this subject.

MR. LUCAS is preparing to publish the *Travels of Humanus* in search of the *Temple of Happiness*; an Allegory.

MR. HILDITCH has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, the *History and Antiquities of Tamworth*.

MR. EDGEWORTH's work on *Professional Education*, which will form a quarto volume, is far advanced at the press, and may soon be expected.

MR. SMITH, of Dublin, has nearly finished his *History of the Germanic Empire*, which will be speedily published in two volumes, 8vo.

MR. JERNINGHAM will shortly publish a work, called *The Alexandrian School*; being a narrative of the character and writings of the first Christian professors in that city, with observations on the influence they still maintain over the established church.

MR. P. TROMPSON, of Boston, will publish in the ensuing spring a small volume, embellished with engravings, to be entitled, *The Stranger's Guide through Boston and its Environs*.

In a few weeks will be published, the first part of a *Treatise of Arches, Bridges, Domes, Abutment and Embankment Walls*, by Mr. S. WARE, architect. The author professes to show a simple mode of describing geometrically the catenaria, and to deduce his theory principally from that line. Sections of *Trinity Church, Ely*; *King's College Chapel, Cambridge*; *Salisbury Cathedral*, and *Westminster Abbey*, will be given, in corroboration of the principles advanced in the work.

DR. DENNISON and DR. BYAM DENNISON will commence their second Course of Lectures on the *Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children*, at the *London Hospital*, on Monday, February the 6th.

Several correspondents have addressed us on the subject of the important military invention described in our *Varieties*

for November, and it naturally excites surprise and indignation, that our army in Spain was not in possession of a species of ammunition which ensured destruction to any army, however numerous, which might be opposed to it. We have the authority of the first military commanders for this opinion. We are told, indeed, that General Beresford took Buenos Ayres with a single regiment by means of it; that Sir David Baird took the Cape by the same aid; and that Sir Arthur Wellesley found it equally efficacious at Vimiera, where an entire French regiment was swept away by it. The reason why the army of General Moore was not supplied with it at a time when it might have decided the fate of Europe, remains to be explained: but we fear "*there is something rotten in the state of Denmark.*" This invention of Lieutenant-Colonel Shrapnell, of the artillery, fulfils a prophecy of Frederic the Great, that the time would come when battles would cease to be decided by the musket or bayonet, but would depend in their issue solely on the artillery.

Dr. STANCLIFFE will commence, on the 2d of February, a course of eight Lectures on Chemistry, its principles and applications, at the King's Arms Room, Change Alley.

The Rev. Dr. VINCENT is preparing to publish the Greek text of Arrian's *Indica* and the *Periplus*, with a translation, to accompany his comments on those works.

The History of the Dissenters, by Messrs. BOGUE and BENNET, is in such forwardness, that the two first volumes may be very soon expected.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a History of Lynn, civil, ecclesiastical, commercial, biographical, political, and military, from its foundation, about the first age of the christian era, to the present time; interspersed with occasional remarks on such national occurrences as may serve to elucidate the real state of the town, and the manners, character, and condition, of the inhabitants at different periods; and prefaced by an account of its situation, harbour, rivers, inland navigation, the ancient and modern state of marsh land, Wisbeach, and the Fens, and whatever is most remarkable in other parts of the adjacent country.

Mr. SOUTHEY has in preparation a Romance in rhyme, founded on the mythology of the Hindoos, to be intitled, *The Curse of Kehama*.

The Rev. Mr. BELOE is proceeding with the fourth and fifth volumes of *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*. At the end of the fifth will be given a general Index to the work.

A Life of the late Dr. BEDDOES has been undertaken, with the approbation of his family and friends, by Dr. STOCK, of Bristol.

The long-expected Reports of the Preventive Medical Institution at Bristol, have been left by Dr. Beddoes in some degree of forwardness. They will be completed and published as soon as possible by Mr. KÖNIG and Dr. STOCK. The former of these gentlemen has been surgeon to the institution since its commencement; and the latter has been connected with it since March, 1804.

Messrs. LEIGH and SOTHEBY will sell by auction, during this winter and succeeding spring, the following libraries and collections; of the time of each sale due notice will be given. 1. A very rare and curious collection of prints and books of prints, the property of a gentleman, well known as a literary amateur, containing some rare portraits, fine specimens of early masters, and a large collection of the works of Hieronymus Wierx, &c. 2. The large collection of botanical prints, drawings, and books of drawings, the property of the late Earl of Bute; comprising many hundred capital botanical drawings on paper and vellum; likewise all the plates, coloured and plain, of the botanical works then extant, forming a complete illustration of the *Species Plantarum*. 3. A select collection of books, in Greek, Latin, English, Italian, and Spanish, being a considerable part of the library of the Rev. Mr. Dutens. 4. The library of Dr. James Sims, of Finsbury-square. 5. The entire library of the late Earl of Clanricarde. 6. Part of the library of the late Lord Penrhyn. 7. The library of Sir Wm. Smyth, Bart. containing a very fine collection of classics, county histories, &c. many on large paper. 8. Dr. Kitchener's musical library, consisting of the complete works of the best composers; to which is added a small miscellaneous selection from his library. 9. The library of James Stevens, Esq. of Camerton, containing a very capital collection of books on natural history, &c.

The following is an extract of the report of the committee to the court of directors of the East India Company, dated 21st December, 1808, on the subject of the committee's visit to the college at Hertford,

ford, for the purpose of attending the close of the third examination of the students, and for distributing the gold medals and other prizes, awarded by the college council to the most meritorious and deserving students, for their superior attainments in the several branches of learning during the past year. The business commenced with the reading of two Essays, the one composed by Mr. Moloney, and the other by Mr. Stokes, on "the Influence of Commerce upon the Character and Prosperity of Nations."—The compositions of both these gentlemen were highly creditable to their abilities and information. Several of the students then gave specimens of their proficiency in Oriental learning, by reading and construing various passages from different authors, in the Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Hindustanee languages. A list of the names of students who have distinguished themselves in Persian writing was then laid before the committee, and publicly announced; as was also a list of those who excelled by their progress in the French language. Specimens of drawing were likewise submitted to the inspection of the committee, who acquaint the court, that in all these branches of instruction, a degree of talent and industry has been displayed, equally honourable to the students and their teachers. The chairman previous to his presenting the prizes addressed the students. He expressed his gratification in performing the task which devolved on him, represented the importance of the stations which they would be called to fill in India, where merit would be the surest pledge of preferment; communicated to them as a stimulus to equal exertion the case of Mr. Sotheby, lately a student at the college here, and honoured with a gold medal at the examination of 1807 for his proficiency in Oriental learning, and who had since received from the governor-general in Bengal a similar mark of distinction for his superior attainments in the same branches there. The chairman then presented the prizes as awarded by the college council:—gold medals to Mr. Moloney for his essay; to Mr. Anderson, jun. for his proficiency in Sanscrit; to Mr. Palton, jun. for Persian; to Mr. Stokes, for classical literature; to Mr. Farish for mathematics; and to Mr. Stokes, for political economy, history, and law. Books were presented to Mr. Stokes and Mr. Russell for their essays on the above mentioned subject; to Mr. Sullivan, for his proficiency in

theology, &c.; to Mr. Parks, Mr. Anderson, 3 *tertius*, and Mr. Carter, for Bengalee; Mr Stokes, Mr. Anderson, jun. Sir James Home, Bart. and Mr. Macween for Persian; to Sir James Home, Bart. and Mr. Young for Hindustanee; to Mr. Holland, Mr. Anderson, jun. Mr. Young, and Mr. Trail, for classical literature; to Mr. Anderson, jun. Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Chase, Mr. Haig, and Mr. Hyde, for mathematics; to Mr. Bayley, and Mr. Prinsep for political economy and history; and to Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. Bayley, for law.—The report concludes, with expressions of the great satisfaction which the committee experienced at the proofs given at this examination, of the utility of the institution, and of the benefits likely to be derived from it to the company's service.

A species of wasp which builds its nests in trees has lately been observed in different parts of this country and was frequently met with during the last summer in different parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. It appears to be a new introduction, and is supposed to have been brought across the Atlantic into some of the ports on the western shore of the island, and is gradually spreading itself through the country. The trees on which the nests have been most frequently observed, are the gooseberry and currant, and an instance of it has been met with on the common elder, to which insects in general are averse. This species is smaller than the common wasp, but it is much less voracious, and less easily irritated.

At the meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, held on the 10th of December, the secretary read a communication from the Rev. JOHN FLEMING of Bressay, describing a narwhal or sea unicorn of the species denominated *Le Narwal Microcephale*, by La Cépède, which had been lately cast on shore alive, at Weisdale Sound, in Mainland, the largest of the Shetland Islands. The description was accompanied by a correct drawing of the animal, which is to be engraved. At the same meeting Dr. OGILVY, read a paper on the transition green stone of Fassnet, in East Lothian, which besides much valuable mineralogical information, contained a satisfactory answer to the query proposed some time ago by Professor Jameson, in regard to the geognostic relations of the rocks of this tract of country. The descriptions of the individual rocks and their general and peculiar geognostic relations

lations were detailed with ability; and the interest of the whole was increased by acute observations on the mode of examining and discriminating rocks—a subject of great importance, particularly to those who may be employed in examining the mineralogy of a country.

On the 12th and 10th of December, Mr. SOWERBY, author of *British Mineralogy*, delivered his long promised lecture on Chromatometry, at his house in Mead place, near the Asylum. This lecture, the object of which is, to point out a new and ingenious mode of ascertaining the arrangement, mixture, and measure of prismatic tints, and to show their correspondence with material colours, was accompanied by an exhibition, in which the prismatic tints were produced, as from the sun, moon, and stars; the sun as seen from the different planets, and a prodicator, sixty feet long, measuring an infinite series: also the material and prismatic tints, forming mixtures in union, with the effect as from candles and flambeaus, and a sort of prismatic illumination, with different lustres from metals, &c. The whole was elucidated by apparatus of a new and original kind, which promises to assist the philosopher in greatly extending our knowledge on this subject. Mr. Sowerby continues to repeat the lecture every Monday, and has announced a work, illustrative of his discoveries.

Sir W. CLARGES, Bart. has constructed a life boat on an improved principle, the leading features of which, are, that she will not upset, sink, or be water-logged; that she affords cabin room, and is like a man of war's launch, well built for rowing, the oars not on a curve, but nearly in a right line and low to the water, of which she draws little. The description of this boat is as follows:—her length is thirty feet, her breadth ten, her depth three feet, six inches. The space between her timbers is fitted up with pine wood; this is done with a view to prevent the water lodging there: the pine wood is well caulked and paid; she is buoyed up by eight metal cases, four on each side; these are water tight, and independent of each other. They will serve to buoy up six tons, but all the buoyant parts of the boat, taken collectively will buoy up ten tons. The cases are securely decked over, and boarded at the sides with pine; there is a scuttle to each case, to put goods in; the edges are lined with baize; and over each scuttle, in the case, is one of wood of a larger size, the mar-

gin of which is lined in the same manner to exclude the water: between the cases are Norwegian balks, bolted to the bottom, fastened to each other by iron clamps, and decked over. The depth of her keel is nine inches below the garboard streak, the dead rising is four inches; her keel is narrow at the under part, and wide above, for the purpose of giving the timber a good bed, which will support the bolts, in case a necessity should arise to encounter sand-banks. In sailing over a bar, or in places where the water is shallow, the rudder will, with ease, draw up even with the keel, and when in deep water, it will let down easily, and with equal facility a foot below it, in consequence of which advantage the boat is found to steer remarkably well. The fore-castle of the boat forms a cabin ten feet wide, six feet long, and four feet deep, into which women, children, and disabled persons may be put; it is amply supplied with air, by means of two copper ventilators; it is furnished besides with two grapnels, very proper to be thrown out on board a wreck, to ride by; the grapnel ropes will assist the sufferers to remove and escape from the wreck to the boat. She is likewise equipped with masts and sails, and is as manageable with them as any boat of her dimensions can possibly be: in a tempest, however, she must be dismantled and rowed by fourteen men, with oars, sixteen feet long, double banked; the men are all fastened to the thwarts by ropes, and cannot be washed from their seats. In his observations on this boat, Sir William says, "Having stated the leading features of my boat, I need not dwell on a few secondary points, which, however, it would be improper not to mention: these are her being provided with small ropes or lines fastened to hooks on the gun-wale, and each having a piece of cork painted red at the extremity; intended not only for persons who fall overboard, or swim from a wreck, to see and catch hold of, but to tow those for whom there may not be room in the boat; and her having a very powerful rudder. The copper cases, though affording additional security to those, who chuse to be at the expence, are no more a necessary point of my plan, than coppering her bottom. The wood work alone, if well executed and properly attended to, may be kept quite air-tight. If the assistance of cork were to be called in, it appears to me that it might be better applied than in the other boats, by filling the

the cases with cork jackets, to take to a crowded wreck; in going off to which the cases would not be wanted for any other purpose, and the jackets would not be an incumbrance. Every one must be aware of the importance of the side cabins or cases, for stowing valuable goods, from a richly laden vessel. A boat of this kind, but somewhat smaller dimensions, would be exceedingly useful to ships' on voyages of discovery; and, indeed, to any large vessels; as it would not only answer for wooding and watering, but is peculiarly adapted for excursions up rivers or small inlets of the sea, or exploring clusters of islands. As a pleasure boat she answers extremely well; and with respect to her safety, I can say that I have sailed in her from Brighton, round the Cornish coast to Conway, in North Wales, without any accident, though we experienced some very dreadful weather on the voyage."

Mr. Wm. SKRIMSHIRE, jun. has discovered a vegetable product of British growth, which, by particular management, may prove an excellent substitute for foreign coffee. This is the *iris pseudacorus*, flower de luce, or common yellow water flag, the seeds of which, being roasted in the same manner as coffee, very much resemble it in colour and flavour, but have something more of a saccharine odour, approaching to that of extract of liquorice. When carefully prepared they possess much more of the aroma of coffee than is to be found in any of the leguminous and gramineous seeds that have been treated in the same manner. Coffee made of these seeds is extremely wholesome and nutritious in the proportion of half an ounce or an ounce to a pint of boiling water.

The slate quarry, the property of the late Lord Penryn, situated on the side of a lofty mountain, within half a mile of the great post road from Capel Cerig, to Banger, is one of the greatest curiosities of Carnarvonshire. The solid masses of slate, dug from the summit to the base, are from 80 to 100 feet; and when the sun reflects his beams on its sides, it gives the finest prismatic colors imaginable. The dividing of the strata of slate from the main body, appears to the stranger beholding the workmen; a service of danger, particularly when they are employed in splitting the rock from the summit. This is effected by a small beam fastened to the top, with two ropes at each end, on which four, five, or six men frequently stand, and with their iron crows, and sledge-hammers, flake

off the slate from the sides in pieces, from two to eight feet in thickness, and six to seven in length. In other places, the slate rock is divided by blasts from gunpowder. From the miners, the different pieces go to the persons who shape them. This is done on the spot, and when finished, they are put into small wagons that hold near half a ton each, and conveyed along an iron railway, which runs on a gentle declivity for two miles and a half, to Port Penryn, where they are shipped to Ireland, Scotland, and many parts of England. The slate produced from this quarry, is of a remarkably fine quality, a close texture, very light, and of a bright sea-green colour in general. It is broken into pieces of different sizes according to the various purposes for which they may be designed; such as grave-stones, chimney-pieces, and covering for houses. The first are prepared with a high polish, about six inches thick, and fit for the sculptor's hand; these are generally sold by the ton weight. Others are only half finished, to be used for stairs, horse-blocks, &c. They are left in that state to be formed according to the purposes for which they are wanted, and are also sold by the ton. The first are called imperial and are sold at about fifty-five shillings, and the latter at thirty shillings per ton. For the roofs of houses, are made three sorts, known by the denominations of duchesses, countesses, and ladies. The first measure twenty-four inches by twelve, and sell for six pounds per thousand; the second twenty inches by ten, and sell for four pounds per thousand; and ladies, sixteen inches by eight, sell for two pounds per thousand. At the port of Penryn, school slates are made and framed in a complete manner for use, and are exported in considerable quantities.

EAST INDIES.

To the various instances of spontaneous combustion, which are probably much more numerous than could be supposed, is to be added the following. The ship *Albion*, Captain James Robertson, was burned in December, 1807, at Whampoa in China, under these circumstances:—On the morning of the 4th, the company's treasure left Canton, and Captain Robertson proceeded down the river with a quantity of money belonging to the owners, but did not reach the ship till about six in the evening. In going over the gang-way he observed to the officers employed in receiving the treasure, of which upwards of a million and a half

a half of dollars had been taken on board, that there was a strong smell of fire. He went below to discover if possible, whence it proceeded, and finding the people at work in the main hatchway, inquired whether they perceived any smell of fire, to which they replied in the negative. The captain then went to the fore hatchway, uncovered it, and removed the hatches, when the flame burst forth with great fury as high as the main-stay. He ordered the hatches to be put on again, and used every endeavour to extinguish the flames, but without effect. At three A.M. on the 5th, the ebb tide having made, she went over on her broad-side. The decks by this time were so much heated, as to oblige the people to quit her. At four P.M. she was completely burned to the water's edge. Such was the fury of the flames, that the treasure between decks was run

into masses of from two to ten thousand dollars weight. Suspicion of misconduct or carelessness at first fell upon the people; but it was afterwards ascertained that the loss of the Albion, was occasioned by some paper umbrellas, received on board as cargo, packed up, but not thoroughly dry, having spontaneously caught fire in the hold.

AMERICA.

Accounts from Brazil state that the vaccine inoculation, first practised in St. Salvador, towards the close of 1804, has since been spread through all the provinces, by the orders of the Prince-regent. His royal highness appointed Dr. J. A. Barbosa to superintend and promote the new practice, and so beneficial have been its effects, that the small-pox, formerly very destructive there, has almost totally disappeared.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of December, 1808, to the 20th of January, 1809.

PHTHYSIS	5
Asthma	2
Febris	1
Cephalæa	1
Hæmoptysis	1
Chlorosis	3
Hypochondriasis	7
Anasarca	3
Morbi Cutanei	6
Asthénia	9
Catarrh	16

Five thousand four hundred deaths from consumption are recorded as having occurred within the bills of mortality during the last year:—a melancholy and decisive proof of the fatality and frequency of this encroaching disease, as well as its annual growth and endless ramifications. In spite of all other circumstances of fashion or atmosphere, which are calculated to urge on the propensity to phthysical complaints; in consequence of its hereditary nature, it cannot fail to become more prolific in every succeeding generation. Every phthysical parent communicates the danger at least, of disease to his offspring. Phthisis is often the only patrimony that is bequeathed:—an unenviable possession which may possibly be entailed upon perhaps an indefinite series of posterity. At the same time it ought to be known and practically considered, that it is only *tendencies* that are inherited, not actual malady; so

that a man whose body and mind have been well educated, may be able to counteract the *original sin* of his constitution. We depend more upon what occurs after, than previously to our birth. What out of self-complacency we are apt to attribute to our fathers or our mothers, much more frequently arises from a feebleness of volition, a weakness of the will, from a careless indiscretion, or a too luxurious indulgence.

As for any farther particulars than have already been mentioned in these Reports, with regard to the cure or rather *care* of phthisis, for the latter is always necessary, although the former may be often impracticable, nothing on this occasion can be said without committing the crime of an idle and tiresome tautology. If the consumptively disposed are not sufficiently on their guard, they cannot be excused upon the ground of not having been sufficiently admonished.

Asthma is a complaint in consequence of its connection with the lungs, that appears to indicate a consanguinity with pulmonary disease; but in fact they are essentially dissimilar. Besides many other features of variety, the one is for the most part connected with an undue hope and hectic vivacity, whilst the other is in general accompanied with an hypochondriacal despondence, or an unreasonable

sonable dejection. How can we wonder that one under the actual agonies, or under the dreadful prospect, of an approaching paroxysm of asthma, should not be cheerful, or even be composed. Asthmatics are often, perhaps more generally than others, men of mind and of manly energies. But there are feelings of pain which must get the better, for a time, of the sturdiest fortitude, and no man can be blamed for not enduring with tranquillity sufferings which are almost beyond the limit of human toleration.*

Bleeding, or the vein-evacuating system, as being too indiscriminate and profuse, the Reporter has frequently had occasion to reprobate; by the energy and decision of his remarks he has incurred some reproach, although not that of his own conscience. Every new day throws new light, and gives an additional flash of conviction upon the subject. Among the asthmatics more especially, any detraction of blood is inevitably followed by a diminution of strength, and too frequently by an entire dissolution of the faculties of vitality. This remark peculiarly applies to those who are far gone in life. To tap the sanguiferous system when the cask is well nigh exhausted, is a cruel and wasteful expenditure of that which is necessary to support even a feeble perpetuity of existence. Dr. Flower, who has concentrated in his little treatise almost all that can be usefully said on the subject of asthma, more than a hundred years ago, gave an opinion which harmonizes with and of course confirms my own. "Bleeding," he says, "though never so oft repeated, will not cure the asthmatic, but a little for the present relieve the straitness and suffocation. It is agreeable to young persons, but very prejudicial to old habituated asthmas, who at present are not much relieved thereby, but after some time they become cachectic."†

* An anonymous note lately received, though by no means unfriendly or unhand-some, animadverted upon my last Report, which stated some facts with regard to an asthmatic patient that applied to him for relief. But it should be announced and understood, that what was communicated concerning this individual, was not without his express permission, which the Reporter is in the habit of requesting from his patient, before he notices to the public any private communications.

† Treatise of the Asthma, by John Flower, M.D. p. 108.

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Cachectics, native or artificially manufactured debilities of the constitution, although they hold no specific rank in a medical nomenclature, occupy the largest space in the field of a physician's professional observation. Diseases that have acquired no name, and are incapable of any precise or discriminating definition, constitute the majority in the melancholy group of maladies.

Dropsy, alas! has fallen in several instances under the Reporter's care within the last few weeks. Dropsy is nearly allied to despair, and may be considered as the last step before the threshold of death.

In the presence of the Reporter, a plebeian illiterate patient of this class, conscious of his vicinity to the grave, breathed a confession, that he was ashamed of feeling "so much attached to this last rag of life."‡

Distempers of every, and more remarkably of this kind, originate in a great measure from excess in the luxuries of eating or of drinking, and perhaps quite as frequently from the former as from the latter. The former is the most frequent cause of abrupt dissolution, but they are both rival candidates for executing the rapid and premature destruction of the human frame. Hippocrates, one of our venerable fathers in medicine, tells us, that "he who eats and drinks little will have no disease." This axiom perhaps contains in itself more of the rashness of youth than the reason of age. But at any rate it must be confessed that inordinate gratification of every species must be followed by grievous calamity, and that to the inhabitants at least of this island, the fluid incentives to exhilaration is more dangerous than the effects which may arise from a more solid and substantial epicurism. Wine is perhaps more corrosive in its operation, and more perilous in its ultimate consequence, than any other superabundance of dietetical oppression.

Alcohol is bad aliment; and the more fearful diseases arise from spirituous excess. Dropsy, hypochondriasis, asthma, paralysis, and asthenia, are all members

‡ It is a remarkable coincidence, that Lord Orford, that *pétit-maitre* in literature, has, in some part of his fashionable works, made use of an expression almost verbatim the same as that which was employed by our unlettered, and in every intellectual way uninformed and uncultivated, patient.

L. OF

of the same family, children of the same cordials. The last scene of these maladies is often a partial or general dropsy, which, after having passed the tedious and fitful purgatory of pain, must inevitably lead to the calamitous conclusion of life.

"Nothing could be better adapted to apartments in which the orgies of Bacchus are celebrated, nothing more like to preserve those who unwittingly join in the celebration, than bloated dropsical figures, some overwhelmed by death-like languor,

some starting out of their sleep under those horrors which water in the chest brings on, and others in one of those gasping fits which come on with greater and greater violence till the lungs are entirely overwhelmed by the increasing inundation." §

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
January 26, 1809.*

§ Dr. Beddoes's Hygeia.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

PRUSSIA.

THE King of Prussia transmitted the following letter on the 24th of December, 1808, to the Magistrates of Berlin:—

"Worthy, beloved, and faithful subjects, my provinces being evacuated by the French, my attention is now directed to the accomplishment of my heartfelt wish of returning to my capital of Berlin, with the Queen my spouse, and my family—an object which I have by all possible means endeavoured to attain since the conclusion of peace. I have given orders that the Constituted Authorities shall take this place for Berlin, as soon as the districts on the other side of the Vistula have begun to breathe a little from the effect of the heavy burthens they have sustained in furnishing carriages and supplies, both before and during the evacuation of the country. This short interval I shall employ in a journey to St. Petersburg, in consequence of the repeated friendly and urgent invitations, both verbally and by letter, of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. I shall expedite my journey, and hope within a few weeks, to revisit my provinces on the other side of the Vistula, to which I owe so many proofs of exemplary fidelity; and I shall in particular hasten my return to Berlin, to testify to my subjects of that city my gratitude for their firmness and good conduct, and to assure them of my attachment and satisfaction. I inform you hereof, and command you to notify the same to my loving and faithful citizens of that city; and I am your loving Sovereign.

"FREDERIC WILLIAM."

SPAIN.

Thirteenth Bulletin of the French Army.

St. Martin, near Madrid, Dec. 2.—On the 29th ult. the head-quarters of the Emperor were removed to the village of Bouzeaulas. On the 30th, at break of day, the Duke of Belluna presented himself at the foot of Samosierra. A division of 13,000 men of the Spanish army of reserve defended the passage

of the mountains. The enemy thought themselves unattackable. They had entrenched themselves in the narrow passage called Puerto, with 16 pieces of cannon. The 9th light infantry marched upon the right, the 96th upon the causeway, and the 24th followed, by the side of the heights on the left. Gen. Senarmont, with six pieces of artillery, advanced by the causeway.

The action commenced by the firing of musketry and cannon. A charge made by General Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse, decided the affair. It was a most brilliant one, and the regiment covered itself with glory, and proved it was worthy to form a part of the Imperial Guard. Cannons, flags, muskets, soldiers, all were taken or cut to pieces. Eight Polish light horse were killed upon the cannon, and 16 have been wounded, among the latter is Captain Dzievanoski, who was dangerously wounded, and lies almost without hopes of recovery. Major Segur, Marshal of the Emperor's household, charged among the Polish troops, and received many wounds, one of which is very severe; sixteen pieces of cannon, 10 flags, 20 covered chests, 200 waggons laden with all kind of baggage, the military chests of the regiments, are the fruits of this brilliant affair; among the prisoners, which are very numerous, are all the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, of the corps of the Spanish division; all the soldiers would have been taken if they had not thrown away their arms and dispersed in the mountains.

On the 1st of December, the head-quarters of the Emperor were at Saint Augustin, and on the 2d, the Duke of Istria, with the cavalry, commanded the heights of Madrid.

The infantry could not arrive before the 3d.—The intelligence which we hitherto received, led us to think that this town is suffering under all kinds of disorders, and that the doors are barricaded.—The weather is very fine.

Fourteenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 5.—The 2d at noon, his Majesty arrived in person on the heights which

which impend over Madrid, on which were already placed the divisions of dragoons of Generals Latour Maubourg, and Lahoussaye, and the imperial horse-guards. The anniversary of the coronation, that epoch which has signalized so many days for ever fortunate for France, awakened in all hearts the most agreeable recollections, and inspired all the troops with an enthusiasm which manifested itself in a thousand exclamations. The weather was beautiful, and like that enjoyed in France in the month of May. The Marshal Duke of Istria sent to summon the town, where a military junta was formed, under the presidency of Marquis of Castelar, who had under his orders General Morla, Captain-General of Andalusia, and Inspector-General of Artillery.—The town contained a number of armed peasants, assembled from all quarters, 6000 troops of the line, and 100 pieces of cannon. Sixty thousand men were in arms.—Their cries were heard on every side; the bells of 200 churches rung altogether; and every thing presented the appearance of disorder and madness. The general of the troops of the line appeared at the advanced posts to answer the summons of the Duke of Istria. He was accompanied by 30 men of the people, whose dress, looks, and ferocious language, recalled the recollection of the assassins of September. When the Spanish general was asked whether he meant to expose women, children, and old men, to the horrors of an assault, he manifested secretly the grief with which he was penetrated; he made known by signs, that he, as well as all the honest men of Madrid, groaned under oppression; and when he raised his voice, his words were dictated by the wretches who watched over him. No doubt could be entertained of the excess to which the tyranny of the multitude was carried, when they saw him write down all his words, and caused the record to be verified by the assassins who surrounded him. The Aid-de-camp of the Duke of Istria, who had been sent into the town, was seized by men of the lowest class of people, and was about to be massacred, when the troops of the line, indignant at the outrage, took him under their protection, and caused him to be restored to his general. A little time after, some deserters from the Walloon guards came to the camp. Their depositions convinced us that the people of property, and honest men, were without influence; and it was to be concluded that conciliation was altogether impossible.

The Marquis of Perales, a reputable man, who had hitherto appeared to enjoy the confidence of the people, had been on the day before this, accused of putting sand in the cartridges. He was immediately strangled. It was determined that all the cartridges should be remade; 3 or 4,000 monks were employed upon this work at the Retiro. All the palaces and houses were ordered to be

open to furnish provisions at discretion. The French infantry was still three leagues from Madrid. The Emperor employed the evening in reconnoitring the town, and deciding a plan of attack, consistent with the consideration due to the great number of honest people always to be found in a great capital.

At seven o'clock the division Lapissi of the corps of the Duke of Belluna arrived. The moon shone with a brightness that seemed to prolong the day. The Emperor ordered the General of Brigade Moison to take possession of the suburbs, and charged the General of Brigade Lauiston to support him in the enterprize, with four pieces of artillery belonging to the guards. The sharp-shooters of the 16th regiment took possession of some houses, and in particular of the grand cemetery. At the first fire, the enemy shewed as much cowardice as he did of arrogance all the day. The Duke of Belluna employed all the night in placing his artillery in the posts designed for the attack. At midnight the Prince of Neufchatel sent to Madrid a Spanish Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, who had been taken at Samosierra, and who saw with affright the obstinacy of his fellow citizens. He took charge of the annexed letter, No. 1. On the third at nine in the morning, the same flag of truce returned to the head-quarters with the letter No. 2. But the General of Brigade Lenamont, an officer of great merit, had already placed 30 pieces of artillery, and had commenced a very smart fire, which made a breach in the walls of the Retiro. The sharp-shooters of the division of Villatte having passed the breach, their battalion followed them, and in less than a quarter of an hour 1000 men, who defended the Retiro, were knocked on the head.

The Palace of the Retiro, the important posts of the Observatory, of the porcelaine manufactory, of the grand barrack, the hotel of Medina Celi, and all the outlets which had been fortified, were taken by our troops. On another side, 20 pieces of cannon of the guards, accompanied by light troops, threw shells, and attracted the attention of the enemy by a false attack.

The enemy had more than 100 pieces of cannon mounted; a more considerable number had been dug up, taken out of cellars, and fixed upon carts, a grotesque train, and in itself sufficient to prove the madness of a people abandoned to itself. But all means of defence were become useless. The possessors of Retiro are always masters of Madrid. The Emperor took all possible care to prevent the troops from going from house to house. The city was ruined if many troops had been employed. Only some companies of sharp-shooters advanced, and the Emperor constantly refused to send any to sustain them. At eleven o'clock the Prince of Neufchatel wrote the annexed letter, No. 3. His Majesty at the same time ordered the fire to cease on all points.

A but.

A butcher's boy of Estremadura, who commanded one of the gates, had the audacity to require that the Duke of Istria should go himself into the town with his eyes blindfolded. General Montbrun rejected this presumptive demand with indignation. He was immediately surrounded, and effected his escape only by drawing his sword. He narrowly escaped falling a victim to the imprudence with which he had forgot that he had not to make war with civilized enemies.

At five o'clock General Morla, one of the Members of the Military Junta, and Don Bernardo Yriarte, sent from the town, repaired to the tent of the Major General. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion, that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness, but that the lower orders of the inhabitants, and the foreigners at Madrid, were determined to persevere in the defence. Believing that they could not do it with effect, they requested a pause of a few hours to inform the people of the real state of affairs. The Major-General presented the Deputies to the Emperor and King, who addressed them thus:—

“You make use of the name of the people to no purpose; if you cannot restore tranquillity and appease their minds, it is because you have excited them to revolt: you have seduced them by propagating falsehoods. Assemble the clergy, the heads of the convents, the alcaides, the men of property and influence, and let the town capitulate by six o'clock in the morning, or it shall be destroyed. I will not, nor ought I to withdraw my troops. You have massacred the unfortunate French prisoners who had fallen into your hands; only a few days ago, you suffered two persons in the suite of the Russian Ambassador to be dragged along and murdered in the public-streets, because they were Frenchmen born. The incapacity and baseness of a general, had put into your power troops who surrendered on the field of battle, and the capitulation has been violated. You, Mr. Morla, what sort of an epistle did you write to that general?—It well became you, Sir, to talk of pillage, you who, on entering Roussillon, carried off all the women, and distributed them as booty among your soldiers!—What right had you to hold such language elsewhere?—The expectation ought to have induced you to pursue a different line of conduct. See what has been the conduct of the English, who are far from piquing themselves on being rigid observers of the Laws of Nations. They have complained of the Convention of Portugal, but they have carried it into effect. To violate military treaties, is to renounce all civilization: it is placing ourselves on a footing with a banditti of the desert. How dare you, then, presume to solicit a capitulation, you who violated that of Baylen? See how

injustice and bad faith always recoil upon the guilty, and operate to their prejudice. I had a fleet at Cadiz; it was under the protection of Spain, yet you directed against it the mortars of the town where you commanded. I had a Spanish army in my ranks; I would rather have viewed them embark on board the English ships, and be obliged to precipitate it from the rocks of Espinosa, than to disarm it; I would rather prefer having 7000 more enemies to fight, than be deficient in honour and good faith. Return to Madrid—I give you till six o'clock to-morrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall be put to the sword.”

This speech of the Emperor, repeated in the midst of the respectable people, the certainty that he commanded in person, the losses sustained during the preceding day, had carried terror and repentance into all minds. During the night the most mutinous withdrew themselves from the danger by flight, and a part of the troops retired to a distance. At ten o'clock Gen. Belliard took the command of Madrid; all the posts were put into the hands of the French, and a general pardon was proclaimed.

From this moment, men, women, and children, spread themselves about the streets in perfect security. The shops were open till eleven o'clock. All the citizens set themselves to destroy the barricades and repave the streets, the Monks returned into their Convents, and in a few hours Madrid presented the most extraordinary contrast, a contrast inexplicable to those unaccustomed to the manners of great towns. So many men, who cannot conceal from themselves what they would have done in similar circumstances, express their astonishment at the generosity of the French. Fifty thousand stand at arms have been given up, and 100 pieces of cannon have been collected at the Retiro. The anguish in which the inhabitants of this wretched city have lived for these four months cannot be described. The junta was without influence; the most ignorant and maddest of men had all the power in their hands, and the people at every instant massacred, or threatened with the gallows, their Magistrates and their Generals.

The General of Brigade Maison has been wounded. General Bruyere, who advanced imprudently the moment the firing ceased, has been killed. Twelve soldiers have been killed, and fifty wounded. This loss, so trifling for an event of so much importance, is owing to the smallness of the number of troops suffered to engage: it is owing besides, we must say, to the extreme cowardice of all those who had arms in their hands against us.

The artillery, according to its usual custom, has done great services. Ten thousand fugitives who had escaped from Burgos and Samsierra, and the second division of the Army

of Reserve, were on the 3d within three leagues of Madrid; but being charged by a picquet of Dragoons, they fled, abandoning 46 pieces of cannon, and 60 caissons.

A meritorious trait cited—An old General retired from the service, and aged eighty years, was in his house at Madrid, near the street of Alcalá—a French Officer entered, and took up his quarters there, with his party. This respectable old man appeared before him, holding a young girl by the hand, and said, “I am an old soldier—I know the rights and licentiousness of war—there is my daughter—I give her 900,000 livres for her portion—save her honour, and be her husband.” The young Officer took the old man, his family, and his house, under his protection. How culpable are they who expose so many peaceful citizens, so many unfortunate inhabitants of a great capital, to so many misfortunes.

The Duke of Dantzic arrived at Segovia on the 3d. The Duke of Istria is gone in pursuit of the division of Pena, which having escaped from the battle of Tudela, took the route of Guadaluara, Florida Blanca, and the Junta; had fled to Toledo. They did not think themselves in safety in that town neither, and have gone to take refuge with the English.

The conduct of the English is shameful. On the 20th November they were at the Escorial to the number of 6000 men. They passed some days there. They pretended they would do nothing less than pass the Pyrenees, and come to the Garonne. Their troops are very fine and well disciplined. The confidence with which they had inspired the Spaniards is inconceivable. Some hoped that this division would go to Samosierra; others, that it would come to defend the capital of so dear an ally. Scarcely were they informed that the Emperor was at Samosierra, when the English troops beat a retreat on the Escorial. From thence, combining their march with the division which was at Salamanca, they have taken their course towards the sea. “Arms, powder, and clothing they have given to us,” said a Spaniard, “but their soldiers came only to excite us, to lead us astray, and to abandon us in the critical moment.” “But are you ignorant,” answered the French Officer, “of the most recent facts of our history? What have they done for the Stadtholder, for Sardinia, for Austria? What have they done recently for Russia? What have they done still more recently for Sweden? They every where foment war; they distribute arms like poison; but they shed their blood only for their direct and personal interests. Expect nothing else from their selfishness.” “Still,” replied the Spaniard, “their cause was ours. Forty thousand English added to our forces at Tudela, and Espinosa, might have balanced the fortune of the war, and saved Portugal. But at present, when our army of Blake on the left; that of the centre, and that of Arragon on the right, are destroyed; that Spain is almost entirely conquered, and that reason is

about to complete its submission, what is to become of Portugal? It is not at Lisbon that the English ought to defend themselves, they ought to have done so at Espinosa, at Burgos, at Tudela, at Samosierra, and before Madrid.”

No. 1.—*To the Commandant of the Town of Madrid.*

“Before Madrid, Dec. 3, 1808.—The circumstances of war having conducted the French army to the gates of Madrid, and all the dispositions being made to take possession of the town by storm, I hold it right, and conformable to the usage of all nations, to summon you, Monsieur General, not to expose a town so important to all the horrors of an assault, nor to render so many peaceful inhabitants victims of the evils of war. Wishing to omit nothing to inform you of your real situation, I send you the present summons by one of your Officers who has been made prisoner, and who has had an opportunity of seeing all the means that the army has to reduce the town. Receive, Monsieur General, the assurances of my high consideration.

“Major-Gen. ALEX. BERTHIER.”

No. 2.—*To his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel.*

“It is indispensably incumbent upon me, most Serene Signior, to consult, previous to my giving a categorical answer to your Highness, the constituted authorities of my Court, and, moreover, to ascertain the dispositions of the people as impressed by the circumstances of the day. For these purposes I intreat your Highness to grant, for this day, a suspension of arms, in order that I may comply with those duties; assuring you that early in the morning, or this night, I will send a General Officer with my answer to your Highness and that I profess to you all the consideration due to your rank.”

MARQUIS CASTELAR.”

“Madrid, 3d December 1808.”

No. 3.—*To the General commanding in Madrid.*

“Imperial Camp before Madrid.—Monsieur General Castelar—To defend Madrid is contrary to the principles of war, and inhuman towards the inhabitants. His Majesty authorises me to send you a second summons.—Immense batteries are mounted; mines are prepared to blow up your principal buildings; columns of troops are at the entrances of the town, of which some companies of sharpshooters have made themselves masters; but the Emperor, always generous in the course of his victories, suspends the attack till two o'clock. The town of Madrid ought to look for protection and security for its peaceable inhabitants; for its Ministers; in fine, the oblivion of the past. Hoist a white flag before two o'clock, and send Commissioners to treat for the surrender of the town: Accept, Mons. General, &c. Major-Gen. ALEX. BERTHIER.”

Dec. 4, 11 A.M.

Fifteenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 7.—This Bulletin contains particulars of several Officers who had distinguished

quished themselves, with their several promotions. It then states, that Gen. Lubienski had, on the 2d, reconnoitred the remains of the army of Castanos, near Guadalaxara, under the command of Gen. Pena. Castanos was said to have been deposed by the Central Junta.—Then follows a long tirade against the Duke Del Infantado, which ends with stating, that “he will lose his titles, his property valued at 2,000,000 livres a-year, and he will go to London, to seek the contempt and ingratitude with which England has always rewarded the men who sacrifice their honour and their country to the injustice of their cause.”

The Bulletin continues: “As soon as the report of Count Lubienski was known, the Duke of Istria put himself in motion with 16 squadrons, to observe the enemy. The Duke of Belluna followed with the infantry. The Duke of Istria arrived at Guadalaxara, and found there the rear-guard of the enemy, which was filing towards Andalusia, dispersed it, and made 500 prisoners. The General of Division Ruffin, and the brigade of dragoons of Bordesault, informed that the enemy were moving towards Aranjuez, proceeded to that place. The enemy were put to flight, and these troops were immediately sent in pursuit of all those that are flying towards Andalusia. The General of Division Lahoussaye entered the Escorial on the 3d. Five or six hundred peasants wished to defend the Convent, but were driven out by a brisk attack.”—Then follows further particulars of the tranquil state of Madrid, and the orderly manner in which that city was taken possession of, &c. A French soldier found guilty of plundering a number of watches, was shot in the principal square.—The disarming was carried on without difficulty. The “King of Spain” (Joseph) had formed two regiments of foreign troops, from the Spanish army; one the Royal Foreigners, and the other that of Reding the younger, a Swiss General of a very different character from that of the Spanish General of the same name. The 5th and 8th corps of the French armies were but passing the Bidossa, very far from the line of the French army, and all the victories recounted were already obtained, and the business almost completely settled.

Sixteenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 8.—This Bulletin begins with the praises and rewards of distinguished Officers. The General of Division, Ruffin, having passed the Tagus at Aranjuez, advanced towards Ocara, and cut off the retreat of the remains of the Army of Andalusia, which wished to retire to their own province, and throw themselves towards Cuenca. The divisions of cavalry of Generals Lasalle and Milhaud were directed to march on Portugal by Zalavera de la Reyna. His Majesty wished to spare Saragossa till Madrid had surrendered; but if that town would be obstinate enough to make resistance, mines and bombs should bring it to reason. The English fly on every

side. The division of Lasalle has, however, fallen in with 16 men of them, who have been put to the sword. They were stragglers, or such who had gone astray.

Then follow some particulars of the siege of Rosas, in Catalonia, which had not surrendered; but it is supposed the inhabitants were thinking to evacuate it. About 400 Englishmen, who had landed, were killed or driven into the sea by an Italian regiment. An attack made by the Spaniards on the Huora, was repulsed with loss.

Seventeenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 10.—His Majesty reviewed yesterday on the Prado the Duke of Dantzic's corps, which arrived the day before yesterday at Madrid. He expressed his satisfaction at these brave troops. To-day he reviewed the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, forming the division commanded by Gen. Leval. The regiments of Nassau and Baden behaved well. The regiment of Hesse Darmstadt did not sustain the reputation of the troops of that country. The Colonel and Major appear to be men of moderate talents.

The Duke of Istria set off on the 5th for Guadalaxara. He scoured the whole road from Saragossa and Valencia, made 500 prisoners, and took a great deal of baggage. At Baston a battalion of 500 men, summoned by the cavalry, were broken in upon.—The enemy's army, beaten at Tudela and Catalayud, abandoned by its Generals and a great number of soldiers, was reduced to 6000 men.—On the 8th, at midnight, the Duke of Istria attacked at Santa Cruz, a corps which covered the flight of the enemy's army. That corps was closely pursued and a thousand prisoners taken. It wished to throw itself into Andalusia by Madridiego. It appears to have been forced to disperse in the mountains of Cuenca.

Eighteenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 12.—The Central Junta of Spain had but little power; the greater part of the provinces paid it little submission, and all of them deprived it of the administration of the finances. It was under the influence of the lowest class of the people; it was governed by the minority. Florida Blanca was without any credit. The Junta was under the controul of two men, the one named Lorenzo Calvo, a grocer of Saragossa, who had in a few months obtained the title of Excellency: he is one of those violent men who appear in revolutions: his honesty was more than suspected. The other is called Tilly, formerly condemned to the gallows as a thief, the younger brother of a man of the name of Gusman, who formerly played a part under Robespierre during the reign of terror. As soon as any of the Members of the Junta opposed the violent measures that were proposed, these two wretches immediately called out “Treason,” and immediately a mob was collected under the windows of Aranjuez. The extravagance and wickedness of these dangerous men manifested itself upon all occasions. As soon as they learnt that the Emperor

Emperor was at Burgos, and he would soon be at Madrid; they published a declaration of war against France, replete with insults and folly.

On the 11th, when the General of Division Lasalle, who was pursuing the enemy, arrived at Talavera de la Reyna, where the English had triumphantly passed ten days before; saying they were going to relieve the capital, a frightful spectacle met the eyes of the French. A body clothed in the uniform of a Spanish General, was suspended from a gallows, and pierced with a thousand bullets. It was General Banito San Jean, whom his soldiers in their terror, and as an excuse for their cowardice, cruelly sacrificed.—The Bishops of Leon and Astorga, and a great number of Ecclesiastics, distinguished themselves by their good conduct and their apostolic virtues. The general pardon offered by the Emperor has produced a great effect. The abolition of the duties odious to the people, and contrary to the prosperity of the state, and the measures which leave the numerous class of Monks no longer any uncertainty respecting their lot, produced a good effect.

The general animadversion is against the English. The peasants say, in their language, that at the approach of the French the English went away to mount their wooden horses (ships).

Nineteenth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—Rosas surrendered on the 6th by capitulation. Two thousand men have been made prisoners. A considerable quantity of artillery was found in the place. Six English ships of the line, which were at anchor in the harbour, would not carry away the garrison.

The Emperor this day reviewed the whole of the united troops of the Duke of Dantzic, beyond the bridge of Segovia. Sebastiani's Division has marched for Talavera de la Reyna.

The breaking up of the Spanish troops is observed on every side. The new levies which were attempted to be raised disperse on all sides and return to their homes.

The details which we learn from the Spaniards respecting the Central Junta are all of a nature to place them in the most ridiculous point of view. That Assembly has already become an object of contempt with all Europe. Its Members, to the number of 86, have bestowed upon themselves titles and ribbons of every sort, and an annual allowance of 60,000 livres. Florida Blanca was a real man of straw: he is now ashamed of the dishonour he has brought upon his old age. As usually happens in such assemblies, two or three persons domineer over all the rest, and these two or three persons were in the pay of England. The opinion held by the city of Madrid respecting the Junta is notorious: they are as much the object of the mockery and derision as they are of the detestation of the inhabitants of the capital.

Never was there so fine a December: it is

like the beginning of Spring. The Emperor avails himself of the fine weather to remain in the country, one league from Madrid.

Twentieth Bulletin.

Madrid, Dec. 19.—His Majesty this day reviewed the army which is at Madrid, with all its equipage and appointments. Sixty thousand men, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 1500 carts loaded with biscuit and brandy, formed an assemblage formidable in every respect. The right of the army was stationed on Charmartin, and the left stretched beyond Madrid.

The Duke of Belluna still continues at Toledo with the whole of his corps.

The Duke of Dantzic, with the whole of his corps, still continues at Talavera de la Reyna.

The 3th corps has arrived at Burgos.

General St. Cyr is forming a junction at Barcelona with General Duhesme.

Our posts of cavalry are clearing the roads to the borders of Andalusia.

The Emperor has given the army a few days of repose.

Very fine fortifications are carrying on upon the heights of Madrid. Six thousand men are employed on these works.

The small besieging train, composed of 24 pounders and of small mortars, is arrived.

There has been found at Talavera de la Reyna, about 50 men in the hospitals, two or three hundred saddles, and some remains of magazines belonging to the English troops.

Some detachments of cavalry have made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Valladolid.—This is the first symptom of existence which the English have indicated. Their sick and their deserters are in great number. On the 13th of December their army was still at Salamanca. Such distinguished self denial; such a singular state of immobility for the last six successive weeks, must be acknowledged to have the appearance of something very extraordinary.

His Majesty enjoys the most perfect state of health.

Twenty-First Bulletin.

This bulletin begins with an account of the entrance of the English into Spain, on the 29th October, and gives a detail of our operations to the taking of General Lefebvre, on the 29th December.

On the 28th December, Bonaparte's headquarters were at Valderas, the Marshal Soult at Mancilla, and the Marshal Ney at Villalier.

The weather is very bad: we suffer, but the English suffer more.

Twenty-Second Bulletin.

Benevente, Dec. 21.—The head-quarters of the French were here yesterday. The Marshal Bessieres passed through Benevente on the 30th, at night, and pursued the enemy to Puente. The flight of the English is so quick, that they leave their sick and wounded in the hospitals, and shoot their horses that were fatigued or wounded—they have also been obliged to burn a superb magazine of clothing, &c.

All the Germans in the service of the English desert. The French army will be this evening at Astorga, and near the confines of Galicia.

Twenty-Third Bulletin.

Benevente, Jan. 1.—Marshal Soult arrived at Mancilla on the 30th, which was occupied by the enemy's left wing under Romana.

General Franceschi overthrew them with a single charge—killed many; they lost one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, 50 Officers and 1500 men.

On the 31st, Marshal Soult entered Inson.

Marshal Bessieres, with 900 cavalry, is pursuing the English—we have taken 200 waggon of baggage left on the road to Astorga—Romana's remains have thrown themselves into Astorga.

General St. Cyr has joined General Duhesne. That junction has raised his army to 40,000. The King of Spain has gone to Aranjuez, in order to review the first corps, commanded by the Duke of Belluna.

Twenty-Fourth Bulletin.

Astorga, Jan. 2.—The Emperor arrived here on the 1st. The road from Benevente to Astorga is covered with dead English horses, waggons, and caissons.

On the road from Astorga to Villafranca, General Colbert, commanding the advanced guard, made 2000 prisoners.

The Emperor has charged the Duke of Dalmatia with the glorious mission of pursuing the English to their point of embarkation, and of throwing them into the sea.

General St. Cyr has entered Barcelona; the Dukes of Corneigliano and Treviso have invested Saragossa, and taken possession of Monte Terrero with little loss.

General Sebastiani, having passed the Tagus on the 24th, at Arzobispo, has attacked and routed the remains of the Estremaduran army. General Valence has passed the Tagus over the bridge of Almaraz.

Corunna, Jan. 6.—The retreat of the English army is confirmed. At twelve o'clock yesterday, the army had assembled at Lugo, with the exception of General Frazer's division, which had made a considerable advance towards Vigo, but was ordered to fall back to the assistance of the main body, a battle being hourly expected. Benevente has been burnt, and the French threaten Astorga with the same fate. At both these places English prisoners have been murdered by Bonaparte.

Previous to the assembling of the English at Lugo, the cavalry which covered the retreat, assisted by the flying artillery, had thrice repulsed a column of the enemy, consisting of 2000 cavalry, and rendered it completely incompetent to act again by itself.

Jan. 9.—The staff equipment of the English arrived here on the 7th, but the head quarters of the army are still at Lugo. On the afternoon of the 6th, the enemy made a partial attack on the English position, but were re-

pulsed with the loss of about 500 men, that of the English being but trifling.

The sea-batteries here have been dismantled, in order that they might not furnish the enemy with means of annoyance. The enemy have two columns on their march to Portugal, one for Lisbon by Estremadura and Elvas, the other had reached Zamora on the 15th, on its way to Oporto.

Jan. 13.—The whole of the English army effected a retreat to this place and its vicinity on the 11th in the evening. Gen. Beresford, however, occupies the heights near Beztanzos, with a corps of about 5000 men, who are busily employed in fortifying that position.

Whilst at Lugo, Sir J. Moore drew up his army in order of battle, inviting the attack of the enemy, which was, however, declined by him.

The Governor of Lugo has reported, under date of the 7th inst. that on the 6th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at a league's distance from that town, the English troops were engaged with the advanced parties of the enemy; but the latter were repulsed, and the former shew no inclination of maintaining themselves in that position.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dispatches, from which the following are extracts, were, on the 8th of Jan. received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Moore, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces employed in Spain.

Benevente, Dec. 28, 1808.

Since I had the honour to address you upon the 16th, from Toro, the army has been almost constantly marching through snow, and with cold that has been very intense. The weather, within these few days, has turned to rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almost impassable. On the 21st the army reached Sahagun; it was necessary to halt there in order to refresh the men, and on account of provisions. The information that I received was, that Marshal Soult was at Saldana, with about 16,000 men, with posts along the river from Guarda to Carrion.

The army was ordered to march in two columns at eight o'clock on the night of the 23d, to force the bridge at Carrion, and from thence proceed to Saldana. At six o'clock that evening, I received information that considerable reinforcements had arrived at Carrion from Palencia, and a letter from the Marquis de la Romana informed me that the French were advancing from Madrid either to Valladolid or Salamanca. It was evident that it was too late to prosecute the attempt upon Soult, that I must be satisfied with the diversion I had occasioned, and that I had no time to lose to secure my retreat.

The next morning Lieut.-Gen. Hope, with his own division and that of Lieut.-Gen. Fraser,

Fraser, marched to Majorga. I sent Sir D. Baird with his division to pass the river Valmira and followed Lieut.-Gen. Hope on the 25th with the reserve and the Light Brigades, by Majorga, Valderas, to Benevente. The cavalry under Lord Paget followed the reserve on the 26th; both the latter corps entered this place yesterday. We continued our march on Astorga. Generals Hope and Fraser are already gone on; Sir D. Baird proceeds to-morrow from Valencia; and I shall leave this with the reserve at the same time; Lord Paget will remain with the cavalry to give us notice of the approach of the enemy; hitherto their infantry have not come up; but they are near, and the cavalry is round us in great numbers; they are checked by our cavalry, which have obtained by their spirit and enterprise an ascendancy over that of the French, which nothing but great superiority of numbers on their part will get the better of.

The diversion made by our march to Sahagun, though at great risk to ourselves, has been complete; it remains to be seen what advantage the Spaniards in the South will be able to take of it; but the march of the French on Badajoz was stopped when its advanced guard had reached Talaveira de la Reine, and every thing disposeable is now turned in this direction.

The only part of the army which has hitherto been engaged with the enemy, has been the cavalry, and is it impossible for me to say too much in their praise. I mentioned to your Lordship in my letter of the 16th, the success Brigadier-General Stewart had met with in defeating a detachment of cavalry at Rueda. Since that, few days have passed without his killing or taking different parties of the French, generally superior in force to those which attacked them. On the march to Sahagun, Lord Paget had information of six or seven hundred cavalry being in that town. He marched on the night of the 20th from some villages where he was posted in front of the enemy at Majorga, with the 10th and 15th Hussars. The tenth marched straight to the town, whilst Lord Paget with the 15th endeavoured to turn it. Unfortunately he fell in with a patrol, one of whom escaped and gave the alarm. By this means the French had time to form on the outside of the town before Lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 prisoners, amongst whom were two Lieutenant-Colonels and eleven officers, with the loss on our part of six or eight men, and perhaps 20 wounded.

There have been taken by the cavalry from 4 to 500 French, besides a considerable number killed; this since we begun our march from Salamanca. On his march from Sahagun, on the 20th, Lord Paget, with two squadrons of the 10th, attacked a detachment of cavalry at Majorga, killed 20, and took above 100 prisoners. Our cavalry is very superior in

quality to any the French have; and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders: Lord Paget and Brigadier-Gen. Stewart.

Astorga, Dec. 31.

I arrived here yesterday. Major-Gen. Fraser, with his division, will be at Villa Franca this day, and will proceed on Lugo. Lieut.-Gen. Hope, with his division, stopped yesterday two leagues from this, and proceeds this morning, followed by Sir D. Baird. The two flank brigades go by the road of Penferada. I shall follow, with the reserve and cavalry, to Villa Franca, either this night or to-morrow morning, according as I hear the approach of the French. The morning I marched from Benevente, seven squadrons of Bonaparte's Guards passed the river at a ford above the bridge. They were attacked by Brigadier-Gen. Stewart, at the head of the piquets of the 18th and 3d German light dragoons, and driven across the ford. Their Colonel, a General of Division, Lefebvre, was taken, together with about 70 officers and men.

The affair was well contested. The numbers with which Brigadier-Gen. Stewart attacked were inferior to the French; it is the corps of the greatest character in the army; but the superiority of the British was, I am told, very conspicuous. I enclose, for your Lordship's satisfaction, Lord Paget's Report of it.

Benevente, Dec. 29.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you, that about nine o'clock this morning I received a report that the enemy's cavalry was in the act of crossing the river near the bridge. I immediately sent down the piquets of the night, under Lieut.-Colonel Otway, of the 18th. Having left orders that the cavalry should repair to their alarm posts. I went forward to reconnoitre, and found four squadrons of Imperial Guards formed and skirmishing with the piquets and other cavalry in the act of passing. I sent for the 10th hussars, who having arrived, Brigadier-Gen. Stewart immediately placed himself at the head of the piquets, and with the utmost gallantry attacked. The 10th hussars supported in the most perfect order.

The result of the affair, so far as I have yet been able to collect, is about 30 killed, and 25 wounded, 70 prisoners, and about the same number of horses.

It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest terms of all those engaged. Lieut.-Colonel Otway and Major Bagwell headed the respective night piquets. The latter is slightly wounded. The utmost zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my staff; and I had many volunteers from head-quarters, and other officers of your army. Amongst the prisoners is the General of Division Lefebvre (who commands the cavalry of the Imperial Guard), and two Captains. Our loss is I fear nearly 50 men killed and wounded. I will

M

send

send a return the moment I can collect the reports. I have the honour to be, &c.

PAGET, Lieut.-Gen.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Moore, K.B.

I have forwarded the prisoners to Baniza. On the other side of the river the enemy formed again, and at this instant three guns of Capt. Donovan's troop arrived, which did considerable execution.

On the 24th of January, the Honourable Captain Hope arrived in Downing-street with a dispatch from Lieutenant General Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

*His Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, at Sea,
January 18, 1809.*

MY LORD—By the much lamented death of Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, who fell in action with the enemy on the 16th instant, it has become my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your Lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the inclosed report of Lieutenant General Hope who succeeded to the Command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack.

The Hon. Captain Gordon, my aid-de camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information which may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

*His Majesty's ship Audacious, off Corunna,
Sir, January 18, 1809.*

In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna on the 16th instant.

It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of the line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position which on the morning of the 15th he had taken in our immediate front.

This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division which occupied the right of your position. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the Commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck.

The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon-shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed; but by the most determined bravery not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.

The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-General Paget, with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack, defeated this intention. The Major-General, having pushed forward the 95th (rifle corps) and 1st battalion 52d regiment, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant-General Fraser's division, (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under Major-general Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-general Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our picquets, which, however, in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the second battalion of the 14th regiment, under Lieutenant-colonel Nicholls; before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, while;

whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the picquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from their numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five on the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitting exertion of Captains the Hon. H. Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Rainier, Serret, Hawkins, Digby, Carden, and Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, who, in pursuance of the orders of Rear Admiral de Courcy, were entrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other Agents for Transports, the whole of the army was embarked, with an expedition which has seldom been equalled. With the exception of the brigades under Major-General Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day-light.

The Brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-General Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock in the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place; there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the em-

barkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon; Major-General Beresford, with the zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish Governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been attended at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior numbers, and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be, however, to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained, amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than, owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British troops from the Duero, afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved, but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources, for the destruction of the only regular force in the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which had diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under Major Generals Lord William Bentinck, and Manningham and Leith; and the brigade of guards under Major General Warde.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate

immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-General Hill and Colonel Catlin Cranford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 26th regiment. From Lieut.-Colonel Murray, Quarter Master General, and the officers of the General Staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of Brigadier General Clinton, Adjutant General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier General Slade during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not, however, considerable. Several Officers of rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, 92d regiment, Majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th regiment, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Winch, 4th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, 26th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Fane, 59th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith, Guards, Majors Miller and Williams, 81st regiment, wounded.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the consolation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope,

that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country; and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut.-Gen.
To Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, &c.

The following copy of a letter from the Hon. Michael De Courcy, Rear-Admiral of the White, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's ship the *Tonnant*, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant, was received at the Admiralty-office, Jan. 24, 1809.

January 17, 1809.

SIR—Having it in design to detach the *Cossack* to England as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war, as per margin*, and transports, under the orders of Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood and Commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo on the 14th and 15th inst. The *Alfred* and *Hindustan*, with some transports, were left at Vigo to receive a brigade of three thousand five hundred men, that had taken that route under the Generals Allen and Crawford.

In the vicinity of Corunna the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, the cavalry, and the stores went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the general embarkation of the infantry; and, mean time, the enemy prepared for attack. At three P.M. an action commenced; the enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavouring to force the British on another hill of inferior height, and nearer the town.

The enemy were driven back with great slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died at night; that Sir David Baird lost an arm; that several officers and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports.

The weather is now tempestuous; and the difficulties of embarkation are great. All except the rear guard are embarked; consisting perhaps at the present moment of two thousand six hundred men. The enemy having brought cannon to a hill overhanging the

* *Ville de Paris*, *Victory*, *Barfleur*, *Zelus*, *Implacable*, *Elizabeth*, *Norge*, *Plantagenet*, *Resolution*, *Audacious*, *Endymion*, *Mediator*.

beach,

beach, have forced a majority of the transports to cut or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town, the boats have been ordered to a sandy beach near the light-house; and it is hoped that the greater part, if not all, will still be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

January 18.

The embarkation of the troops having occupied greater part of last night, it has not been in my power to detach the Cossack before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that, in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of Commissioner Bowen, the Captains and other officers of the Navy, the agents, as well as the boats' crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory to steering for England. The great body of the transports, having lost their anchors, ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive, in consequence of which there are some thousands on board the ships of war. Several transports through mismanagement, ran on shore. The seamen appeared to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boats' crews of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged.

I cannot conclude this hasty statement without expressing my great obligation to Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose eye was every where, and whose exertions were unremitted. I have the honour to be, &c.

M. DE COURCY.

On Thursday, January 19, the House of Lords met pursuant to prorogation, when the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Camden, and the Duke of Montrose took their seats in their robes upon the woolsack, as his Majesty's Commissioners; and the Speaker and the Members of the House of Commons being in attendance, the Chancellor delivered the following Speech from his Majesty:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from his Majesty, to state to you, that his Majesty has called you together, in perfect confidence that you are prepared cordially to support his Majesty in the prosecution of a war, which there is no hope of terminating safely and honourably, except through vigorous and persevering exertion.

We are to acquaint you, that his Majesty has directed to be laid before you, Copies of the Proposals for opening a Negotiation, which were transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth; and of the Correspondence which thereupon took place with the Government of Russia and of France; together with the Declaration

issued by his Majesty's command on the termination of that Correspondence.

His Majesty is persuaded, that you will participate in the feelings which were expressed by his Majesty, when it was required that his Majesty should consent to commence the Negotiation, by abandoning the cause of Spain, which he had so recently and solemnly espoused.

We are commanded to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from the Spanish Government the Strongest assurances of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate Monarchy, and of the national independence of Spain; and to assure you, that so long as the people of Spain shall remain true to themselves, his Majesty will continue to them his most strenuous assistance and support.

His Majesty has renewed to the Spanish Nation, in the moment of its difficulties and reverses, the engagements which he voluntarily contracted at the outset of its struggle against the usurpation and tyranny of France; and we are commanded to acquaint you, that these engagements have been reduced into the form of a Treaty of Alliance; which Treaty, so soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will cause to be laid before you.

His Majesty commands us to state to you, that while his Majesty contemplated with the liveliest satisfaction the achievements of his forces in the commencement of the campaign in Portugal, and the deliverance of the kingdom of his Ally from the presence and oppressions of the French army, his Majesty most deeply regretted the termination of that campaign by an Armistice and Convention, of some of the Articles of which his Majesty has felt himself obliged formally to declare his disapprobation.

We are to express to you his Majesty's reliance on your disposition to enable his Majesty to continue the aid afforded by his Majesty to the King of Sweden. That Monarch derives a peculiar claim to his Majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs, from having concurred with his Majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for Negotiation to which the Government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that he has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. His Majesty relies upon your zeal and affection to make such further provisions of supply as the vigorous prosecution of the War may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such Supply without any great or immediate increase of the existing burthens upon his people.

His Majesty feels assured it will be highly satisfactory to you to learn, that, notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the ene-

my for the purpose of destroying the commerce and resources of his Kingdom, the public revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are directed to inform you that the measure adopted by Parliament in the last Session, for establishing a Local Militia, has been already attended with the happiest success, and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the Country.

We have received his Majesty's commands most especially to recommend to you, that, duly weighing the immense interests which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed with as little delay as possible to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army, in order that his Majesty may be better enabled, without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the military power of his dominions in the great contest in which he is engaged; and to conduct that contest, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and with the interest of his Allies, of Europe, and of the world.

Correspondence between the British, Russian, and French Governments; in consequence of the Overtures received from Erfurth; presented by his Majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament.

Letter from Count NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF, to Mr. Secretary CANNING, dated Erfurth, 30th September (12th October), 1808. Received October 21.

SIR—I send to your Excellency a letter which the Emperors of Russia and France wrote to his Majesty the King of England. The Emperor of Russia flatters himself that England will feel the grandeur and the sincerity of this step. She will there find the most natural and the most simple answer to the overture which has been made by Admiral Saumarez. The union of the two empires is beyond the reach of all change, and the two Emperors have formed it for peace as well as for war.

His majesty has commanded me to make known to your excellency that he has nominated plenipotentiaries, who will repair to Paris, where they will await the answer which your excellency may be pleased to make to me. I request you to address it to the Russian ambassador at Paris. The Plenipotentiaries named by the Emperor of Russia will repair to that city on the continent, to which the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and his allies have been sent.

In respect to the bases of the negotiation, their Imperial majesty's see no difficulty in adopting all those formerly proposed by England, namely, the *uti possideris*, and every other basis founded upon the reciprocity and

equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

Count NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

Letter from his Majesty the Emperor of all the RUSSIAS, and BONAPARTE, to his MAJESTY, dated Erfurth, 12th October, 1808. Received October 21.

SIRE—Les circonstances actuelles de l'Europe nous ont réunis à Erfurth. Notre première pensée est de céder au vœu et aux besoins de tous les peuples, et de chercher par une prompte pacification avec votre majesté, le remède le plus efficace aux maux qui pèsent sur toutes les nations. Nous en faisons connoître notre sincère désir à votre majesté par cette présente lettre.—La guerre longue et sanglante qui a déchiré le Continent est terminée, sans qu'elle puisse se renouveler. Beaucoup de changemens ont eu lieu en Europe; beaucoup d'états ont été bouleversés. Le cause en est dans l'état d'agitation et de malheur où la cessation du commerce maritime a placé ses plus grands peuples. De plus grands changemens encore peuvent avoir lieu, et tous contraires à la politique de la nation Anglaise. La paix est donc à la fois dans l'intérêt des peuples du Continent, comme dans l'intérêt des peuples de la Grande Bretagne.—Nous nous réunissons pour prier votre majesté d'écouter la voix de l'humanité, en faisant taire celle des passions, de chercher avec l'intention d'y parvenir, à concilier tous les intérêts, et par là garantir toutes les puissances qui existent, et assurer le bonheur de l'Europe et de cette génération à la tête de laquelle la Providence nous a placé.

(Signé) ALEXANDRE.—NAPOLEON.

TRANSLATION.

SIRE—The present circumstances of Europe have brought us together at Erfurth. Our first thought is to yield to the wish and the wants of every people, and to seek, in a speedy pacification with your majesty, the most efficacious remedy for the miseries which oppress all nations. We make known to your majesty our sincere desire in this respect by the present letter.

The long and bloody war which has torn the Continent is at an end, without the possibility of being renewed. Many changes have taken place in Europe; many states have been overthrown. The cause is to be found in the state of agitation and misery in which the stagnation of maritime commerce has placed the greatest nations. Still greater changes may yet take place, and all of them contrary to the policy of the English nation. Peace, then, is at once the interest of the Continent, as it is the interest of the people of Great Britain.

We unite in entreating your majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, silencing that of the passions; to seek, with the intention of arriving at that object, to conciliate

iate all interests, and by that means to preserve all the powers which exist, and so insure the happiness of Europe and of this generation, at the head of which Providence has placed us.

(Signed) ALEXANDER—NAPOLEON.

Letter from M. DE CHAMPAGNY to Mr. Secretary CANNING, dated Erfurth, October 12, 1808. Received October 21.

SIR—I have the honour to transmit to your excellency a letter which the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of all the Russias wrote to his Britannic majesty. The grandeur and the sincerity of this step will, without doubt, be felt. That cannot be attributed to weakness, which is the result of the intimate connection between the two greatest sovereigns of the Continent, united for peace as well as for war.

His majesty the Emperor has commanded me to make known to your excellency, that he has nominated plenipotentiaries, who will repair to that city on the Continent to which his majesty the King of Great Britain and his allies shall send their plenipotentiaries. With respect to the basis of the negotiation, their majesties are disposed to adopt those formerly proposed by England herself, namely, the *uti possidetis*, and any other basis founded upon justice, and the reciprocity and equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

CHAMPAGNY.

Letter from Mr. Secretary CANNING, to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, dated Foreign Office, 28th October, 1808.

SIR—Having laid before the king my master the two letters which his excellency the Count Nicolas de Romanzoff has transmitted to me from Erfurth, I have received his majesty's commands to reply to that which is addressed to him, by the official note which I have the honour to enclose to your excellency.

However desirous his majesty might be to reply directly to his majesty the Emperor of Russia, you cannot but feel, sir, that, from the unusual manner in which the letters signed by his imperial majesty were drawn up, and which has entirely deprived them of the character of a private and personal communication, his majesty has found it impossible to adopt that mark of respect towards the Emperor of Russia, without at the same time acknowledging titles which his majesty never has acknowledged.

I am commanded to add to the contents of the official note, that his majesty will hasten to communicate to his majesty the King of Sweden, and to the existing government of Spain, the proposals which have been made to him.

Your excellency will perceive that it is absolutely necessary that his majesty should receive an immediate assurance, that France ac-

knowledges the government of Spain as party to any negotiation.

That such is the intention of the Emperor of Russia, his majesty cannot doubt.

His majesty recollects with satisfaction the lively interest which his imperial majesty has always manifested for the welfare and dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and he wants no other assurance that his imperial majesty cannot have been induced to sanction by his concurrence, or by his approbation, usurpations, the principle of which is not less unjust than their example is dangerous to all legitimate sovereigns.

As soon as the answers on this point shall have been received, and as soon as his majesty shall have learnt the sentiments of the King of Sweden, and those of the government of Spain, I shall not fail to receive the commands of his majesty for such communications as it may be necessary to make upon the ulterior objects of the letter of Count Romanzoff.

GEORGE CANNING.

Letter from Mr. Secretary CANNING to M. de CHAMPAGNY, dated Foreign Office, 28th October, 1808.

SIR—Having laid before the king my master the two letters which your excellency transmitted to me from Erfurth, one of which was addressed to his majesty, I have received his majesty's commands to return, in answer to that letter, the official note which I have the honour herewith to enclose.

I am commanded to add, that his majesty will lose no time in communicating to the king of Sweden and to the government of Spain the proposals which have been made to his majesty.

Your excellency will see the necessity of an assurance being immediately afforded to his majesty, that the admission of the government of Spain as a party to the negotiation is understood and agreed to by France.

After the answer of your excellency upon this point shall have been received, and as soon as his majesty shall be in possession of the sentiments of the King of Sweden and of the government of Spain, I shall receive his majesty's commands to communicate with your excellency on the remaining points of your letter.

GEORGE CANNING.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

The king has uniformly declared his readiness and desire to enter into negotiations for a general peace, on terms consistent with the honour of his majesty's crown, with fidelity to his engagement, and with the permanent repose and security of Europe. His majesty repeats that declaration.

If the condition of the Continent be one of agitation and of wretchedness; if many states have been overthrown, and more are still menaced with subversion; if it is a consolation to the

the king to reflect, that no part of the convulsions which have already been experienced, or of those which are threatened for the future, can be in any degree imputable to his majesty. The king is most willing to acknowledge that all such dreadful changes are indeed contrary to the policy of Great Britain.

If the cause of so much misery is to be found in the stagnation of commercial intercourse, although his majesty cannot be expected to hear, with unqualified regret, that the system devised for the destruction of the commerce of his subjects has recoiled upon its authors, or its instruments, yet is it neither in the disposition of his majesty, nor in the character of the people over whom he reigns, to rejoice in the privations and unhappiness even of the nations which are combined against him. His majesty anxiously desires the termination of the sufferings of the Continent.

The war in which his majesty is engaged, was entered into by his majesty for the immediate object of national safety. It has been prolonged only because no secure and honourable means of terminating it have hitherto been afforded by his enemies.

But in the progress of a war, begun for self-defence, new obligations have been imposed upon his majesty, in behalf of powers whom the aggressions of a common enemy have compelled to make common cause with his majesty, or who have solicited his majesty's assistance and support in the vindication of their national independence.

The interests of the crown of Portugal and of his Sicilian majesty are confided to his majesty's friendship and protection.

With the King of Sweden his majesty is connected by ties of the closest alliance, and by stipulations which unite their counsels for peace as well as for war.

To Spain his majesty is not yet bound by any formal instrument; but his majesty has, in the face of the world, contracted with that nation engagements not less sacred, and not less binding, upon his majesty's mind, than the most solemn treaties.

His majesty, therefore, assumes that, in an overture made to his majesty for entering into negotiations for a general peace, the relations subsisting between his majesty and the Spanish monarchy have been distinctly taken into consideration; and that the government acting in the name of his catholic majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, is understood to be a party to any negotiation in which his majesty is invited to engage.

GEORGE CANNING.

THE RUSSIAN ANSWER.

The undersigned, minister for foreign affairs of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has the honour to reply to the Note of the 28th October, signed by Mr. Canning, secretary of state for foreign affairs to

his majesty the King of Great Britain, and addressed by his excellency to the Russian ambassador at Paris.

That the admission of the sovereigns in alliance with England to a Congress cannot be a point of difficulty, and that Russia and France consent to it.

But this principle by no means extends to the necessity of admitting the plenipotentiaries of the Spanish insurgents: the emperor of Russia cannot admit them. His empire, in similar circumstances—and England can recollect one particular instance, has been true to the same principle. Moreover, he has already acknowledged the King Joseph Napoleon. He has announced to his Britannic Majesty, that he was united with the emperor of the French for peace as well as for war, and his Imperial Majesty here repeats that declaration. He is resolved not to separate his interests from those of that monarch; but they are both ready to conclude a peace, provided it be just, honourable, and equal for all parties.

The undersigned fees with pleasure, that, in this difference of opinion respecting the Spaniards, nothing presents itself which can either prevent or delay the opening of a Congress. He derives his persuasion in this respect, from that which his Britannic Majesty has himself confided to the two emperors, that he is bound by no positive engagement with those who have taken up arms in Spain.

After fifteen years of war, Europe has a right to demand peace. The interests of all the powers, including that of England, is to render it general: humanity commands it; and such a desire, surely, cannot be foreign to the feelings of his Britannic Majesty. How can it be, that he alone can withdraw himself from such an object, and refuse to terminate the miseries of suffering humanity.

The undersigned consequently renews, in the name of the emperor, his august master, the proposal already made, to send plenipotentiaries to any city on the continent which his Britannic Majesty may please to point out; to admit to the Congress the plenipotentiaries of the sovereigns in alliance with Great Britain; to treat upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*, and upon that of the respective power of the belligerent parties: in fine, to accept any basis which may have for its object the conclusion of a peace, in which all parties shall find honour, justice, and equality.

The undersigned has the honour to renew to his excellency, Mr. Canning, the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

COUNT NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

THE FRENCH ANSWER.

The undersigned has laid before the emperor, his master, the note of his excellency Mr. Canning.

If it were true that the evils of war were felt only on the Continent, certainly there would be little hope of attaining peace,

The two emperors had flattered themselves that the object of their measure would not have been misinterpreted in London. Could the English ministry have ascribed it, to weakness or necessity, when every impartial statesman must recognize, in the spirit of peace and moderation by which it is dictated, the characteristics of power and true greatness? France and Russia can carry on the war so long as the court of London shall not recur to just and equitable dispositions; and they are resolved to do so.

How is it possible for the French government to entertain the proposal which has been made to it, of admitting to the negotiation the Spanish insurgents? What would the English government have said, had it been proposed to them to admit the Catholic insurgents of Ireland? France, without having any treaties with them, has been in communication with them, has made them promises, and has frequently sent them succours. Could such a proposal have found place in a note, the object of which ought to have been not to irritate, but to endeavour to effect a mutual conciliation and good understanding?

England will find herself under a strange mistake, if, contrary to the experience of the past, she still entertains the idea of contending successfully upon the Continent, against the armies of France. What hope can she now have, especially as France is irrevocably united with Russia.

The undersigned is commanded to repeat the proposal, to admit to the negotiation all the allies of the King of England; whether it be the king who reigns in the Brazils; whether it be the king who reigns in Sweden; or whether it be the king who reigns in Sicily: and to take for the basis of the negotiation the *uti possidetis*. He is commanded to express the hope that, not losing sight of the inevitable results of the force of States, it will be remembered, that between great powers there is no solid peace, but that which is at the same time equal and honourable for all parties.*

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN ANSWER.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before the king his master the note transmitted to him by his excellency the Count Nicolas de Romanzoff, minister for foreign affairs of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, dated on the 16th (28th) of November.

* This answer will long remain a monument of the frantic insolence which possesses the monster that has usurped the government of France, and covered all Europe with blood and desolation, to gratify his extravagant ambition.

The king learns with astonishment and regret the expectation which appears to have been entertained that his majesty should consent to commence a negotiation for a general peace by the previous abandonment of the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain, in deference to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.

His majesty had hoped that the participation of the Emperor of Russia in the overtures made to his majesty would have afforded a security to his majesty against the proposal of a condition so unjust in its effects, and so fatal in its example.

Nor can his majesty conceive by what obligation of duty or of interest, or by what principle of Russian policy, his imperial majesty can have found himself compelled to acknowledge the right, assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of loyal and independent nations.

If these be indeed the principles to which the Emperor of Russia has inviolably attached himself; to which his imperial majesty has pledged the character and resources of his empire; which he has united himself with France to establish by war, and to maintain in peace, deeply does his majesty lament a determination by which the sufferings of Europe must be aggravated and prolonged; but not to his majesty is to be attributed the continuance of the calamities of war, by the disappointment of all hope of such a peace as would be compatible with justice and with honour.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

REPLY TO THE FRENCH ANSWER.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before the king his master the note transmitted to him by his Excellency M. de Champagny, dated the 28th November.

He is especially commanded by his majesty to abstain from noticing any of these topics and expressions insulting to his majesty, to his allies, and to the Spanish nation, with which the official note transmitted by M. de Champagny abounds.

His majesty was desirous to have treated for a peace which might have arranged the respective interests of all the powers engaged in the war on principles of equal justice: and his Majesty sincerely regrets that this desire of his majesty is disappointed.

But his majesty is determined not to abandon the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain: and the pretensions of France to exclude from the negotiation the central and supreme government, acting in the name of his catholic majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, is one which his majesty could not admit without acquiescing in an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

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ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ANDERSON John, Stockport, Chester, draper. (Batty, Chancery Lane, and Batty, Ruddersfield.)
 Barlow William Stockport, Chester, timber merchant. (Lingard, Heaton-Norris and Edge, Inner Temple, London.)
 Barton James, Shuttleworth, Liverpool, merchant. (Row, Liverpool, Cowper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.)
 Birchall John, Liverpool, butcher. (Woods, Liverpool and Blackbuck, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.)
 Blackburn William, Leeds, woollapier. (Speight, Leeds and Batty, Chancery Lane.)
 Blannin Nicholas, Wenbury upon Trim, Gloucestershire. (Field and Sheargold, Clifford's Inn.)
 Buddon Henry, Little Chapel Street, Westminster. (Latrow Doctors Commons.)
 Chambers William, Lincoln, currier. (Elgie, Lincoln, and Leigh and Mafon, New Bridge Street, London.)
 Crawford Jonathan, Charles Square, Hoxton, money- scrivener. (Bassett, Bennett Street, Blackfriars' road.)
 Tawton James, Tottington, Lancaster. (Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn and Parker, Bury.)
 Dewhurst Peter, Preston, Lancaster Slater. (Webster, Lancaster and Bleafdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, London.)
 Douglas James, Loughborough, Leicester, merchant. (Bleafdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, London and Bond, Leicester.)
 Dutton William, Liverpool, grocer. (Woods, Liverpool and Blackbuck, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.)
 Edwards William, Bristol, cordwainer. (James, Gray's Inn Square, and Melin, Bristol.)
 Frazer Thomas, Well Street, Mary-la-bonne, coach-spring-manufacturer. (Finero, Charles Street, Cavendish Square.)
 French Martin, George Street, Portman Square, wine-merchant. (Hackett, Chancery Lane.)
 Frost Thomas, Leadenhall Street, Rattoner. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon Square, Minories.)
 Gash John, Parker's row, Bermondsey, victualler. Smith, Great St. Helens.)
 German William, Bristol, tiler. (James, Gray's Inn Square, London, and Cooke, Bristol.)
 Glazier Edward, Lea Bridge, Middlesex, publican. (Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's Inn Square.)
 Green James, Hackney, builder. (Chapman, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.)
 Harriſon James, Parke Street Bees, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. (Haworth and Son, Bolton, Milne and Parry, Temple.)
 Harvey Richard, Woolwich, baker. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry.)
 Haydon Langdon, Edgware Road, merchant. (Hall, Coleman Street.)
 Hayes William, Kilburn, Middlesex, brickmaker. (Humphries, Clement's Inn.)
 Hayes John, Oxford, grocer. (Young, West Smithfield.)
 Heaton William, Nailworth, Gloucester, clothier. (Fulen, Fore Street, Cripple Gate.)
 Howard Jerrard John, Lower Eaton Street, Fimlico, surgeon. (Rich, Ratcliffe Croft.)
 Hunt Joseph, Liverpool, haberdasher. (Blackbuck, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, and Murrow, Liverpool.)
 Jeffery Henry, Melcomb Regis, Dorset, linen-draper. (Syddall, Aldgate Street, London.)
 Jones George, Liverpool, bookbinder. (Blackbuck, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry and Munro, Liverpool.)
 Kinder Samuel, Hunfield, Derby, clothier. (Jackson and Judd, Stamford.)
 Laing George, London, merchant. (Caton and Brumell, Aldgate Street.)
 Lockwood George, Ruddersfield, York, woollen-draper. (Taylor, Manchester.)
 Marshall James, George Burkinshaw and John Fielding, Sh. field, Saw manufacturers. (Rimington and Wake, Shemeld, and Wilson, Greville Street, Hatton Garden.)
 Marriott James, Burnley, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Hurd, Temple, and Shaw, Burnley.)
 Marshall Thomas, Scarborough, vintner. (Bousfield, Bouverie Street, London, and Woodall, Scarborough.)
 Mills John, and Joseph Rich, merchants, late of Lewes, Sussex. (Pembler, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars' road.)
 Pearson Thompson, South Shields, Durham, shipwright. (Bainbridge, Chapter row, South Shields, and Bell and Brodick, Bow Lane, Cheapside.)
 Pickwood George, Cloak Lane, wine merchant. (Godmond, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.)
 Poore John, Mill Lane, Tooley Street, Lighterman. (Lee, Three Crown Court, Southwark.)
 Raitrick Samuel, Idle, York, clothier. (Evans, Hatton Gar. en, and Croft, Bradford.)
 Rogers Samuel, Chesham, Monmouth, Rattoner. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry, London, and Whately, Birmingham.)
 Salmon Samuel, and Charles Cliphase, Bread Street, Silk mercers. (Cart-ender and Baily, Basinghall Street.

Sampson William, Liverpool, flour dealer. (Forrest, Liverpool and Sheppard, and Adlington, Bedford row, London.)
 Sellars, Barret, Little Hulton, Lancaster, innkeeper. (Hurd, Temple, and Law, Manchester.)
 Smith John, Nottingham, mercer. (Sigby and Wells, Nottingham; and Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn, London.)
 Smith Justinian and Charles, Bath, plane manufacturers. (Sheppars and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath.)
 Stone Thomas, Wilton, Hereford, cornfactor. (James, Gray's Inn, London; and Martin, Bristol.)
 Tanner Thomas, Barnstable, Devon, money scrivener. (Law, Barnstable, and Bremridge, Common Pleas Office, Temple.)
 Tomlinson William, Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, merchant. (Forrest, Liverpool, and Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row.)
 Wells William, Linney place, Queen Street, Bloomsbury. (Edwards and Lyon, Great Russell Street.)
 Wilkes William, Birmingham, maltster. (Lowe, Birmingham and Culliton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn.)
 Willson Richard Hodson, Wakefield, factor. (Lawton, Leicester and Taylor, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.)
 Woolf John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackbuck, St. Mildred's Court Poultry; and Pritt, Liverpool.)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams Thomas, Lancaster, merchant, Feb. 7.
 Allen William, King's road, Holborn, coach-maker, Jan. 17.
 Annie John, Devizes, Wilts, clothier, Jan. 16.
 Banks Richard, Eitham, Kent, victualler, Feb. 7.
 Barlett Charles, Cannon Street road, Middlesex, stone-mason, Feb. 21.
 Beckwith Thomas, Commercial road, coach-maker, Jan. 21.
 Bection Henry Groundy, Gray's Inn Square, money-scrivener, Jan. 21.
 Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Basinghall Street, factors, Feb. 14.
 Blany Thomas, Bouverie Street, Whitefriars, merchant, Feb. 16.
 Bloom Daniel, Norwich, merchant, Feb. 4.
 Bridges John, the younger, Mortlake, Surrey, tallow-chandler, Feb. 4.
 Broadhurst Joseph, Charing Cross, Jeweller, Jan. 18.
 Bulgin William, Bristol, printer, March 17.
 Bunn Benjamin, London wall, pawn broker, Feb. 4.
 Kurgels George Warner, Bristol, linen-draper, Jan. 31.
 Chambers Henry, Warwick, inn keeper, Jan. 16.
 Clark Thomas, Chatham, corn-dealer, Jan. 24.
 Clearence Mark, Craven Street, Strand, tailor, Feb. 7.
 Clough Thomas, Bramley, York, clothier, Jan. 11.
 Coats Edward, Thomas Malley and Joseph Hall, Horninglow, Stafford, brewers, Feb. 4.
 Cohen Meyer, Devonshire Street, Queen Square, exchange-broker, Jan. 24.
 Core Robert, Bristol, hat manufacturer, Jan. 18.
 Cowperthwaite William, and James Waring, Manchester, manufacturers, Jan. 30.
 Cowperthwaite William, Old Fild Street, grocer, Jan. 7, Feb. 18.
 Curteis John, and John Stephens, Penryn, Cornwall, shopkeepers, Feb. 2.
 Davies Charles, St. John Street, carpenter, Feb. 25.
 Davis William, Cane-place, Kentish-town, carpenter, Jan. 21.
 Dawson William, Nixon, Tabernacle Square, Finsbury, draper, March 4.
 Drake Robert, and Ebenezer Goddard, Newgate Street, wine and brandy merchants, Jan. 28.
 Duffield George, York Buildings, Bermondsey, wool-caster, Jan. 17.
 Dutton John, Levenshulme, Manchester, calico-manufacturer, Jan. 25.
 Endall John, Over Norton, Oxford, carrier, Jan. 16.
 Farbridge Robert, Faragion-place, Kent road, timber merchant, Feb. 7.
 Filcock Thomas, Macclesfield, Chester, grocer, Feb. 16.
 Ford James Edward, Coleman Street buildings, London, factor, Jan. 24.
 Francis Thomas, Goodman Francis, and Thomas Francis the younger, Cambridge, merchants, Jan. 28.
 Glover Charles, Alchemie Street, upholsterer, Feb. 14.
 Grange Rochford, York place, Portman Square, miller, Feb. 4.
 Hartley John, Kendal, Westmoreland, shoemaker, Feb. 10.
 Harvey Henry Hill, Tokenhouse yard and Terrace court, Kingston, broker, Feb. 14.
 Hope William, Manchester, grocer, Feb. 25.
 Hope William, Brampton, Cumberland, manufacturer, Feb. 3.
 Horner John, Durham, turner, Jan. 30.
 Howell Edwards, Liverpool, cotton merchant, Jan. 21.
 Hurry Nicholas, and Christopher Bird Jones, Liverpool, Jan. 30.
 Ives Chapman, Colindally, Norfolk, brewer, Feb. 18.
 Joel Moses, High Street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthenware, Jan. 24.

Jones Benjamin, Rotherhithe Wall, tobaccoist, Jan. 28
 Jullion James, Blackman street, Southwark, linen draper, Feb. 18
 Kidd David, Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen draper, Feb. 2
 Kiernan Thomas, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, Feb. 4
 King Samuel, Halefworth, Suffolk, merchant, Jan. 19
 King Joseph, and William Edward King, Covent Garden, silk mercers, Jan. 2
 King Joseph, Covent Garden silk mercers, Jan. 21
 Lawton Thomas, Lancaster, grocer, Feb. 8
 Leach Thomas, Graces Alley, Well-clothe square, haberdasher, Jan. 7
 Le Normand Peter, and Mary Henry Dornaut, soap manufacturers, Jan. 31
 Leykauff William, Life street, Leicester square, engraver, Feb. 25
 Longmire Margaret, Penrith, Cumberland, milliner, Jan. 30
 Inat Richard, Long acre, ironmonger, Feb. 25
 Lockwood John, Beeton, York, dealer and chapman, Feb. 16
 Lucas William, Cheapside, warehouseman, March 7
 Makeham James, Upper Thames street, chessmonger, Jan. 30
 Markham John, the younger, Napton upon the Hill, Warwick, shopkeeper, Jan. 21
 Matthews William, Maidenhead, Berks. carpenter, Jan. 31
 Middleton Thomas, Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, March 8
 Midgley Joseph, Leeds, York, grocer, Feb. 4
 Mills James, Wood within Saddleworth, York, dyer, Jan. 30
 Morgan Edward, Noble street, London, Feb. 28
 Mure Hurchinton, Robert Mure and William Mure, Fen-church street, merchants, March 25
 Myers David, Thompson, Stamford, Lincoln, draper, Jan. 10
 Napper Peter, Bristol, haberdasher, Jan. 25
 Newcomb George, Bath, jeweller, Jan. 24
 Owen John, Earith, Huntingdon, victualler, Jan. 18

Pate John, Bury, Suffolk, money scrivener, Feb. 13
 Parkinton Jeremiah, St. Saviour's Church yard, Southwark hop-factor, Feb. 7
 Percy John, Liverpool, block maker, Feb. 13
 Perkins Christopher, Swansea, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, Jan. 28
 Poplewell John, Hull, auctioneer, Feb. 3
 Preston James, Barton-upon Humber, Lincoln, tanner, Feb. 8
 Reppen Joseph, and John Reppen, Clapham, dealer in coals, Feb. 4
 Rowe John, Castle street, Falcon square, merchant, Jan. 17
 Sayer Joseph, Upper North street, Gray's inn lane, Jan. 17
 Schoey Henry, Holdsworth, Halifax, merchant, Feb. 1
 Seagne John, Duke street, St. James's, tailor, Feb. 16
 Shague Gilbert, Topham, Devon, rope maker, Feb. 4
 Sharp Robert, Upton-place, Stratford, Effex, builder, Feb. 7
 Sharpe Josiah, Market Deeping, Lincoln, linen-draper, March 4
 Sintzenich Peter, Spring-place, Kentish-town, and New Bond street, printseller, Feb. 4
 Smith Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 18
 Smith Charles, Bath, corn-factor, Dec. 31
 Smith Joshua, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 31
 Stacey John, Richard Dearman and Robert Dearman, Broad street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Feb. 13
 Topham Thomas, Manchester, merchant, Jan. 23
 Wardell John, Lynn, Norfolk, grocer, Jan. 21
 Weston James, Fall-mall, vintner, Feb. 4
 White John, Claven Buildings, City road, merchant, March 7
 Whitehead Joseph, Manchester, cordwainer, Jan. 25
 Wilson James, and John Salows, Oxford street, leather-sellers, Feb. 7
 Withers Thomas, and Henry Browne Withers, Greenhill's Rents, Smithfield Bars, oil-refiners, Jan. 21
 Wright Benjamin, Birmingham, factor, Jan. 20
 Wright, William, Ashby-de-la Zouch, Leicester, Jan. 31

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE foundation stone of the New Theatre, was laid on the 31st of December, 1808, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as grand-master of the Free Masons; and the spectacle was unusually interesting, as it is not recorded that so distinguished an honour was ever conferred by any Prince of Wales upon a similar edifice. The preparations and the arrangements were every way worthy of the event; detachments of horse and foot guards were stationed to prevent the influx of the populace, and clear the avenues to the ground. The disposition upon the scite of the building, both the ceremonial and the accommodation of the spectators, was extremely judicious. At the north-east corner of the intended stage of the theatre, the foundation stone, containing nearly 60 cubic feet, and weighing three tons, was suspended over a basement stone. On the west side a covered and extensive awning, with a parapet in front, and inclosed behind, furnished with ranges of seats, was appropriated for the reception of the spectators, who filled it before twelve o'clock. On the opposite side, and parallel to Bow street, another inclosed awning was constructed for the numerous deputation of freemasons. Near the stone was erected a spacious marquee for the illustrious grand-master and his suite. On an elevated platform, parallel to Hart street, were placed the military bands of the two regiments of horse-guards, the Coldstream, and 3d regiments of foot-guards, and that of the city light-horse in full uniform. The grenadier

company of the 1st regiment of guards with their colours and band were stationed near the Bow-street entrance as a guard of honour. At the angles of the ground were hoisted naval and military flags, and near the stone, the royal standard of England. Upwards of 700 workmen employed in the building, were placed on surrounding scaffolds. At twelve o'clock the grand officers of the several freemasons lodges, with the principals of the craft, amounting to near 400, decorated with their paraphernalia, entered, Chevalier Ruspini bearing the sword before them, as grand tyler, and a band preceding them; these took their stations in their gallery. The several bands now played alternately till one; the hour fixed for the arrival of the Prince of Wales, at which time his royal Highness accompanied by the Duke of Sussex, attended by General Hulse and Colonels McMahon and Bloomfield, arrived under an escort of horse-guards. His Royal Highness was received, on his entrance at the Bow-street door, by Earl Moira as deputy-grand-master; the detachments of guards saluting with grounded colours and beating the Grenadier's March. The arrival was announced by loud plaudits of the people, and the discharge of a royal salute of artillery. The Prince was dressed in blue with a scarlet collar, and was decorated with the insignia of his office as grand-master. As he proceeded uncovered, with his suite over a railed platform spread with green cloth bordered with scarlet, the company all arose and gave him three cheers,

the united bands playing "God save the King." Mr. Harris and Mr. Kemble having paid their respects to his Royal Highness, ushered him to the marquee. Mr. Smirke, the architect, now presented a plan of the building to his Royal Highness, who, attended by all the grand masonic officers, then proceeded to the ceremonial. On a signal given the stone was raised several feet, his Royal Highness advanced to the north-east corner of it, and deposited in a space cut in the basement, a brass box, containing the British coins of the year, and a bronze medal bearing a likeness of the Prince with this inscription on the reverse:—

Georgius
Principes Walliarum
Theatri
Regis instaurandi, Auspiciis,
In Hortis Benedictinis
Londini
Sua Manu Locavit
M DCCC. VIII.

Another medal, also accompanied the above, engraved by Gragory, with the following inscription:

Under the auspices of
his most sacred majesty George III.
King of the united kingdoms of Great Britain
and Ireland,
the foundation stone of the Theatre, Covent
Garden,
was laid by his Royal Highness
George Prince of Wales,
M.DCCC.VIII.

On the reverse of this medal is inscribed:—
Robert Smirke, Architect.

Six hod-men now conveyed the necessary quantity of cementing mortar, which was spread on the base stone by the same number of workmen. His Royal Highness then, as grand-master, finished the adjustment of the mortar with a silver trowel presented to him by Earl Moira; the stone was then lowered to its destined position, all the bands playing "Rule Britannia," and the people applauding with the most animating cheers. The Prince then tried the work by the plumb, the level, and the square, which were presented to him by the proper masonic officers, and then finished laying the stone by three strokes of his mallet; three silver cups were then successively presented to him, containing the ancient offerings of corn, wine, and oil, which he poured over the stone with impressive solemnity. His Royal Highness then restored the plan of the building into the hands of the architect, desiring him to complete the structure conformably thereto; and addressing Mr. Harris and Mr. Kemble, wished prosperity to the building and the national objects connected with it. Thus closed the ceremony, and his Royal Highness, who performed his part with dignity, and whose manners during the whole time were highly captivating, retired to his carriage under another sa-

lute of artillery, and amidst the acclamations of the multitude. After the ceremony Mr. Harris received a letter from Colonel M'Mahon, stating he had it in command from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to express to the proprietors and the architect his very high approbation of the extreme order and regularity with which the arrangement of the whole ceremonial had been formed and conducted.

About two o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 21st of January, a fire was discovered in St. James's Palace, near the King's back stairs. An alarm was instantly given, but it was several hours before water could be procured for the engines kept in the palace and those belonging to the various Insurance offices which had hastened to the spot. The flames during this interval had made considerable progress, and they were not subdued till they had consumed the whole of the private apartments of the Queen, those of the Duke of Cambridge, the King's Court, and the apartments of several persons belonging to the royal household, who will severely feel the loss they have suffered. The Dutch chapel nearly under the Armoury-Room has sustained considerable injury; the most valuable part of the property in such of the royal apartments as are destroyed, has been preserved; but unfortunately a young woman, servant to Miss Rice, one of the assistant dressers to her Majesty, perished in the conflagration.

The General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials within the Bills of Mortality, from December 15, 1807, to December 13, 1808, is as follows: Christened in the ninety-seven parishes within the walls 1088; buried 1372.—Christened in the seventeen parishes without the walls 4503; buried 3969.—Christened in the twenty-three out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 10,105; buried 9737.—Christened in the ten parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster 4210; buried 4876.

Christened	{ Males... 10,189 }	19,906.
	{ Females... 9,717 }	
Buried	{ Males... 10,228 }	19,954.
	{ Females... 9,726 }	

Whereof have died—

Under two years of age....	6,075
Between two and five	2,466
Five and ten.....	847
Ten and twenty	643
Twenty and thirty	1,200
Thirty and forty	1,792
Forty and fifty	1,971
Fifty and sixty	1,690
Sixty and seventy.....	1,499
Seventy and eighty	1,200
Eighty and ninety.....	504
Ninety and a hundred	65
A hundred	1
A hundred and two	1

Increased in the burials this year 1,630.

The

The following is a statement of the quantity of strong beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th July, 1808, to the 5th January, 1809:—

<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Barclay 64,361	Combe 25,439
Brown & Parry 48,196	Taylor 18,095
Hanbury 41,554	Goodwyn .. 15,678
Whitbread ... 40,719	J. Calvert .. 14,881
Meux 39,292	Elliott 14,877
F. Calvert .. 32,628	Clowes 14,693

MARRIED.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, George Wigley Perrott, esq. of Craycombe House, in the county of Worcester, and captain in the 3d dragoons, to Miss Yates, only daughter of Joseph Y. esq. of Peel Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Yates.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis Hare Naylor, esq. of Welbeck-street, to Maria Mealey, widow of Lieutenant-colonel Ridgway M. late of the Madras establishment.

At Twickenham, Major Charles Ward Orde, of the 9th light dragoons, to Miss Browne.

At Lambeth, C. H. Wohrman, esq. of Riga, to Miss E. Scongall, eldest daughter of George S. esq.

At St. James's, Robert Townsend Farquhar, second son of Sir Walter F. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Francis Lau-tour, esq.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Henry Drury, esq. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Caroline, second daughter of A. W. Taylor, esq. of Burham House, Herts.

At Waltham Abbey, Mr. John Whitehead, of Dalton, Yorkshire, to Miss Esther Walton, eldest daughter of William W. esq. of Epping Forest.

At Chiswick, the Rev. Henry Hunter, of Hammersmith, to Miss Graham, of Turnham-green.

At Wanstead House, his serene Highness the Prince of Condé, to her serene Highness the Princess Dowager of Moraco.

At St. George's, Queen-square, Samuel Welchman, esq. of Stamford-street, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Edward Gordon, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

Captain McLeod, of the royal navy, to Miss Bennett, of Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, the Rev. W. Harrison, chaplain of that parish, to Miss Hunt, of Walcot place, Lambeth.

By special license, at the house of the Earl of Kenmare, in Seymour-street, Portman-square, Sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Hingrave Hall, Suffolk, to Lady Mary Ann Brown, his lordship's second daughter

At St. Pancras, Mr. R. C. Sale, of Surrey-street, Strand, solicitor, to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late George Wye, of Oporto, esq.

DIED.

At his house, near London Bridge, in his 69th year, *Francis Garratt*, esq. an eminent tea dealer. A gentleman whose upright and conscientious conduct as a tradesman had gained him the respect of all his mercantile and commercial correspondents, and whose pleasing inoffensive manners had obtained the esteem of, and commanded general admiration from, an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, *William Bond*, esq. second son of Sir James B. bart. 21.

At Dulwich, *Miss Suft*, daughter of R. F. S. esq. of Lambeth Terrace.

In Tudor-street, *Mr. Joseph Cobb*, second son of T. C. esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

In Cornhill, *Josiah Barnard*, esq. banker.

At Mr. Watkins's, Charing-cross, *Miss Sophia Walker*, late of Stalford, 14.

At Deptford, *Miss Mary Anne Milne*, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M.

In Westminster-bridge-road, *Mrs. Mary Anne Cook*, wife of Mr. Mr. James C. surgeon.

In Blandford-street, *Robert Coningham*, esq. late of Londonderry.

At Clapham, *Mrs. A. Walde*.

In Fetter-lane, *Mr. J. D. Browne*, attorney.

In Little College street, *Mr. M. Daniel*.

At Camden-town, *Mr. T. Austin*, of Castle-street, Leicester-square.

In Prince's-street, Bank of England, *Ralph Johnson Wall*, esq.

In Grosvenor-place, the *Hon. Henry Percy*, son of Lord Lovaine.

In Queen-Anne-street, West, *William Blauw*, esq. 61.

At his son-in-law's, Gloucester-terrace, *William Phillips*, esq. of Chase-green, Enfield.

In Surry-place, Kent-road, *Joseph Lindley*, esq.

At Battersea Rise, *Mary Sophia*, wife of T. Eardon, esq.

In King-street, Cheapside, *G. Slack*, esq. 71.

In Camberwell grove, *Mrs. Agrey*, 77.

In Sloane-street, *Patrick Home*, esq. of Wedderburne, in the county of Berwick, for which he was many years a representative in parliament.

At Osborne's Hotel, *Lieut. William Skelton*, of the royal navy, 27. He was the third son of the late Arnoldus Jones Skelton, esq. of Papcastle, in the county of Cumberland, and first cousin to the present Marquis Cornwallis.

At Long-acre Chapel, during divine service, *Mrs. Baldie*, of Meard's-court, Wardour-street. Just as the minister was about to conclude his sermon, she suddenly fell from her seat and instantly expired.

In Bennett-street, the *Rev. Dr. Ackland*, rector of Christ Church, Surry, and chaplain to the Fishmongers' Company, 69.

Peter Pierson, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, *Mr. William Nunn*, only son of Mr. James N. bookseller, 24.

At Greenwich, *Captain John Bouchier*, lieutenant-governor of the Royal Hospital, 61.

In Upper Seymour-street, *Miss Emily Charlotte Chambers*, eldest daughter of Sir Samuel C.

At Camden-place, *Mrs. Ellis*, widow of Major-general E. of Kempsey, Worcester-shire.

In Seymour-place, the *Hon. Mrs. Cornwallis*, sister of Lord Bayning.

At his house in Grafton street, the Most Noble *John Denis Browne*, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Altamont, Viscount Westport, and Baron Mounteagle, in the United Kingdom; also a governor of the county of Mayo, and custos rotulorum of the county of Clare. His lordship was born in 1756, succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1780, and in 1787 married Lady Louisa Catharine, daughter of the late Earl Howe. On occasion of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, he was elevated to the dignity of marquis in December, 1800, and in 1806 was created a peer of the United Kingdom. He is succeeded by his only son Howe Peter, Earl of Altamont, born in 1788.

At Hampstead, aged 80 years, Lieutenant-Colonel *Robert Stewart*, who had been many years a martyr to most distressing and complicated complaints, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation. This gentleman, entered early in life into the service of his country, in 1754: and in 1755 was particularly distinguished at the battle of the Monongahela, in North America, where he commanded a troop of light horse, raised principally as body guard to the commander in chief, General Braddock. During the course of that bloody action, he had the honour to remount the General four times, having two horses killed under himself; and after the general had received a mortal wound, and the remnant of the army had retreated, he had the good fortune, assisted by only four privates of his own troop (the rest being either killed or wounded) to carry the commander in chief off the field of battle, across a broad river, under a heavy fire from the enemy, thereby rescuing his person from the cruelty of the savages. In the course of that war, he was intrusted with several difficult commands, and had the happiness to give entire satisfaction to the different generals under whom he served, of which the most ample testimonies remain among his papers. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart lived in great friendship and intimacy for many years, with that truly good and great man the late General Washington. At the beginning of the late American war, he endeavoured to remove the very erroneous opinions the ministers of that day had formed of the general's character, and military abilities; but most un-

fortunately, other advice prevailed. Towards the latter end of the war, he was brought up from Scotland, for the purpose of being sent with overtures to the American general; delays, indecisions, and at length the resignation of the minister finally prevented that measure being resorted to. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart will be long and sincerely regretted by all who enjoyed his friendship, as one not only possessed of the best abilities, and great knowledge of the world; but of the most benevolent qualities of the heart: with such polite accomplishments and amiable manners, as are the true characteristics of the wellbred and finished gentleman.

Mr. Andrew Oswald. He was the fifth son of the late Andrew Oswald, of Glenhead, in Stirlingshire; he was bred to the honourable and lucrative profession of a writer to the Signet, in Edinburgh, and his talents were such, that he might, in a few years, have been eminent, had not his attention been taken up with the politics of the day, which ran very high a few years ago in Scotland; and as he, from principle, espoused the cause of the oppressed and persecuted, had a more general and correct knowledge of public affairs, than many of his contemporaries; and was more capable of expressing himself, clearly and distinctly, on public men and measures, which often confounded, and frequently against their will, convinced his opponents of their error; his superior abilities often created him enemies, for those who have an interest in supporting a corrupt system, very seldom like to acknowledge that they are defeated in argument. When the whig ministers came into power, Lord Lauderdale was appointed as governor to India. Mr. Oswald, had then a communication with his lordship, respecting an appointment under him, in that settlement; but another arrangement took place in the ministry, and Lord Lauderdale was sent ambassador to France, which completely frustrated Mr. Oswald's expectations. Soon after that disappointment, he returned to Stirling, where he followed the profession of writer; but his mind being rather unhinged from his hopes of going to India being defeated, he soon left and went to Glasgow, where he staid but a short time, and then returned to Edinburgh. In this unsettled state, and being fond of society, and frequently of convivial company, perhaps, as a consequence of some irregularities, by which he contracted a consumptive habit, which rapidly increased; and by the advice of his friends in Edinburgh, he took a journey by sea to London, in the hope that the change of air and climate, might restore him to health, and to his friends again; but the disorder had taken too deep root to be removed; it baffled the skill of men eminent in the healing art. For four months, (the time he had been in London) he was gradually declining, until he was reduced at last to a mere skeleton. He kept his bed only about nine days, and died the 9th of November, 1808, aged 33 years. *Mr. Oswald,*

was well known and much esteemed, in a very respectable circle of private friends and acquaintance: he was zealously attached to the genuine principles of freedom, and warmly and judiciously defended them in numerous Letters and Essays, in the periodical journals and in pamphlets under various signatures. The last of his productions, was a series of letters addressed to the Duke of York, in the Sunday Review, under the signature of "Ignotus," written under great debility of body; the last was finished on his death bed, and was a posthumous publication. He possessed a strong memory, had read much, and was particularly conversant with universal history; was a classic scholar, and acquainted with several of the living languages; and as he was very communicative, and full of an ecote, it made him a pleasant and useful companion, and his company courted by some of the first people of Edinburgh. He had travelled a good deal through Scotland, and was acquainted with the history of more families in that country, than perhaps any other man; for what he once read, or heard related, his memory retained.

The Right Honourable Charles Jenkinson Earl of Liverpool, and Baron of Hawkesbury, (whose death was mentioned at p. 592 of our last volume) was descended from a family which had been settled more than a century, at Walcot, near Charlbury, in Oxfordshire. His grandfather, Sir Robert Jenkinson, married a wealthy heiress at Bromley, in Kent; and his father, who was a colonel in the army, resided at South Lawn Lodge, in Whichwood Forest. Charles Jenkinson was born in 1727, and received the first rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Burford. He was afterwards placed on the foundation in the Charter-house, from which seminary he was removed to Oxford, and was entered a member of University college. There he took two degrees, that of B.A. and A.M. and seems to have made himself first known to the public by some verses on the death of the Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty. In 1753, he removed from Oxford, and possessing but a small patrimonial fortune, he commenced his career as a man of letters, and is said to have supplied materials for the Monthly Review. He next commenced political writer; and, in 1756, published A Dissertation on the Establishment of a national and constitutional Force in England, independant of a standing Army. This tract abounds with many manly and patriotic sentiments, and has been quoted against himself in the House of Peers, on which occasion his lordship did not deny that he was the author, but contented himself with apologising for his errors, on account of his extreme youth. Soon after this he wrote "A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government of Great Britain, with respect to neutral Nations, during the present War." To this production, his rise in life has been falsely attributed; it was indeed allowed by every one to be an able performance; but, like many others

of the same kind, it might have lain in the warehouse of his bookseller, and he himself remained for ever in obscurity, had it not been for the intervention of a gentleman of the same county, with whom he luckily became acquainted. Sir Edward Turner of Ambroseden in Oxfordshire, being of an ancient family, and possessing a large fortune, was desirous to represent his native county in parliament. Having attained considerable influence by means of a large estate, and a hospitable and noble mansion, since pulled down by his successor, he accordingly stood candidate as knight of the shire. He was, however, strenuously but unsuccessfully opposed; for in addition to his own, he possessed the court interest. The struggle, nevertheless was long and violent, and it still forms a memorable epoch in the history of contested elections; but for nothing is it more remarkable, than by being the fortunate occurrence in Mr. Jenkinson's life, which produced all his subsequent greatness. The contending parties having, as usual, called in the aid of ballads, lampoons, verses, and satires, this gentleman distinguished himself by a song in favour of Sir Edward and his friends, which so captivated either the taste or the gratitude of the baronet, that he introduced him to the Earl of Bute, then flourishing in all the plenitude of power. It is known but to few, perhaps, that his lordship, who placed Mr. J. at first in an inferior office, was not at all captivated with him; for it was entirely owing to the repeated solicitations of the member for Oxfordshire, that he extended his further protection. After a longer trial, he became the Premier's private secretary, and in some respect a member of his family, participating in his friendship and favour, and living with him in an unrestrained and confidential intercourse. Such a connexion as this could not fail to prove advantageous; and, accordingly, in March, 1761, we find him appointed one of the Under-secretaries of State, a station which presupposes an intimate acquaintance with the situation of foreign affairs, and a pretty accurate knowledge in respect to the *arcana imperii* in general. He now became a declared adherent of what was then called "the Leicester-house party," by whose influence he was returned to parliament at the general election (in 1761) for the borough of Cockermouth, on the recommendation of the late Earl of Lonsdale, his patron's son in law. He, however, did not remain long in this station; for he soon received the lucrative appointment of Treasurer of the Ordnance: This he relinquished in 1763, for the more confidential office of joint Secretary of the Treasury; a situation for which he was admirably qualified, by his knowledge of the state of parties, and the management of a House of Commons, of which he himself had been some time a member. To the Rockingham administration, which succeeded in 1765, he was both personally and politically odious, and he accordingly lost all his appointments; but in the

the course of the same year, he had one conferred on him by the king's mother, the late Princess Dowager of Wales, which no minister could bereave him of; this was the auditorship of her Royal Highness's accounts. That circumstance, added to his close intimacy with the discarded minister, awakened the jealousy of the patriots; and if we are to credit their suspicions, he became, in the technical language of that day, the "go-between" to the favourite, the princess-mother, and the throne. When Lord Bute retired into the country in disgust, promising to relinquish public affairs, a great personage is said to have construed this into an abandonment, and to have looked out for advice elsewhere; from that moment Mr. Jenkinson was ranked as one of the leaders of the party called "the king's friends," and his Majesty ever after distinguished him by a marked partiality. Honours and employments now fell thick upon him. In 1766, he was nominated a Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1767, a Lord of the Treasury, in which place, he continued during the Grenville and Grafton administrations. But under that of Lord North, we find him aspiring to some of the higher offices of government; for in 1772, he was appointed one of the Vice-treasurers of Ireland, on which occasion he was introduced into the privy-council. In 1775, he purchased of Mr. Fox, the patent place of clerk of the Pells in Ireland, which had constituted part of that gentleman's patrimony, and next year was appointed master of the Mint in the Room of Lord Cadogan. In 1778, he was elevated to the more important post of Secretary at War, in which situation we find him in 1780, and 1781, defending the estimates of the army, in the House of Commons. The contest between the friends of Mr. Jenkinson and opposition, now became critical; the majorities which had implicitly voted with the ministry, were reduced in every division, and at last abandoned a premier, who tottered on the Treasury Bench. Mr. Jenkinson thought he had now ample leisure to compile his collection of Treaties; but he was soon by another change in politics, called back from his literary labours, into active life, and took a decided part in behalf of Mr. Pitt. In consequence of his exertions on this occasion, in 1786, he was nominated to the lucrative post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, created baron of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, and appointed President of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Trade and Plantations. For the last situation, his lordship's regular and progressive rise, added to the various offices in which he had acted, admirably qualified him. Further emoluments were, however, reserved for him, for in 1780, on the decease of his relation, the late Sir Banks Jenkinson, who held the lucrative patent place of collector of the customs Inwards, he procured the

grant. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate his great influence than that occurrence; for this was one of the sinecures which the premier had all along declared his intention to abolish. To these favours, in 1796, was added that of Earl of Liverpool, on which creation he was authorized by his Majesty to quarter the arms of that commercial city with those of his own family. As an orator, his lordship spoke but seldom, either in the House of Commons or Peers, and of late years he had attended but little to public business, in consequence of his advanced age and infirmities. Besides the works which have already been mentioned, his lordship was the author of the following:—*"A Collection of all Treaties of Peace, Alliance and Commerce between Great Britain and other Powers, from the Treaty of Munster in 1648, to the Treaties signed at Paris in 1783,"* 3 vols. 8vo. (1785); and, *"A Treatise on the Coins of England, in a Letter to the King,"* 4to. (1805.) Whatever odium may be attached by his political enemies to the general line of conduct adopted by this nobleman, they will not deny that he deserved great praise for the attention which he always bestowed on the trade of this country. Among other things, he drew up the treaty of commercial intercourse with America, and is also said, not only to have pointed out, but to have created the whale fishery in the South Seas. His lordship was married, for the first time, in 1769, to Miss Amelia Watts, daughter of the Governor of Fort Williams, in Bengal, by whom he had a son, the present Earl; and secondly, in 1782, to Catharine, daughter of the late Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. and widow of Sir Charles Cope, by whom he has left a son and daughter, the Hon. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, M.P. for Sandwich, and Lady Charlotte, married to the present Viscount Grimstone. Lord Liverpool partly inherited, and partly accumulated a large fortune during the course of a long and brilliant career. He has left to his eldest son, the present Earl, 15,000*l.* per annum, of which only about 3,500*l.* per annum is in land. To his widow, the Countess of Liverpool, only 700*l.* per annum for life, in addition to her former jointure, as Lady Cope, of 1000*l.* per annum. But the present Earl has added 500*l.* more per annum to his father's bequest; and it is understood that the Duchess of Dorset, her daughter, adds 300*l.* per annum more. To the Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, his second son, he has left 1000*l.* per annum, in addition to an estate of near 300*l.* per annum, of which Mr. Cecil Jenkinson is already in possession, by the death of a relation. To Lady Charlotte Grimstone, now Lady Forrester, he has left only the 700*l.* per annum bequeathed to the Countess of Liverpool, after her decease. The landed property is entailed to all the family of the Jenkinsons, in tail male, to a great extent.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Richard Rackall, esq. a captain in the Sussex militia, to Miss Brumwell, only daughter of Wm. B. esq.—Mr. Robert Shout, inspector of the Sunderland pier-works, to Mrs. Johnson, of the Custom-house coffee-house.

At Bishopwearmouth, Lieutenant Westerby, of the East-York militia, to Miss Smith.

At Lamberton Toll-Bar, Mr. C. Richardson, attorney, to Miss Smith, both of Alnwick.

At Lanchester, Mr. James Thurlow, of the Horns inn, Durham, to Miss M. Richardson.

At Durham, Mr. Francis Stone to Miss Jackson.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss Margaret Verty, second daughter of Mr. John V. whose death we last month announced, 21.—Mr. Richard Rutherford, 77.—Captain John Ramshaw, 38.—Mrs. Jane Stewart, 58.—Mr. Abraham Hunter, engraver.—Mrs. Margaret Batey, a maiden lady, 52.—Mrs. Atkinson, relict of Mr. Edward A. 87.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Younger.—Mr. John Aydon, 34.—Mrs. Barbara Atkinson.—Mr. John Bell.

At the Leazes, Durham, William Scafe, esq.

At Hummerbeck, near West Auckland, Mr. William Bowbank, 87.

At Sunderland, Mr. G. Todd, 65.

At Easington, Mrs. Morley, wife of Mr. Richard M. jun. of Bishopwearmouth.

At Appleton upon Wiske, Mr. Thomas Kingston, 55.

At Warlaby, Mr. Robert King, 76.

At Durham, Mrs. Ansty, sister to the Countess of Aberdeen.—Mrs. Greig.—Mr. Thomas Forster, 69.—Mrs. Elizabeth Middlemas, 86.—Mrs. Sarah Moody, 77.—Mrs. Hallimond, 86.—The son of Mrs. Wright, a youth of promising talents.

At Darlington, Mrs. Watson, relict of Mr. W., Easingwold, surgeon.

At Berwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Gowans, 65.—Mrs. Euphanie Dickson, 76.—Miss Frances Harrison, 28.

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At Gainslaw House, near Berwick, Thos. Gregson, esq.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Stamp, wife of Mr. Edward S. jun. merchant.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Allan, widow of W. esq.—Mr. Temperley.

At Morpeth, Mr. George Willis, 27.—Mr. James Danson, 70.—Mr. Robert Hewer, son of Mr. Thomas H. surgeon.

At Whalton, Anna, second daughter of John Hunter, esq. 16.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The number of christenings, marriages; and deaths in the two parishes in Carlisle; during the last year, is as follows:—Christenings, 346—Marriages, 125.—Deaths, 315. The christenings are exclusive of those at the dissenting places of public worship.

In the year 1750, there were only eleven sail of vessels belonging to Maryport; the largest of which did not exceed ninety-six tons.—At this time there are one hundred and six sail; some of which are nearly three hundred tons burthen.

In the course of last year, there were, at Workington, 204 baptisms, 178 burials, and 55 marriages.—At Harrington, within the same time, 55 baptisms, 35 burials, and 16 marriages.

Arrangements have been making, and will shortly be completed, for instituting a Marine School in Whitehaven, under the patronage of the earl of Lonsdale. There can be no doubt that an establishment, so suited to the rising consequence of that port, will meet with ample encouragement.

Married.] At Carlisle, Richard Cust, esq. to Miss Nancy Irving.

At Addingham, Miles Walker, esq. of Rushland Hall, to Miss Jane Atkinson, second daughter of the late Robert A. esq. of Furness Abbey.

At Workington, captain Joseph Collins, to Miss Parkin.

Mr. George Fairclough, of Liverpool, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. John R. of Ravenstonedale, Westmoreland.

At Egremont, Mr. John Blackstock, of Maryport Mills, to Miss Dalzell, of Moor Row.

At Whitehaven, captain Joseph Scott,

of the David Shaw, West Indiaman of that port to Miss Isabella Kirkbride.

At Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Hetherington, to Miss Margaret Hetherington.

Died.] At Murthwaite Green in Whickham, John Atkinson, esq. 77.

At Intack, near Brampton, John Hetherington, esq. 51.

At Keswick, Mrs. Crosthwaite, relict of Mr. Peter C. of the museum at that place, 68.

At Workington, Mrs. Eleanor Brough, 84.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Lowthian, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. dissenting minister.—Miss Eleanor Bell, 13.—Mrs. Margaret Dalzel.—Mr. Robert Dickinson, 64.—Mr. Thomas Mackreth, parish clerk, 53.

At Howend, near Longtown, Mr. Thomas Nichol, 61.

At Penrith, Mr. Humphry Nelson, formerly master of the George Inn, 38.

At Egremont, Mr. Jacob Nicholson, 61.

At Weeton, near Kirkham, Mr. Edward Jolley, 73. He was father, grandfather, and great-grandfather to 93 children.

At Irthington, Mr. John Nicholson, 77.

At Kendal, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson, mother of Mrs. Walker of the Golden Lion Inn, 66.—Mr. Wm. Dobson.—Mr. John Dimond, 62.

At Brigham, Miss Yeoman.

At Eaglesfield, Mr. Joseph Wilson, formerly master of a vessel belonging to Maryport.

At Whitehaven, Mr. James Sanderson, several years clerk to the collector of the customs at that port.—Mrs. Jane Bradford, 73.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Holmes, relict of Robt. H. esq. formerly an eminent solicitor, 85.—Mr. Robert Graham, 41.—Mr. John Whitlow, 61.—Mrs. Catharine Graham, 77.

YORKSHIRE.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, of the 5th January, a fire broke out at Hutton-Bushel Hall, the seat of Mrs. Osbaldeston, and entirely destroyed the ancient part of the mansion. Engines and a company of soldiers were as speedily as possible procured from Scarborough, by whose exertions, and the eager assistance of servants and neighbours, the fire was subdued early the following morning, and the modern part of the mansion preserved.

The number of baptisms, marriages and burials at Doncaster, during the last year, were:—Baptisms, 227.—Marriages 54.—Burials 139.

From the bills of mortality, at Leeds it appears, that during the year 1808, the baptisms there amounted to 1435, the marriages to 524, and the burials to 695,—being a decrease in the first from the preced-

ing year of 45, in the second of 172, and an increase in the latter of 60.

Married.] At Bedale, the Rev. Richard Inman, vicar of Christ Church, York, to Miss Inman, daughter of Mr. Whaley Charles I.

At Hull, John Ponsonby, M. D. of Carlisle, to Miss Brown.—Capt. Joseph Blenkinsop, to Miss Esther White.

At Leeds, Edward Cooper, gent. to Mrs. Jane More.

At Bailden, John Lambert, esq. of Leeds, to Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Holden, esq.

At Wath, near Ripon, Charles Jones, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Janson, daughter of Mr. J. of Melmerby.

Joseph Smith, esq. of Burton Grange, near Boroughbridge, to Miss Morley, eldest daughter of the late W. M. esq. of Dishforth.

Mr. Wm. Carrett, Coroner for the honor of Pontefract, to Miss Ann Clarkson, both of Rothwell.

Mr. Vincent Smith, merchant, of Thurston, to Miss Greaves, daughter of the late John G. esq. of Ranah, near Penistone.

The Rev. S. Redhead of Horton, to Miss Rand, eldest daughter of Mr. R. of Bradford.

At Almondbury, Mr. Richard Wilson, of Camp-Hall, near Leeds, to Sarah, daughter of George Armitage, esq. of Highroyd-House, near Huddersfield.

Died.] At Beverley, lieutenant-colonel Hutchinson, of Wold Newton, in the East Riding, and major of the 36th regiment of foot. He was an officer of great industry and abilities, which he had shewn in the districts where he had been employed on the Staff; nor was he less esteemed in the domestic circles of private life by every friend who knew him. Some years ago he married the eldest daughter of H. Osbaldeston, esq. of Hunmanby, by whom he has left one daughter. He lived to finish a very neat house and grounds in the village of Wold Newton, and died as he had completed it, verifying the words of the Satirist—

We plan the edifice and raise the pile,
Unmindful of the tomb which waits the while.

At Knaresborough, aged 82, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Brodbelt, wife of Mr. B. printer, of that place. She has bequeathed the sum of ten pounds a year, for ever, to the Charity School, in Knaresborough, and fifteen pounds a year, for ever, to the Charity School in Hartwith, near Ripley.

At Pull, aged 57, Robert Leigh, esq. collector of the Excise of that place. In his public situation, he was distinguished for a profound acquaintance with the laws relating to his office, and for a scrupulous strictness in their administration; so guided by liberal and enlightened sentiments, as to obtain him the approbation and esteem of

all. In the tender relations of husband and father, he was most exemplary; and his memory will long be cherished for the piety which graced him as a christian, for the benevolence which distinguished him as a philanthropist, and for the constancy, and zeal, and invariable kindness, which made him constantly valued as a friend.—Mr. Richard Stephenson, 57.—Mrs. Newbald, wife of Mr. Charles N. merchant.—Alice, wife of capt. Wm. Jackson, of the ship *Ann*, of this port, 68.—Miss Stovin, daughter of the late James S. esq. of Boreas Hill, in Holderness, 21.—Mr. Thos. Parkin, 44.—Mr. John Askwith, 52.

At York, William Burgh, esq. LL. D. in whom that city, and the literary world, have sustained a heavy loss. His genius and talents were of the first eminence, and they were always employed in the cause of religion and good government. His religious principles, which were those of the Articles of the Church of England, were strengthened by mature investigation and research. The cause of religion lay nearest to his heart, nor could he view the progress of error with indifference; and he will be ranked amongst the number of those who contended ably and "earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints."—The "Scriptural confutation of Mr. Lindsey's Apology,"—with the subsequent "Inquiry into the Belief of the Christians of the first three centuries," evince, at once, the extent of his learning, his indefatigable industry, the soundness of his principles and his zeal for the truth. It was for the latter of these works that the University of Oxford, in a handsome manner, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law; and they continue to be held in high estimation by the Heads of that University, having been lately recommended by a learned Prelate to the study of all who are under preparation for the Church. Mr. Burgh was the most intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Mason, and furnished the commentary and notes to his celebrated poem of the "English Garden." He possessed a very extensive acquaintance with the first political and literary characters of his time; but was more particularly in habits of intimacy and friendship with Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wilberforce, Bishop Hurd, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. Mr. Burgh was nearly related to Mr. Foster, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, and to several families of the first distinction in that country.

At York, Mr. Joseph Allen, 84.—Mr. Wm. Kirby, 66.—Mrs. Barber, 75.

At Coverham-Abbey, near Middleham, Edward Lister, esq.

At Sandal, near Wakefield, J. W. Neale, esq.

At Tingley-House, Michael, the youngest son of the Rev. W. Wood.

At Leeds, Henry Preston, esq.—Mrs. Stocks, 78.—Mrs. Kitchenman, 62.—Mr. Thos. Haigh, 29.—Mr. Francis Sharp, merchant.—Mrs. Nothhouse.

At Douthorpe, Charles E. Broadley, esq. At Bridlington Quay, Matthew Williamson, esq. 74.

At Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Drake.—Mr. T. Davenport.—Mrs. Fowles.—Mr. W. Heartley, 31.—Mr. Adam Ashton, upwards of 50 years overlooker of the water-works there, 81.—Mr. Allen, formerly governor of the Boys' Charity School.

At High-Field, near Sheffield, Miss Anne Pearson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P.

At Wakefield, capt. Parkhill, of the invalids.—Mr. John Holdsworth, surgeon.

At Tinsley Toll Bar, near Rotherham, at the age of 101 years, Ann Addy. She retained her mental faculties to the last, and was able to read in the Bible (small print,) without glasses. The mother of the deceased lived to the advanced age of 103 years.

LANCASHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament the next Session, by two distinct Companies of Adventurers, for the purpose of supplying the Towns of Manchester and Salford with water. By Mr. Dodd's Plan, the situation of the intended reservoirs will be as follow:—A summit reservoir in the land of Mrs. Halliwell, at Cheetham-hill; another, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Halliwell, Mrs. Wrigley, and Mr. Smith. A lower reservoir near Smedley-lane, in the lands of Mr. Wm. Fray. The lowest reservoir to be in Strangeways Park, in the land of Lord Ducie. In this plan many lines are sketched out as situations for mains and feeders, branching out to considerable distances, in the neighbourhood of Cheetham-hill, Smedley, Ardwick, the Ashton Road, Newton-lane, &c. &c. By Mr. Rennie's Plan, it appears intended to take the Water out of the River Medlock, above the Weir near Holt Town, to convey it some distance till it crosses the road from Manchester to Holt Town, near Be-wick Bridge, then in a north westerly direction under the Ashton Canal, and to be there raised by means of a Fire-Engine into one or more Reservoirs in the lands of Sir Oswald Mosley and Mr. Mitchell. To prevent the Water raised out of the Bradford Colliery Mines from mixing with the Water to be taken for the use of the town, the Projectors state it to be their intention to convey the Mine Water by Pipes from the Bradford Engine, and to put it into the River Medlock below the Weir mentioned above.

The superb and elegant Room, called the Exchange Coffee-Room at Liverpool, was opened on the second of January. The

length from North to South, is 94 feet 3 inches, the breadth 51 feet 9 inches.—The ceiling of the room is supported on each side by eight stone columns of the Ionic order, each column composed of one entire and very beautiful shaft, and, including its capital, measuring 20 feet 9 inches from the floor to the bottom of the architrave. The centre part of the roof between the columns is covered, and the arch is neatly ornamented in panels.—The walls of this noble room are ornamented with twenty pilasters, corresponding to the colonnade. There are six large arched windows on the west side, five on the east, and two on the south, between which is a handsome recess for an elegant stove.—There are three large fire-places, and the chimney-pieces are constructed of British black marble, raised near Kendal, and having a rich and handsome effect. The undertaking has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, there being already upwards of 1000 annual subscribers, producing a revenue exceeding 2000*l.* per annum, independent of the considerable increase which is daily making to the present list of subscribers, and of the income which will arise from the various ware-rooms, shops, &c.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. William Lloyd, of London, wholesale linen-draper, to Miss Kirkman, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Kirkman, esq. of the former place.

At Gretna-Green, Mr. Baynes of Chippling, to Miss Parker, only daughter of John P. esq. of Whittingham-Hall, near Preston.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Jos. Fletcher, minister of the Independent Chapel, at Leeds, to Miss France, second daughter of Mr. F.

At Manchester, Mr. Peter Nightingale of Chilton, to Miss Llewellyn, daughter of the Rev. Mr. L. of Monmouth.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. Sheratt, merchant, to Miss Aiken, daughter of the late Mr. D. A.—Mr. H. M. Potts, to Mrs. Egerton, widow of the late Capt. E.—The Rev. Wm. Jones of Llanidlan, to Miss Lucy Lloyd, second daughter of the late Evan L. esq. of Talharn, Denbighshire.

Mr. John Edelsten, of Warrington, to Miss Ellen Morris, daughter of James M. esq. of Lark-Hill, Bolton.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Smith, of Chaddock Hall. He had been on the Exchange at that place transacting business in perfect health, at twelve o'clock, and on returning to his warehouse was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired before one o'clock.—Charles, son of Mr. Greatrex.—Mr. Wm. Gardner.—Dr. Underhill, one of the physicians to the Manchester Infirmary.

At Ulverston, Mr. Wm. Rideing, formerly an eminent attorney at Liverpool, 84.

At Stodday Lodge, near Lancaster, Mrs.

Arthington, relict of Thomas A. esq. of Leeds, 52.

At Newton, near Ulverston, Mrs. Weathers, 94.

At Heyton, Mrs. Ellen Bushell, 68.

At Preston, Mrs. Heigh.—Mrs. Walton, wife of Mr. W. surgeon, 36.

At Chadwick Hall, Mr. Thos. Smith.

At Aughton, Miss Margaret Alanson Noble, eldest daughter of Mr. Clement N.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thos. Bull, 62.—Richard Boothby, esq. 60. He served as midshipman on board the *Æolus* frigate at the time of the capture of the famous *Thurot*. He was perfectly skilled in seamanship, navigation, astronomy and music, talents but rarely combined in the same person.—Mrs. Eliz. Holden, 33.—Mr. John Hindle, 29.—Mr. Thomas Danson, 23.—Mr. Thomas Phillips, Dock-master, 56.—Miss Mary Coleman, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. 33.—Mrs. Agnes Dutery, relict of capt. Richard D. 91.—Mr. John Brown, 53.—Mr. George Kirk, second mate of the ship *Hercules* of this port.—Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. Edw. S.—Mrs. Feuton, relict of Thos. F. esq. of Newcastle, Staffordshire.

CHESHIRE.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. B. of the Theatre royal, Manchester.—Mr. James Williams.—Mrs. Saunders.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Bailey, daughter of the late Thomas Orrell, esq. of Mobberley.

At Northwich, Mr. Manifold, attorney.

At Tarporley, Mr. Thomas Nixon, 89.

At Macclesfield, Mr. William Broadhurst.

At Huxley, near Chester, Mrs. R. Hall, 88.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Edleston, wife of Mr. E. solicitor.

At Bunbury, Mrs. Howel.

At Malpas, Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Mr. Owen Vaughan.

At Darn-Hall, Thomas Corbett, esq. 79.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, J. M. B. Pigot, M. D. of Chester, and physician to the general hospital of that city, to Miss Lucinda Boyer of Derby.—Charles Bage, esq. of Shrewsbury to Miss Harding, daughter of the late Wm. H. esq. of Tamworth.

At Ashborne, Mr. William Turner, of Rugely, to Miss H. T. Wyatt, daughter of Mr. Benjamin W. of Sutton Coldfield.

At Youlgrove, Mr. John Shaw of Manchester, to Miss Bridden of Middleton Hall.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Thomas Severne, 65.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Thomas M. 62.—Mr. Anthony Russel, 63.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Thomas B. esq. 47.

At Repton, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Dr. Sleath, head master of Repton school.

At Brushfield, Mr. Peter Hole, second son of Mr. H. 24.

At Normanton, Mr. Goodall, 65.

At Eckington, Mr. John Wilcockson.—Mr. R. Bolsover.

At Repton, Sarah, wife of John Nicholas Kahrs, esq. Hambro' merchant, and daughter of Thomas Walton, esq. 29.

At Ashborne, Mr. Thomas Ribblesden, 49.—Miss Thomasin Buxton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married] At Nottingham, Mr. Thos. Bailey, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. Reed to Miss Smedley.—Mr. Frederick Dunhill, of Grantham, to Miss Margaret Humfrey.—Mr. Francis Taylor, of Plintham, to Miss Sarah Dawson.

At West Bridgford, Mr. John Allcock, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Singlehurst.

At Bullwell, the Rev. J. Robinson, of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, to Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Stanser, rector of the former place.

At Beeston, Mr. Underwood, of Loughborough, to Miss Dorothy Brewin.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Robinson.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. R. J.—Mr. Francis Simpson, 17.—Mrs. Troop, wife of Mr. Joseph T.—Mrs. Champion, 80.—Mr. Sheppard.—Mr. Wm. Bullivant 64.—Mrs. Pacey.

At Newark, John Jessop, esq. 22.

At Cropwell Butler, near Bingham, Mrs. Parr.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Gainsbro', Mr. J. Harrison, merchant, to Miss McCallan.

At Asbournley, the Rev. Mr. Jewett, to Miss Wilcox.

Died.] At Boston, aged 77, Mr. George Moore, who, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, filled the office of post-master for that place thirty years. He was one of his majesty's coroners for the county thirty-three years; and also rented and conducted the sheep-market of the borough of Boston upwards of thirty years.—Mr. Samuel Laming.

At Grantham, Mrs. Burbridge of the George Inn, 32.

At Sutterton, Mrs. Greaves, sister of Samuel G. esq. of Deeping St. James.

At Donington, Mrs. Goodwin, 53.

At Little Custeron, Miss Humberstone.

At Cley, next the sea, T. Jones, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs, 67.

At Spalding, Mrs. Gresham Denham, relict of the Rev. John D. 75.—Mrs. Scotney, wife of Mr. Francis S. 51.

At Portland, Mrs. Cowling, wife of Mr. William C. gent. third daughter of B. Kippis, gent. of Kirton, and niece of the late Rev. Dr. K.

At Stamford, Mrs. Anna Sisson, 69.—Mr. Richard Pollard, 50.—Mrs. Taylor, assistant at Miss Bell's seminary at Oundle.—Mrs. Ann Burditt, 80.—Mr. Samuel Pearson, 67.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Anna Birkitt, 93.

At Horncastle, Mr. Robert Trever, 23.

At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Forster, many years mace-bearer to the mayor, 68.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married]. At Saddington, Mr. Franks, of Burton Overy, to Miss Bieadon, eldest daughter of Francis B. esq.

Mr. Carter, of Leicester, to Miss Martha Smith, of Market Harborough.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Wright, master of the free grammar school, to Miss Buswell, governess of the ladies seminary at that place.

Mr. John Moore, of Aylstone, to Miss Leach, eldest daughter of Thomas L. gent. of Leicestershire.

Died]. At Loughborough, Mrs. Clarke, 90.—Mrs. Capp, widow of Mr. W. C. and sister of alderman Bishop, of Leicester, 44.—Robert Stevens, gent. 89.

At Leicester, Mr. Carrick, who, for upwards of half a century conducted a reputable seminary there.—Thomas Browne, gent. formerly an eminent hosier, but who had retired from business many years, with an independence acquired with integrity and honour.—John Swan, gent.—Mrs. Billing, wife of Mr. Augustus B. 55.—Mrs. Cooke, 87.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Reeve, relict of William R. esq. and grandmother of the late Earl of Harborough.

At Frith House, near Leicester, Charles Mellor, gent. 75.

At Rekedale, the seat of earl Ferrers, Elizabeth Rose Jolliffe, wife of Hylton J. esq. 24.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uttoxeter, John Webb, esq. of Barton Park, Derbyshire, to Miss T. Blurton, second daughter of John B. esq. of Woodford.

At Tamworth, Mr. James Wright, of Manchester, to Frances, daughter of P. W. esq.

At Handbury, Mr. William Standley, of Sudbury, Derbyshire, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Samuel R. esq. of Coton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Crowley to Miss Bath.—Mr. Hicklin to Miss Burney, of the Castle Inn.

At Stoke, Mr. Stephen Lightfoot of Burslem, to Miss Ann Braggaley.

Died.] At Tibbington House, Thomas Smith, esq. of the Bilston Bank.

Near Walsall, Mr. John Woolley, 94.

At Litchfield, Mr. James Dunbar, 20.

At Burton upon Trent, the Rev. Hugh Jones, 68.

At Stafford, Mrs. Elizabeth Worsey.

At Penkridge, Mrs. Reynolds.

At Clayton, near Newcastle, Mr. T. Shrigley, 34.

At Newcastle under Lyne, Mr. T. Brown, 66.—Mrs. Pepper, the wife of Mr. John P. architect.

At Rugeley, Miss Pegg.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Joseph Hollick, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Eaton of Willenhall.—Mr. Dulton, of Madeley, to Miss Cramp.

At Birmingham, Mr. David Sawyer, of Ipsley, to Miss Elizabeth Roddis.—Mr. W. W. Jenkins, to Miss Scudamore.—Mr. Stafford, of Redditch, Worcestershire, to Miss Bect of Coventry.—Joseph Jerome, esq. of Birmingham Heath, to Miss Mary Hickman, of Handsworth.

At Darlaston, the Rev. T. Theodosius, of Gervall, to Miss Catherine Fletcher.

Died.] At Studley castle, Philip Littleton, esq. 79.

At Halstead, Mrs. Bass, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. and daughter of the late Mr. John Holmes of Birmingham.

At Summerfield, Henry, the youngest son of John Iddins, esq. 16.

At Coleshill, Thomas Mallie, esq.—Mr. John Faves, 67.

At Moseley, Mr. William Rotheram, 85.

At Tackbury, Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. John Taylor, of Birmingham.

At Gosta Green, Mr. Twist, 75.

At Bourne Brook, Mr. William Allport, 96.

At Birmingham Heath, John Dymock Griffith, esq. 70.

At Atherstone, Miss Ann Tate.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Cartwright, 17.—Miss Hannah Best, 26.—Mr. Thomas Ault, 49.—Mr. Edward Hant, late of the Swan inn and hotel.—Mr. Capenburs, of the Roebuck tavern.—Mr. Richard Chambers, attorney, 42.—Mrs. Nicholls, wife of Mr. Thomas N.—Mrs. Cope.—Mr. William Clarkson, 62.

At Coventry, Mrs. Ayton.—Mrs. Cattel, relict of Mr. Richard C.—Mr. Thomas Goodall, 72.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Moreton Corliat, Mr. H. Deakin, of Holbrook, to Miss Deakin, of Preston Brookhurst.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Edwards to Miss Elizabeth Davies.

At Bridgworth, Thomas Jay, esq. of Brampton, Huntingdonshire, to Miss E. E. Smith, second daughter of Mr. S. town-clerk of the former place.

At Whitechurch, Charles Roddy, esq. to Catharine, third daughter of Benjamin Kent, esq. of London.

Died.] At Gonsall Cottage, William Wilson, esq. He served the office of mayor of Shrewsbury in 1806.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Sarah Harris, second daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Cruck Meole, 66.—Mr. Littler.—Mr. Thomas Leake.

At Poynton, Mr. Colley.

At Frankwell, Mr. Richard Eaves, 84.

At Belton, Miss Scott, daughter of J. G. S. esq.

At Dorrington, Mr. Thomas Price:

At Withington, Mrs. Tryphena Blake-way, 93.

At Munslow, Mr. Parton.

At West Bromwich, Mrs. Kenrick, 38.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Allinson, wife of Mr. Christopher A. of the Fighting Cocks inn.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. A. Oliver, esq. of Kempsey, to Miss Fieldhouse.—Lieutenant Pilcher, of the Royal Marines, to Miss E. M. Elrington, daughter of Thomas E. esq. of Low Hill.

At St. John's, near Worcester, Herbert Lloyd, esq. of Carmarthen, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of the late John Halliday, esq. of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

Died.] At Evesham, after a few hours indisposition, John Phillips, esq. And in the evening of the same day, in the prime of life, (as he was conversing with some friends, on the sudden dissolution of Mr. Phillips,) Mr. Edw. Pritchett, druggist.—He had been announced, the preceding week only, as a lieutenant in the East Worcester Local Militia.

At Worcester, at the house of his uncle, the Rev. George Osborn, Mr. Wm. Osborn, of Cork, 21.

At Wellard Court, near Upton, Mrs. Twinberow.

At Stourbridge, the Rev. Mr. Willets, nearly 50 years second master of Stourbridge school, and curate of King's Swinford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Preston upon Wye, Mr. Joseph Jones, of Bellimore, to Ann, second daughter of the late J. Gilbert, esq.

Died.] At Fowmynd, Mrs. Maddy, wife of Mr. Marsell M.

At Cradley, Mrs. Mary Oakley, 100.

At Hereford, Mr. Francois Havard, one of the members of the Corporation.

At Ledbury, Mr. Woodyatt, 75.

At Peterstow, the Rev. W. Lucas, rector of that place, 74.

At Ross, Mrs. Meek.

At Bernithen Court, Langaren, Mr. S. Matthews.

At Holmer, Mr. Jones.

At Leominster, Mrs. Compton.

At Bircher, near Leominster, Mrs. Ward, relict of Adam W. esq. 81.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Westbury upon Severn, Mr. Thos. Harper, to Miss Knowles.

Died.] At Pardon Hill, near Winchcombe, Thomas Peacy, esq.

At Gloucester, Mr. Joshua Avery, 40.—Mr. James Coleman, 65.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Corbett.—Mr. Thornton.

At Cirencester, Mr. T. Crossley.—Mrs. Shepherd, 80.—Mrs. Wilkins.
At Thornbury, Mrs. Hester Bagnall, 91.
—Mr. John Grove, 72.
At Warswell, near Berkeley, Mr. T. Pearce, 90.

At Pucklechurch, Mrs. Hudleston.

At Staudish, Mrs. Bntt.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Heady, of Little Brickhill, to Miss Mary Blick.

Mr. Lacey, of Bradenham, to Mrs. Young, widow of Mr. Stephen W. of High Wycombe.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. W. Thorp.—Mr. W. Eagles.

At Shalstone, the Rev. J. P. Jervoise, L.L.D. rector of that place and of Stretton on the Fosse, Warwickshire,

At St. Ives, Mr. George Robson, master of the Crown inn.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Ware, Mrs. Jane Prince, wife of Mr. John P. surgeon of Balsham, Cambridgeshire.—Miss Adams, eldest daughter of Mrs. Susannah A.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married] At Luton, Mr. James Pryor, to Miss Eliz. Gutteridge.

At Leighton Buzzard, Henry Newland, gent. heir at law of the late Abraham N. esq. of the Bank of England, to Mrs. Mary Gurney, relict of Mr. Joseph G.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. Mawbey.

At Odell Castle, Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Alston, esq. 21.

At Yelden, the Rev. Edward Bursting, rector of that place, 54.

At Tempsford, Richard Newman Harding Newman, esq. of Nelves near Romford, Essex, well known in the sporting and agricultural circles.

At Northill, Mr. Jellis, 63.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Clipstone, Mr. T. Bollard, of Sawtry, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Garman.—Mr. R. Oldacres, of Arnsby, to Miss Ward.

At Northampton, Mr. B. P. Cole, of Buckingham, to Miss M. Hipwell.

At Grendon, Mr. William Partridge, jun. of Wollaston, to Miss Kezia Labremes, second daughter of Mr. William L.

At Pitsford, the Rev. Edward Collins Wright, fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, to Miss White, daughter of the late David W. esq. of Jamaica.

Died] At Elton, Mrs. Edgson, wife of Mr. Francis E. of Sawtry, Huntingdonshire.

At Clinton, Mrs. Wigginton, wife of Mr. John W. 33.

At Blakesey, Mrs. Ward, 66.

At Culworth, Mrs. Jeffs.

At Northampton, Mr. Richard Stanton, many years proprietor of the Bull inn, 63.

—Mrs. Eliz. Bliss, 86.—Mrs. Cullen, wife of Mr. C. of the Angel inn.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Benjamin M.—Sarah Ann, infant daughter of Mr. Dix, master of Newport Pagnell academy.

At Cliffe Lodge, Mr. Rayson, many years keeper of King's Cliffe Forest, 78.

At Old, Mr. Ibbs.—William Hodges, 80.

At Dene, Mr. William Webster, third son of Mr. J. W. 23.

At Glutton, Mr. Bletsoc.

At Charlton near Aynho, Mrs. Piesley.

At Daventry, Mr. James Shaw, one of the aldermen of the corporation.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Mugliston, 75.

At Kilecote, Mr. Thomas Spokes, 58.

At Marston St. Lawrence, Henry, fifth son of Samuel Blencowe, 21.

At Tichmarch, William Salmon, gent. 82.

At Wellingbro', aged 63, the widow of the late Rev. Joseph Scott, of Hinckley, Leicestershire, whose undissembled piety rendered her worthy of the strictest imitation. Her wisdom constituted her the most valuable adviser. Her prudence in all her complicated and weighty trials endeared her to her numerous friends; while her well tempered zeal and steadfast adherence to those gospel truths which supported her in afflictions, made her company precious, her life amiable, her temper pacific, and her hopes heavenly.

CAMBRIDGE.

The late Rev. John Hulse's premium will this year be given for the best dissertation "On the advantage of Difficulties in Religion; or an attempt to shew the good effects which result, or which might result, from the proofs of Revelation being of a *probable*, rather than a *demonstrative* kind."

Married.] At Upwell, Mr. Sam. Goodger, of Wisbech, to Miss H. Rowell.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Clay, wife of Mr. John Clay.—Mr. H. B. Beales,—Mr. William Evans, of the Greyhound Inn,—At his rooms in St. John's college, Mr. Reginald Bligh, student.—Mr. Christopher Smithson, a serjeant in the Cambridge militia.—Mrs. Brown, 94.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Barnabas Turner.—Mr. James Anzelark, student of St. John's college, only child of the Rev. Mr. A. of Christ college, 20.—Mr. Theophilus Smith, 65.

At Tid St. Giles near Wisbeach, Mr. John Hannath, 24.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Martin, to Mrs. Eliz. Harrison.—Mr. C. Nicholls, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of the late John R. esq.

The Rev. Thomas Watson of Norwich, to Miss Lucy Elwin, daughter of the late Peter E. esq. of Boston.

[*Died.*

Died.] At Bawburgh, near Norwich, in his 82nd year, John Wagstaffe, one of the society of friends. He was born at Overton in Hampshire. At the early age of ten years he was placed as an apprentice to a baker in the metropolis: where, during those leisure hours which even the busiest may create, he laid the foundation of that scientific respectability which he afterwards attained. His education being extremely limited and narrow, afforded no presage of ripening talents. But his ardent attachment to literature enabled him successfully to combat every obstacle opposed to its advancement. "Genius," as defined by the biographer of Sir W. Jones, "is the power of application:" this power he possessed in an eminent degree, and the reward of his assiduity, extensive knowledge improved by habitual thought, affords a source of encouragement to the similarly circumstanced in life. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he settled in Norwich. An indefatigable attention to the concerns of business and the cares of a family engaged the greater portion of his time; his industry and economy securing a praiseworthy independence and affording an ample provision for the comforts of old age. This, as well as every subsequent period of his life still afforded a retreat from the avocations of business, and enabled him to pursue his love of science and the liberal arts. Like the Edwin of Beattie, he delighted to wander in the paths of poesy. "Song was his favourite and first pursuit," and afforded a peculiar relish to his powers of retirement. One of his poems entitled "Stonehenge," and inscribed to his friend and neighbour Edward Jerningham, esq. contains some noble reflections on that venerable pile of ruins, and was well received by the public. Natural philosophy engaged his early and continued attention. From a frequent correspondence with the Bath Agricultural Society, he was elected one of its honorary members, and gratuitously presented with a copy of its works. He was among the earliest and most arduous promoters of the setting of wheat, which now so greatly and beneficially prevails. In various branches of horticulture and planting he was eminently versed, and possessed a well grounded knowledge of botany, entomology and other departments of natural history. His mind, expanded by liberal cultivation, exhibited a brilliancy and compass of imagination, united with a vigour of understanding rarely possessed, and fully exemplified the remark of Dr. Johnson, that, "a tradesman, by the economy of time and a devotion of his leisure hours to study, may become, if not a learned, at least a very useful and sensible man."

Of his social character, cheerfulness, strict integrity, and active benevolence were leading traits. His morality was that of the Christian dispensation; and his life devoted to virtuous and honourable occupations was rewarded with a peaceful close and a happy earnest of unfading immortality.

At Earsham, the Rev. John Franklin.—Mr. Mark Butcher, 74.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Seaman, wife of Mr. W. S. and daughter of the late Captain Boog.

At Langley, Mrs. Burton, 60.

At Cosstessy, Mrs. Eliz. Cutting, wife of Mr. John C. 77.

At Swaffham, Mr. J. Pearson.

At Sporle, Mr. John Smith.

At Attleburgh, Mrs. Eliz. Barnard.

At Lexham, Mrs. Kerbell, 73.

At East Harling, Mr. T. Smith.

At Diss, Mr. Thomas Fulcher, sen.

At Walsingham, Mr. Bullock, surgeon, 61.

At Kelling, Mrs. Warnes, relict of Mr. John W. 100.

At Tasburgh, Somers Clark, esq. late in the East India company's service, 48.

At Beccles, Mr. William Branard, 35.

At Sampson's Hall, Mrs. Tennant, widow of the Rev. Christopher T. 70.

At Thetford, Mr. George Barnes, of the White Hart Inn, 27.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Jane Denton, 90.

At Eulham, Mrs. House, 85.

At Norwich, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Jonas B. 40.—Mr. Giles Armond, 67.—Mrs. Catherine Skakel, 70.—Mrs. Gordon, wife of the Rev. William G.—Mrs. Hannah Masterman, who many years kept a boarding-school for young ladies, 75.—Mr. Samuel Harmer, 86.—Miss Alderson.—Miss Harriot Cooper Hammont, youngest daughter of William H. esq. 37.—Mrs. Decarle, 25.

At Caistor, Ann, second daughter of Mr. George Barrett, 15.

At Fakenham, James Bradfield Jacob, eldest son of Mr. James J. of Paslingford, Suffolk, 16.

At Wortwell, Mr. S. Crisp, jun. 34.

At Wroxham, Mr. Edward Clarke, of the Castle Inn.

At Debenham, Mr. George Kersey, 84.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Capt. Mitcham, of the 24th reg. to Miss Coote, daughter of the late Captain C.

Died.] At Ipswich, Rear-Admiral Uvedale, he was made a post-captain in 1760, and superannuated in 1790.—Mr. Robert Mayes, surgeon.

At Hadleigh, Mr. Hardacre, 76.

At Hessel, the Rev. John Steggall, rector of that place, 51.

At Woolpit, Mrs. A. Taylor, sister of Mr. T. of the Crown Inn.

At Bury, Mrs. Becher, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. head-master of the grammar-school at that place.—Mrs. Otridge.—Serjeant Cooper, of the 1st regiment of guards, many years employed in the recruiting service in that town.—Mrs. Plumb, wife of Mr. P. school-master.

At Hadleigh, Mr. John Dunningham.

At Stoke by Nayland, Mrs. Potter, wife of Mr. P. of the Rose Inn.

At Framlingham, Mrs. Naunton, relict of Wm. N. gent. of Seckford Hall.

At Palgrave, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of the Rev. Mr. L.

ESSEX.

In excavating the reservoir for the Colchester water-works, some vestiges of Roman baths were lately found. Since that period, in proceeding with the works, the workmen fell in with a quantity of Roman pavement, and, what is extraordinary, beneath that some oak framing, almost perfectly sound, although it must have laid there above a thousand years. By inspection, it appears that it had been previously charred, as the crust was on it when first dug up. It is therefore evident, that charring of timber, to make it last under ground, was known to the Romans.—Amidst some fragments of porcelain found, was one vessel of most exquisite workmanship and classical taste, the outside of which was highly embossed with basso relievo, divided into different departments, in two of which were Diana and Faunus, on pedestals facing each other. Diana, in her left hand, holds a boy, and in the right the two forefeet of a leveret, standing in an upright posture against her. The attitude of Faunus is nearly that of the antique Antinous; a wreath of a mask and plumes of feathers hang between the two. In two other departments are the stags at bay with the dogs. Between this department, and the before-described, is a long upright one, with a tripod in the centre, and an Eagle hovering over the flame, with a plume of feathers erect on its back. In two other departments are Cupid sacrificing, in the act of pouring something from a vessel on the altar; round the border of this department is studded with imitations of diamonds; in two other departments are represented the great wild bear passant, capably executed; towards the cornice, or towards the upper edge or opening of the vessel, is a rich canopy, ornamented all round; on the bottom and sides of the departments are plumes of feathers studded with ornaments like mace. It is nearly the colour of dark cornelian, has been hardened by fire, and is almost as dense as flint. Most of the coins dug up are of Claudius, Cæsar Augustus, and others of the Emperor Trajanus, Antoninus Pius, and Divus Antoninus, and many others hardly distinguishable from their state of corrosion, also silver gilt instruments used in the sacrifices.

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Married.] At Chigwell, J. Brabazon Urmston, esq. to Elizabeth, third daughter of J. Hanson, esq. of London.

At Waltham Abbey, Mr. John Whitehead, of Dalton, Yorkshire, to Miss Esther Walton, daughter of William W. esq. of Epping Forest.

At Great Baddow, the Rev. A. C. Bullen, to Miss Lucy Crichton, daughter of the late Alderman C. of London.

Mr. William Ranfield, of Harwich, to Miss Cass, of Bocking.

Died.] At Woodford, William Robinson, esq. sub-governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, 72.

At Colchester, the Rev. James Round, M.A. rector of St. Runwald's, and a magistrate for this county, 44.

Mrs. Ann Round, wife of George R. esq. youngest daughter of the late Dr. Waller, Archdeacon of Essex, 32.—Mr. Joseph Wallis, 18.

At Great Horksley, Mr. James Josselyn.

At Maldon, Mrs. Pond, formerly of the Ship Inn, 84.

At Mistley, Mr. Richard Francis.

At Bockingham Hall, Copford, Mr. Joseph Poulten.

KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, Stephen Durnall, esq. of Linton, to Miss Charlotte Gure.

At Chatham, Mr. Edwards, son of the master blacksmith of the Dock-yard there, to Miss Pearce, mistress of the ladies' boarding-school, Brompton.

At Upper Deal, J. Bowling, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Lilley, of Deal.

Died.] At Deal, Mr. Roger Carter, many years a tide waiter at that place, 40.—Of the small-pox, Mr. Thomas Bayley, 39.—Mr. William Outridge, 31.

At the Court Lodge, Appledore, aged 32, the Rev. Joseph Dane Gilman, late of Magdalen College, Cambridge. He possessed a most generous heart, and performed his clerical duties with the utmost propriety. Two years since, he was curate of Appledore, which he quitted in consequence of ill health. As his virtues were well known and acknowledged by that neighbourhood, his death is sincerely lamented by the whole parish. Mr. Gilman was a native of Grenada, but received the first rudiments of education at Northfleet, in this county, and had several times crossed the Atlantic.

At New Romney, Mr. D. Karwatzsky, 82.

At Faversham, Mr. Thomas Perkins.—Mr. John Ayres.

At Harty, Mr. John Wanstall, master of the ferry house.

At Sheerness, Mrs. Wilkins, mother of J. Hodgskin, esq. storekeeper there.

At Woolwich, the eldest daughter of Captain Cleveland, of the royal horse artillery.

At Bedgebury, Lady Forrester.

At Gravesend, Mr. Thomas Nairn Nash. He served the office of mayor of that corporation

ration four times, and was always a steady friend to the poor and oppressed.

Mrs. Bagster, wife of — B. esq. and daughter of Mr. John Sankey, of Digges-Place, Barham.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Loop, 72.—Mr. T. Hudson, 65.—Mrs. Sarah Peirce, relict of Sampson P. gent. of Doddington.—Mr. John Peirce, 70.

At West Malling, Mrs. Catherine Hubble, 65.

At Eythorne, Mrs. Tritton, wife of Mr. T. 84.

SURRY.

Married.] At Mitcham, Mr. George Ashness, of London, to Miss Rutter.

Died.] At Mitcham, aged 104, Thomas Clee. He had spent the early part of his life as a gardener. This man was a native of Herefordshire, but of late years resided at Mitcham. He retained his faculties to the last.

At Dorking, Captain Thomas Bowen, of the royal navy.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Lewes, Captain Prescott, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Mary Falkener, daughter of the late Caleb F. esq.

At Seaford, John Henry Tilson, esq. of Wallington Park, in Oxfordshire, to Sophia, the widow of the Rev. Edward Langford, and eldest sister of Thomas Henry Harben, esq. of Corsica Hall, near Seaford.

At Shoreham, John Lawrens Bicknell, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Willmott, esq.

At Icklesham, Captain Alexander Todd, of the Royal Staff Corps, to Miss Stonestreet.

Thomas Groome, esq. of Newham Place, to Miss M. Ingram, daughter of Mr. I. surgeon, of Steyning.

Died.] At Brighton, Frederica Anna, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable R. Ryder, 8.—Mr. John Mantle, of the Wheat Sheaf inn, 61.—Mr. H. Parker, reeve of the fishery of that place.—Mr. Stone.—Mr. Glazebrook.—John Parker, esq.

At Lewes, Mr. Cranston, relict of James C. esq.

At Burwash, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. William T. sen. 57.

At Rowfant, Mrs. Bethune, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. 62.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Samuel Symonds, esq. surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Mary White.

At Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, Edward Croker, esq. of Exeter College, Oxford, third son of Edward C. esq. of Ballynegrand, county of Limerick, to Martha Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Michael Lascelles, esq. of Marsh Gate, near Richmond.

Died.] At Southampton, Thomas Scott, esq. eldest son of the late David S. esq. of Antigua.

At Christchurch, Mr. James Ludlow, 62.

Few men were more esteemed for professional integrity, and those qualities which adorn the social and domestic circle.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Oldfield, sister to Mr. Hammond.—Thomas Hayter, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Stratford under the Castle, Mr. Rocke, of Salisbury, to Miss Faugoin, of Stratford.

Charles Hore, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Bowles, eldest daughter of the late Rev. B. Bowles, vicar of Bradford.

Died.] At Cricklade, the Rev. Richard Purdy, D.D. formerly of Queen's College, Oxford. He was struck with a paralytic affection while addressing one of his pathetic discourses to his congregation; but he retained the perfect use of his faculties to the last. As an affectionate husband and parent, a sincere friend, an intelligent, pleasant companion, and a valuable literary character, from whose pen other useful works might have been expected, his death may be considered both a public and private loss, but most particularly by a large circle of deeply afflicted relations and friends who were sensible of his worth, he must be long and sincerely lamented.

At Britford, Mr. Edward Stanford, jun. of Gussage, Dorset, 33.

At Heytesbury, Mr. O. Flower, 54.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Exham, Mr. R. Gates, sen. to Miss Dolby, of Flushing, Cornwall.

At Reading, Mrs. Munday, of Andover, to Miss Williams, of the Castle inn.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Harrison.

At Reading, Mrs. Lovejoy, 100.—Mrs. Leach, of the White Hart, 34.—Mrs. Perry, 97.—Mrs. May, wife of Mr. M. master of the Blue School. Mrs. Thatcher, of the Turk's Head.—Mrs. Hawthorne.—Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman, 95.

At Round Oak, Englefield Green, Mrs. Revell.

At Hungerford, Mrs. Blake, of the Red Lion.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Citizens of Bristol have resolved to erect a Commercial Coffee-room in that city, at the expence of 10,000*l.* to be raised by transferable shares of 25*l.* each. The subscription was immediately filled up.

Married.] At Bristol, Daniel Burr, esq. major general in the East India Company's service, to Miss Davis, youngest daughter and coheirress of the late James D. esq. of Chepstow.—Mr. John Gillet, to Sarah, second daughter of W. Smith, esq. of Tobago.—J. Robert, esq. of Taunton, to Miss Hare, eldest daughter of Mr. John H.

Died.] At Lambridge House, near Bath, Isaac Hillier, esq. 68.

At Bath, Mrs. Graves, relict of Rear-admiral G.—Charles Searle, esq. of St. George's, Somerset.—Miss Matilda Stewart.—James Brazier, esq. solicitor, of Bewdley, Worcestershire.—

tershire.—Mrs. Ormsby.—John, son of Mr. Samuel Whitchurch, 17.—Mrs. Arden, wife of Humphrey A. esq. of Sutton, Warwickshire.—Mrs. Mary Newcomen, 74.—Charles Purvis, esq. of Darsham, Suffolk.—The Rev. S. Abraham, of Creech.—Robert Goodwin, esq.

At Didmorton, Sarah Sophia, relict of Richard Tuck, esq. of Rowd Ford, Wilts.

At Wells, Francis Raddon Besley, only child of Mr. B. druggist.

At Wrington, Moses Corbet, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Beaminster, the Rev. William Rose Holden, A.M. Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss Eveleigh.

At Lyme, William Maule, esq. of London, to Mrs. Blakeney, of Bath.

At Dorchester, Mr. Joseph Cust of Came, to Miss Mary Bascombe, third daughter of Mr. John B.—Mr. Thomas Besant, to Miss Groves.

At Wareham, N. Hone, esq. to Mrs. Hayter, widow of John H. esq.

Died.] At Poole, Thomas Saunders, esq. merchant, 47.—James Seager, esq. alderman of that corporation, 71.—John Bird, esq. 86.—Mr. Lawrence Tullock, 68.

At Bournemouth, Mrs. Chinnock.

At Lodes, near Bridport, Mrs. Graves, wife of Robert G. M. D.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Pride, relict of Mr. John P.—Mr. Thomas Webb.

At Camesworth, the Rev. George Bartlett, minister of the congregations at the Vale and Weytown, 30.

At Blandford, Mr. J. Jellyman, late of Downton, Wilts, 58.

DEVONSHIRE.

Between the hours of five and six o'clock, on the 27th of December, a fire was discovered at Escott, near Honiton, the beautiful and highly improved seat of Sir John Kenaway, bart. occasioned by the carelessness of a servant leaving a candle in a dressing-room, which communicated to the window-curtains. The family with a number of visitors were at dinner when the alarm was given, and so rapid were the flames, that the mansion, together with the whole of the very superb and elegant furniture, valuable paintings, &c. was entirely destroyed, nothing being saved from the devouring element but the jewels, plate, and papers. A farmer of the name of Pyle, while laudably rendering his assistance, fell from a ladder, and was unfortunately killed.

Married.] At Barnstaple, Mr. William Aldred, master of an academy in that town, to Miss Harriet Avery, daughter of Mr. A. of Topsham.

Died.] At Plymouth, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of George N. esq. purser in the royal navy. She had the preceding evening attended the marine ball, and appeared in good health and spirits.—Mr. Nicholas Norman, late gunner of his Majesty's ship Unicorn.

At Lympstone, whither he went for the recovery of his health, J. J. Grellier, esq. several years secretary of the Royal Exchange Insurance Office, London. To this gentleman, the Monthly Magazine has been indebted for many valuable papers on political arithmetic, and other important subjects. He was an able mathematician, and an excellent writer. For Dr. Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, he furnished a large number of articles, which exhibit a sound judgment; powers of correct reasoning, and a vast store of general knowledge. During the last two years, he was a contributor to the Rev. Dr. Rees's New Cyclopedia, and perhaps almost one of his last efforts was the drawing up a short article for that work. In the volume that is yet unpublished, will be found among other articles from the pen of Mr. Grellier, one on the docks, that will be read with interest. In the office in which the greater part of his time was spent, he was highly respected for a most diligent attention to the various duties of his station; for his accuracy in business, for his strict and undeviating integrity, and for the amiableness of his manners. As a husband, a father, and a friend, his loss will be long and severely felt. In every relation of life, he was beloved while living, and those who were best acquainted with his virtues and talents, will most and longest revere his memory.

At the house of Captain Seymour, Friary Lodge, Plymouth, Mr. Gibbings, late Master's-mate of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, aged eighteen years, a youth of the most amiable disposition and admirable conduct, beloved by all his shipmates.

At Saltash, Mrs. Spicer, wife of Lieut.-Colonel S. of the royal artillery, at present on foreign service.

At Hubberston, near Milford, John Allen, esq. He retired to rest apparently in very good health, and next morning was found a corpse.

At Dawlish, Miss Gardiner, daughter of the late Colonel G. of Bellevue, Southampton.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, 85.

At Brixham, Thomas Dacres, esq. barrack-master of the Berry head garrison, late captain in the 39th regiment, brother of Admiral D. and brother-in-law of W. Adams, esq. M. P.

CORNWALL.

Lord Grenville has projected great improvements on his fine estate of Bonconnoc. The extensive downs, so long neglected, though they contain vast tracts of the richest soil, are now to be cultivated, and some parts of them sown with corn, others with acorns.

Viscount Falmouth intends to build a new mansion, upon his beautiful estate of Tregethnan. His lordship's acknowledged taste will doubtless discover a better site than that of the present house, and the line of a more eligible

eligible road than that which now leads from Mopusserry to Tregothnan.

Married.] At Perranzabuloe, Wm. Peter, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, London, to Frances, the only child of John Thomas, esq. of Chiverton, vice-warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall.

Died.] At Marazion, Emma, fourth daughter of Dr. Moyle.

At Truro, Miss Mitchell, daughter of Thomas M. esq. and sister to Commodore M.—Mr. John Parkyn, 81.—Mrs. Ferris.

At Penzance, Mr. George Woodis, 75.—Mr. John Richards, of Bodmin, 21.—Mr. W. R. Desencourt, 17.

At Helston, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. R. attorney, 46.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Chard.

At St. Columb, Mr. Denham Melancton Jewell, surgeon, 24.

At St Ives, Mr. Thomas Quick.

At St. Mawes, Mr. Cory, surgeon.

At Trevisam, Mr. Walter Elliott, 97.

WALES.

Married.] At Brecon, William Murray, of the royal marines, to Miss Catherine Wilkins, youngest daughter of Jeffery W. esq. of the Priory, Brecon.

Died.] At his seat of Penbedw, aged 66, Watkin Williams, constable of the castle of Flint, and one of his Majesty's justices for the counties of Flint and Denbigh, and formerly major of the Shropshire militia. His loss will be severely felt by a numerous circle of relations and friends.

At Swansea, Mr. George Harry, agent to the Birmingham and Copper Company's works in the vicinity of that town.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Dumagat, in the county of Wigtown, Lieutenant Leveson Douglas Stew-

art, of the royal navy, second surviving son of the late Hon. Admiral Keith, of Glasserton, to Miss Elizabeth Dalrymple Hay, third daughter of Sir John Dalrymple H. bart. of Park-place, Glenluce.

Died.] At Hamilton, Mr. Robert Godwin, late manager of the theatres at Hamilton, Kilmarnock, Irvine, &c.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Hugh Cathcart, esq. son and heir of Sir Andrew C. bart. to Caroline, eldest daughter of Conway Heatley, esq. grand-niece of John, Duke of Argyll, and cousin to the late Duchess of Richmond.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Daly, wife of James D. esq. of Dunsandle, county of Galway, and daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Ralph Gore, bart. 86.—T. McKenna, esq. He was a political writer of much celebrity, and enjoyed from government a pension of 200l. per ann. for past services.—Charles Farran, esq. in the 86th year of his age, many years deputy clerk of the pleas of the Irish Exchequer.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Killed, in the month of October last, in a glorious attempt to repulse a body of French troops who had landed in the island of Capri, Major John Hamill, of the Maltese regiment. This gallant and heroic officer had only seen his 30th year, when his country was deprived of his valuable services. He was native of the north of Ireland, and traced his descent from a most respectable Roman-catholic family. His fate was attended with circumstances truly affecting—circumstances equally calculated to excite sensations of regret and admiration, and which must render his memory dear to the nation in whose service he bled, and confer immortal honour upon his name.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE fleet from India lately arrived consists of the following ships:—the Duke of Monmouth, Walpole, Sarah Christiana, and Northampton, from Bengal; the Worcester, from Fort St. George and Bombay; Sir W. Pulteney, and Union, from Bombay. Their cargoes consist of 9,266 pieces Bengal piece goods, 9,123 pieces calicoes, 68,400 Madras calicoes, exclusive of a large quantity of prohibited goods, drugs, and privileged goods, among which are 2,052 bales of cotton.

A fleet from the Leeward Islands is also arrived, and we are happy to say to a good market, as Rum, Sugar, and Coffee are in demand, and fetch good prices. The East India Company have declared for their March Sale, 13,800 chests of Indigo, and of Piece Goods 34,000; Calicoes, 124,826; Prohibited, 83,704; Prompts, July 21st.

Sweden having been obliged to shut her ports against us, at the instance of the Emperor of Russia, we may say the trade of the Baltic to this country is at present at an end; consequently the articles of Timber, Tallow, Tar, Pitch, Iron, Hemp, Flax, &c. must considerably advance in price; and we trust the legislature will at this time give every encouragement to the Iron Manufacture, growers of Hemp, Flax, &c. as those valuable articles can be procured in our country in abundance, and equal to any foreign article imported.

The trade of Archangel, compared with that of other Russian ports, has been very considerable this year; in consequence of which the prices of several articles were pushed up to an unexpected height, such as of Flax, from 85 to 90 roubles—Tallow, 80 to 85 ditto—Hemp, 75 to 80 ditto—Bristles, 40 ditto—Mats, 170 ditto—Linseed, 14 to 15 ditto—Rye, 10 to 10½ ditto, and Wheat, to 9 roubles. Owing to the want of tonnage, so few ships

ships being arrived to carry off the goods brought to market, the stock remaining on hand is very considerable, and consists of 30,000 poods of yellow Candle Tallow, sent to Archangel from Peterburgh; 500,000 poods of Bar Iron; 30,000 poods of Train Oil; 13,000 cheverts of Rye; 60,000 ditto of Wheat; 500,000 Mats; 3,000 poods of Candles; 80,000 barrels of Tar; 3,000 poods of Pease; 15,000 poods of Rye Flour; 10,000 barrels of Pitch; 12,000 cheverts of Linseed; 5,000 poods of Hemp, and 2,000 poods of Flax. Some contracts have been made for the present year at advanced prices.

The markets of London and Liverpool continue full of Cotton-wool, and fetch good prices, particularly those of the Brazils, as Marinham and Pernambuco; and the Cotton of our own West India islands keeps steady in price, and is of remarkably fine quality. Every hand, both male and female, is busily employed at Manchester, and its neighbourhood, in the manufacturing of Calicoes and Cottons, &c. for South American orders; and the towns of Birmingham and Sheffield are executing large orders for the same country.

Irish Linens have considerably advanced in price, and still likely to be higher, in consequence of the scarcity of Flax-seed from America last season. Should the embargo continue in America, we trust and hope the legislature will grant premiums to the growers of Flax in Ireland, so as to encourage the farmers, as well as the poor industrious weavers of this necessary article.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 17.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	35 2	34 9 ..	34 9 ..	Bags.—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. per cwt.
Altona ..	35 3	34 10 ..	34 10 ..	— Sussex, 3l. to 4l. 5s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	36 1	35 10 ..	35 10 ..	— Essex, 2l. 18s. to 4l. 4s. per cwt.
Paris	23 16 ..	23 16 ..	23 16 ..	Pockets.—Kent, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	— Sussex, 3l. 6s. to 5l. 0s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	— Farn. 3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
Genoa	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lisbon	60	60	60	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending
Oporto	73	65	68	4th of January, 1809, is 52s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.
Dublin	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	exclusive of duties.
Cork	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	New Dollars, 5s. 5d. per ounce.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in January, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—Grand Junction, 128l. to 130l. ex-dividend of 2l. per share, nett, for the last half-year.—Neath Canal, in Glamorganshire, 230l. to 234l. dividing 15l. per share per annum.—Monmouthshire, 107l. 10s. dividing 5l. per share per annum, nett.—Wilts and Berks, 28l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 4l. premium on 20l. shares.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 21l.—West India Dock Stock, at 168l. per cent. ex-dividend of 5l. per cent. nett, for the last half-year.—East India Dock, 125l. 10s. per cent.—London Dock, 117l. per cent. ex-dividend of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. nett, for the last half-year.—Commercial Road, 114l. 10s. per cent. ex-dividend of 2l. 10s. nett, for the last half-year.—Globe Insurance, 111l. to 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ l. ex-dividend of 3l. per share, nett, for the half-year.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

DECEMBER.

Dead Winter Month.

The snows arise, and foul and fierce
All winter drives along the darkened air.

FOR several days after the commencement of December, the weather was unusually mild and pleasant for this season of the year. The nights have generally been frosty, but it was not until the 22d that we had any snow whatever. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the sun shone so powerfully, that, about mid-day, the small insects were flying about in little swarms, in the same manner as in summer. Even two or three of the butterflies were routed from their state of torpor, and were seen to flit along the air. In the night of the 17th we had a hard black frost, which continued till the 21st. It entirely destroyed the few autumnal flowers, which the mildness of the preceding weather had left. A considerable quantity of snow fell on the 22d. The frost continued till the 27th. During all this severe weather, the wind has varied no further than from north to north-east and east. It is singular that, although the wind was nearly stationary, about east, till the end of the month, a thaw commenced in the evening of the 27th, which lasted, without intermission, till the 4th of January. The east is a quarter from whence, in the winter months, we nearly always have frost, and rarely indeed any thing like open weather.

Woodcock,

Woodcocks have this year been much less numerous than usual. The change of the wind, from east to south-west, towards the latter end of November, drove away the remainder of the first flight; and since that time very few have been seen. Snipes are in great abundance. So long as the mild weather at the beginning of the month continued, they were to be found on most of the heaths in this neighbourhood. I was informed of a gentleman who shot more than forty in one day.

December 9. A few storets of the woodbine are still left.

Lamprens (*petromyzon branchialis* of Linnæus) are to be observed adhering to stones in the rivers.

December 13. The hard frost of last night has compelled several species of wild fowl to seek for shelter in our harbours and rivers. This morning eight hoopoes, or wild swans, were seen; and in the course of the day some flocks of wild geese.

The Turnip-greens have been rendered completely flaccid by the frost, and are all now lying upon the ground.

The moles, which were yesterday busily employed in throwing up their hillocks, are now compelled to seek for shelter out of the reach of the frost, as the whole surface of the earth is impenetrable by them.

December 21. A bittern was this day shot.

— 23. I am not inclined to believe that the common wagtails migrate in the autumn, as it has generally been asserted by ornithologists. In the midst of the snow, and even during the severest weather we have had, I have constantly seen them running and flying about.

December 24. The frost has been so severe, that many of the small birds are killed by boys throwing sticks at them. I saw a hedge-sparrow that had been picked up in one of the roads, and was almost frozen to death.

I this day observed in the fields some lambs which had just been yeaned.

December 25. The blackbirds and thrushes are more numerous about the lanes and hedges than I ever before observed them.

December 27. Amongst other species of wild fowl that I this day saw, were several Barnacle geese (*Anas erythropus* of Linnæus), and white-fronted or laughing-geese (*Anas albifrons*). Both kinds are excellent eating.

December 31. The turnip-leaves, by the mild weather since the 27th, have in a great measure recovered from their frost-bitten state.

In my Report for September, I have, by mistake, inserted *papilio byale* for *papilio edusa*. The large green caterpillar mentioned in the same Report, as probably that of *Bombyx tauus* of Haworth, is, I am informed by an entomological friend, that of the female of *Bombyx pavonis*, or emperor moth.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE frost, which has prevailed during the greatest part of the present month, has not by any means injured even the most forward Wheats; they of course continue to look well and healthy. This has most probably been the consequence of their being in most places slightly covered with snow.

The operations of the field have, however, been very much retarded by the above cause, as it has been quite impossible to proceed with them. The business of repairing the fences, and that of ploughing, has been quite at a stand; cart-work and threshing out the grain being only practicable.

The young stock in the farm-yards, and the stall-feeding beasts, have in common gone on well, food being, in general, pretty plentiful, especially in the more northern districts.

The turnips, and other green winter crops, have stood the severity of the weather, in most cases, in an unusual manner.

The sheep-stock has, however, in many cases, been greatly injured by the snows, and in some situations great numbers lost.

All sorts of grain have lately been considerably on the advance; and both Flour and Oatmeal are now getting high.—In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter, 90s. 6d.; Barley, 41s. 11d.; and Oats, 33s.

Potatoes have likewise had much rise in the price, though they are very abundant in most of the northern counties.

The prices of both fat and lean stock keep pretty steady.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. to 4s. 10d.; Pork, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s, per load; Clover, from 7l. 7s. to 7l. 15s.; and Straw, from 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December 1808, to the 24th of January, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.74. Jan. 22. Wind N.W.
Lowest, 28.20. Jan. 8. Wind variable.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 7-tenths of an inch } On the 8th the glass was as low as 28.2 but at the same hour on the 9th it had risen to 28.9.

Thermometer.

Highest, 44°. Jan. 10. Wind W.
Lowest, 17°. Jan. 18. Wind E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 9°. } On the 13th at noon the thermometer was 39 and on the 14th it was no higher than 30.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 4.2 inches in depth. Rainy as the month has been, the most striking and important feature is that of snow. We are apt undoubtedly to forget the events of past years, and on that account we cannot compare what is present with what is gone by, so accurately as could be wished, or we might be inclined to affirm that so much snow has not fallen in any winter these fifteen years, near the metropolis, as we have experienced during the last five weeks. Once in the month the frost was so severe as nearly to cover the Thames with ice. It then began to thaw, and the effects of the frost and snow subsided very gradually; but the fall of snow from the 20th to the 23d was by much the greatest, and the thaw came on in the morning of the 24th and continued during the whole of that and the following day so rapid as to occasion between this place (Highgate) and town very remarkable floods. In several parts of St. Pancras, carts have plied the whole of this day (25th) to carry passengers from one place to another. We fear the thaw, which has been accompanied with rain, must be productive of much serious injury in many parts of the country.

We have observed above that the greatest variation in the thermometer in any one space of 24 hours is 9°. This is the case supposing the observations to be made at stated hours; but a much more remarkable variation happened between the evening of the 22d and morning of the 23d. On Sunday morning the 22d the thermometer was 28°, snow fell the whole day, but the temperature gradually increased, and about ten at night it rained, and the mercury was at 35°, but at six or seven o'clock on the 23d it had fallen to 18° making a difference of 17° in the course of a single night of eight hours.

The average temperature for the month is equal to 33° 13 which is lower than it has been for seven years for the same month: and the mean height of the barometer is 29.3 nearly, which must be regarded as very low.

The wind has blown chiefly from the Easterly quarters. Only four days in the thirty-one can be reckoned brilliant, on 15 there has been rain often in larger quantities, and on eight there has been snow.

Astronomical Anticipations.

The moon will be in conjunction with the Sun in the afternoon of the 14th at 59 minutes past one. On the evening of the 27th will happen an occultation of the 1^a of the crab, of the fourth magnitude, by the Moon. The immersion will be at 4½ minutes past nine, apparent time, or at 27½ minutes past eight, clock time; and the emersion at 14½ minutes past nine, apparent time, or at 27½ minutes past nine, clock-time. The disappearance of the star will be at that part of the confines of the Moon's unenlightened disk which is 5½ minutes to the north of her centre; and its re-appearance at the bright edge of the Moon, 7 minutes to the north of her centre. On the 9th, at 30m. 54s. past six, evening, will happen an emersion of Jupiter's first satellite, the only one that will be visible to Great Britain before the 13th of next October. A visible immersion of this satellite will not take place before the 2nd of next July. There will not be a visible immersion of the second satellite before the 23d of next June; nor a visible emersion before the 15th of next October. A visible immersion of the third satellite will not happen before the 14th of next June; nor a visible emersion before the 27th of next July. The first visible immersion and emersion of the fourth satellite will not take place before the night of Feb. 28, 1812. Mercury may be seen, if the weather be favourable, about twenty days; that is, ten days before and ten days after the time of his greatest elongation which takes place on the 17th. On account of this planet being in his perihelion on the day of his greatest elongation, the angle that he then makes with the Sun will be only 18° 6', which is almost the least possible. Notwithstanding this circumstance, he will set that day not less than 1h. 40m. after the Sun, because that part of the Zodiac that he will then be in bears so great an angle with the horizon. He sets on the 7th 1h. 16m. on the 19th 1h. 47m. and on the 27th 1h. 13m. after the

the Sun. Venus will be an evening-star for the month. On the 1st. her elongation from the Sun will be $42^{\circ} 28'$, and on the 28th $45^{\circ} 38'$. As seen through a telescope, her gibbous appearance, which on the 1st of the month will be the same with that of the Moon when she is within $22\frac{1}{4}$ degrees of her last quarter, by the end of the month will have increased so as to resemble the Moon about fifteen hours before she arrives at her last quadrature. Notwithstanding this constant diminution of illumination as it respects her disk, her lustre will be constantly increasing on account of her rapid approach to the earth enlarging her apparent diameter. On the 18th she comes into conjunction with the ϵ of the Fishes, of the fourth magnitude, when their difference of latitude will be 22 minutes, the star being to the north. Mars may still be seen in the morning. Through the month he will rapidly increase in his apparent magnitude, his gibbous appearance and distance from the Earth constantly decreasing. On the evening of the 1st he rises at eleven o'clock, and on the evening of the 28th at 39 minutes past nine. Jupiter may be seen every favourable evening in the west, soon after sun-set, but with some difficulty towards the end of the month on account of his then being within a few degrees of his conjunction with the Sun. Saturn will be up in the mornings several hours before sun-rise. On the 1st the difference of longitude of this planet and the Scorpion's heart, a star of the first magnitude, will be $4^{\circ} 32'$, and of latitude $6^{\circ} 31'$, and on the 28th the difference of longitude will be $3^{\circ} 22'$, and of latitude $6^{\circ} 36'$. It must be observed that in both cases the star is more advanced in longitude, and to the south of the planet. The Georgium Sidus will be still a morning-star. On the morning of the 1st he rises at eighteen minutes before one; on the evening of the 14th at 47 minutes past eleven; and on the evening of the 28th at 53 minutes past ten. His nearest approach to the α , in the south scale of the balance this month will be on the 13th, when their difference of longitude will be $2^{\circ} 45'$, and of latitude seven minutes. During this month that very remarkable star, the β in the constellation of Perseus, otherwise named Medusa's head, may be observed several times to increase and decrease in brightness. At its full splendour it is a bright star of the second magnitude, nearly equal to the α in the same constellation; but in the space of about four hours it gradually decreases to a star of the fourth magnitude, and afterwards in the same space of time as gradually recovers its light, which it retains about two days and a half, and then begins to lose its light, and afterwards to recover it, as before. The times of its least brightness which will be visible to Great Britain are the following: the 1st, at six, evening; the 15th, at a quarter past five, morning; the 16th, at a quarter past two, morning; the 18th, at eleven, night; and the 21st, at half past seven, evening. If four hours be subtracted from the above times it will show the beginning of the decrease of the star's light; but if four hours be added, the sum will be the time of the end of the phenomenon. But of all the variable stars whose period of light is known, there is none whose brightness at one time is so strikingly contrasted with its brightness at another time, as that very remarkable star in the Whale's neck, named σ by Bayer. It is sometimes so bright as to surpass either the α or β in the same constellation, which are stars of the second magnitude, and at other times it is as faint as a telescopic star of the tenth magnitude. It is now (Jan.) equal in brightness to the α of the Fishes, of the third magnitude, and is expected to arrive at its greatest lustre in the month of March.

Errata in the Astronomical Anticipations for January.—Line 10, for " $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes" read $2\frac{1}{4}$ minutes. Ditto, for "more than" read more north than. Line 11, for " $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes" read $57\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

To Correspondents

We had determined to print the Answers to COMMON SENSE on the subject of Popular Remedies in our Supplement, but, on examination, they proved so few in Number that we shall prefer to give them place among other correspondence in an early Magazine.

The Purchasers of the Monthly Magazine have long paid it the compliment of considering it as the cheapest work extant, and the Proprietor having been gratified at having it viewed in that light, it becomes a very painful duty to him to be under the necessity of giving notice of an unavoidable advance in its price.

When, however, it is stated that Paper has risen within the last twelve months upwards of 20 per cent, and that all the expences attending the production of such a work have risen in a similar ratio within the last three years, it may be conceived that the public at large will be satisfied of the reasonableness and necessity of the advance of this, and the other principal Magazines, from ONE SHILLING and SIXPENCE TO TWO SHILLINGS.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 182.]

MARCH 1, 1809.

[2 of VOL. 27.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT of the SUFFERINGS of the CREW of TWO SCHOONERS, part of the SQUADRON of GENERAL MIRANDA, which were taken by TWO SPANISH GUARDA-COSTAS, in June, 1806; written by ONE of the SUFFERERS who made his escape.

[The world knows little of the extraordinary expedition of General Miranda, to the Spanish Main, in 1806; but it will be remembered that he arrived in the Gulf of Mexico with an armed Brig, and two Schooners, and that in a rencontre with two Guarda-Costas, the Schooners were both taken. We are now enabled to lay before our readers, the particulars of the treatment their crews met with from the Spaniards. The trials tend also to throw some light on the expedition itself.]

TOWARDS the end of June, the Lieutenant-Governor of Caraccas, accompanied by four assistant officers or judges, together with an interpreter for each officer, arrived at Porto Cavello, for the purpose of taking the examination of the prisoners. They assembled in the guard-house, within the walls of Castle St. Philip, in a large room fitted up for that purpose; in this room were placed five separate benches with desks; at one of which was seated the lieutenant-governor, with an interpreter; at the other four, each of the other judges, with an interpreter also.

The ordinary appearance of the place, together with the undignified looks of the judges; could scarcely induce the prisoners to believe, that this was the tribunal before which they were to be tried for their lives. Nor were they a little surprised, when they ascertained by the course of the proceedings, that they were to be compelled to give evidence, under oath, against themselves, and against each other; and upon this testimony alone they were to be convicted.

The judges being ready to proceed, caused five of the prisoners to be brought up in the first place. They were informed of the charges exhibited against them, viz. piracy, rebellion, and of murdering

one of his Catholic Majesty's subjects; they were then asked to describe the manner in which oaths are administered in their own country; which having done, they were requested to lay their hands upon the Bible and administer the oaths to themselves, agreeably to the manner in which they had been accustomed to swear.

The five prisoners were thus distributed, one to each judge, seated at his respective desk, all being in one room, and some little distance from each other.

In the middle of the floor, lay a number of arms, and instruments of war, such as guns, rifles, axes, pistols, pikes, swords, and shovels; also, Miranda's colours, uniform clothes, and a number of his proclamations; all which were taken from on board of the schooners.

The judges commenced their examination by their interpreters, who put the questions in English, and gave the answers to the judges; they continued to examine them for the space of four or five hours, when they were returned to the prison and five others brought up in their places. In this manner the examination proceeded for the space of two weeks before it ended.

The following were the general questions and answers, put to one of the prisoners, who has since regained his liberty.

Q. How old are you?

A. About twenty-two years.

Q. Where was you born, and where do your parents reside?

A. I was born in the state of Massachusetts; my parents reside in New-York.

Q. Why did you leave New-York?

A. To seek my fortune.

Q. Who engaged you to go on board of the Leander?

A. Colonel Armstrong.

Q. Where was you engaged to go?

A. To Jamaica, and from there to other places, not disclosed to me at the time of the engagement.

Q. Did you know that you was coming here?

A. No. Porto Cavello was not mentioned.

Q. Did Miranda also engage you to go on board of the Leander?

Q.

A. I did

A. I did not know there was such a person until the Leander had left the port of New-York.

Q. In what capacity did you enter on board of the Leander?

A. As a printer.

Q. How came you to change that capacity, and accept of a military commission under Miranda?

A. From motives of personal convenience.

Q. Was you not a lieutenant in a rifle regiment, under Miranda, as mentioned in this paper, (*showing him a list of officers commissioned by Miranda, and writing was found in the possession of one of the officers.*)

A. Yes, but did not know then that I was coming to this place.

Q. At what place did you stop on your voyage?

A. At St. Domingo, and the Island of Aruba.

Q. Did you not go on shore at Aruba in uniform, in company with other officers, and did you not manœuvre there for the purpose of making an attack upon the Main?

A. We manœuvred there, for the purpose of making an attack upon some place, which Miranda had in view; but what place, many of his men did not know.

Q. Did you not come to the Main for the purpose of assisting Miranda in fighting against this government, and in revolutionizing the country?

A. It was represented by Miranda, that no fighting would be necessary to effect the object, (whatever it was) he had in view.

Q. What was the real object of Miranda, in coming to the Main?

A. I do not know; but understood it was to better the condition of the Spanish people.

Q. Do you know the names of any persons here, who were expected would join Miranda?

A. I do not.

Q. Were there any private signals made to you from the shore, by any persons residing here?

A. I saw none.

Q. Was the Leander boarded on her voyage by any English vessel?

A. Yes, the Cleopatra.

Q. Was there any private conversation between the commander and Miranda?

A. Yes, but what the purport of it was I do not know.

Q. Did Miranda go on board of her and stay several hours?

A. He did, he stopped one night on board.

Q. Was the Leander armed, and loaded with arms and war-like stores?

A. Yes.

Q. How many stand of arms had she on board?

A. About twelve hundred.

Q. Did you not erect a printing press at Jacmel, and print a number of proclamations, and is not this one of them? (*showing him one of the proclamations, in the Spanish language.*)

A. Yes, and this may be one of them, but I did not know the purport of it, as I am ignorant of the Spanish language.

Q. Do you know what that word means? (*pointing to the word, Madrid.*)

A. It means, I presume, the capital of Old Spain.

Q. Is that all you know of it here?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know those articles? (*pointing to the war-like instruments lying upon the floor.*)

A. I have seen the like before, perhaps the same.

Q. Did not those persons who went on shore, go there for the purpose of distributing these proclamations?

A. No, they went for amusement.

Q. Is not that your regimental coat?

A. I do not know; it may be the coat that I was obliged to wear.

Q. Did you understand that Miranda fitted out his expedition by the consent of your government?

A. No, he kept his object and operations concealed from the public. It was a private undertaking of his own.

Q. Were not the principal persons who embarked in Miranda's expedition, bankrupts and broken merchants?

A. I was not acquainted with their circumstances; there might be some of this description.

A number of other questions were put, and answered, but being of a trifling nature, comparatively speaking, are not here inserted.

After they had finished examining the prisoner, he was then told by his judge, that if he would relate every thing he knew relating to the expedition, the names of those who were concerned in it, and those that were expected would join Miranda, his chains should be taken off, and he set at liberty, and sent home to America. To which he answered, that he had disclosed all he knew of consequence, or particularly recollected.

The following were questions put to another prisoner, who has also effected his return home.

Q. What religion are you of?

A. The presbyterian persuasion.

Q. Where was you born and brought up?

A. In New-York.

Q. Who engaged you to embark in Miranda's expedition?

A. One John Fink, of New-York, butcher.

Q. Did you know Miranda, in New-York?

A. No, I did not know him until I was six days at sea.

Q. Where was you engaged to go?

A. I was engaged to go, in the first place, to Alexandria, where I was to land, from thence I was to march to Washington, where I was to be equipped with a horse, saddle, and bridle, and in company with other persons,

sons, I was to march to New-Orleans to guard the mail.

Q. Was Miranda's expedition sanctioned by your government?

A. I do not know, I did not know there was such an expedition as it afterwards proved to be.

Q. Do you know the names of any Spaniards here, whom Miranda relied upon joining him?

A. I do not.

Q. Was you not occupied in Jacmel, in putting handles to pikes?

A. Yes, I was obliged to do it.

Q. Did you not bring those axes (*pointing to some on the floor*) for the purpose of cutting off our heads, and those shovels to bury us?

A. I never knew what use was to be made of them.

Q. Do not you think you deserve hanging?

A. No, what I did I was obliged to do, contrary to my will.

Q. Do not you think you ought rather to die than be compelled to commit a crime?

A. No, I have always understood that self-preservation was the first law of nature.

Q. Why did you not all rise and take command of the schooner, after you discovered her intention?

A. We did attempt it once, but failed; we had agreed to attempt a second time, on the evening of that day we were taken.

After the examination of all the prisoners was gone through, they were again brought up the second time, when similar questions were put to them as before, and similar answers made.

The examinations were then taken by the lieutenant-governor and judges, to Caraccas, where (as was understood) they were laid before a military court, assembled for the purpose of pronouncing judgments. They remained under their consideration for several days, before any thing was determined upon.

During which time the prisoners remained in confinement, suffering almost every deprivation, and reflecting upon what would be their doom. Some were entirely indifferent, and were willing to meet death, rather than endure their situations. Emaciated, sick, and obliged to endure filth, bad air and unwholesome food, many were tired of life.

On the 20th of July, about eleven o'clock in the morning, the prison doors were thrown open, which presented to our view a large body of armed soldiers, drawn up round the prison door with muskets aimed towards us, loaded, cocked and bayonets fixed; all expected instant death. However, we were ordered out, and placed in a line for marching; the soldiers on each side with their muskets pointed towards us. There was little danger of the prisoners escaping, being in irons, and so weak and emaciated as

to just be able to walk. They were then ordered to march forward, which they did, though slowly as their ancles were still in irons. In this situation they were marched into a yard, walled round, and ordered upon their knees; fronted by the soldiers at a little distance with their muskets still aimed at them and ready to fire. Every moment the word fire was expected.

Shortly appeared the interpreter, accompanied with one or two officers, and two or three Roman catholic priests. The following persons being called, Francis Farquarson, Daniel Kemper, Charles Johnson, John Ferris, Miles L. Hall, James Gardner, Thomas Billopp, Thomas Donohue, Gustavus A. Bergud, Paul T. George.

The interpreter then read to them, from a paper which he held in his hand, the following sentence:

"In the morning of to-morrow, at six o'clock, you and each of you are sentenced to be hung by the neck until dead; after which your heads are to be severed from your bodies and placed upon poles and distributed in public parts of the country."

The following persons were then called and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, at hard labour, in the castle of Omoa, (near the Bay of Honduras) and after that time, to await the king's pleasure.

John T. O'Sullivan,	Henry Ingersoll,
Jeremiah Powell,	Thomas Gill,
John H. Sherman,	John Edsall,
David Heckle & Son,	John Hays,
John Moore,	Daniel McKay,
John M. Elliott,	Bennett B. Vegus,
Robert Saunders,	Peter Naulty.

The following persons were sentenced to the same punishment, for the same length of time, at the castle of Porto Rico.

Wm. W. Lippincott,	Stephen Burtis,
Moses Smith,	John Burk,
Matthew Buchanan,	Phineas Raymond,
Alex. Buchanan,	Joseph Bennett,
John Parsells,	Eaton Burlingham,
David Winton,	James Grant,
John Scott,	Frederick Riggus.

And the following persons were sentenced to the same punishment, at the castle of Bocca Chica, in Carthagena, except their terms of servitude were eight years instead of ten.

William Long,	William Cartwright,
Benjamin Davis,	Samuel Touzier,
Joseph L. Heckle,	William Burnside,
Henry Sperry,	Abraham Head,
Robert Steavison,	James Hyatt,
Benjamin Nicholson,	William Pride,
Samuel Price,	Pompey Grant,
Elery King,	George Ferguson,
Hugh Smith,	Robert Rains.
Daniel Newbury.	

Those persons who were sentenced to Omoa, were principally officers and non-commissioned officers, under Miranda. Those sentenced to Porto-Rico, were generally privates and mechanics, and those sentenced to Bocca Chica, were generally seamen.

On the morning of the 21st of July, about six o'clock, the prisoners were alarmed by the noise of an assemblage of Spanish soldiers at the door of the prison; when presently the door was thrown open, and discovered to their view about three hundred soldiers, with muskets loaded, bayonets fixed, and arrayed in two lines on the right and left of the prison door, facing inwards, and in a position of charged bayonets.

The prisoners, after being ordered to put on what clothes they had (which were nothing more than a piece of a shirt, and a pair of ragged pantaloons; some had not even those articles) they were lashed two together by the elbows, and placed in a line, between the soldiers, for marching. The ten prisoners to be executed, were then brought out and with their hands lashed fast before, and with white robes on, that extended from the lower part of their necks to their heels, and a white cap upon their heads, were placed in front; in front of them, were placed the three catholic prisoners, attended with three priests, carrying in their hands the holy cross, and accompanied with attendants carrying the sacrament, wax candles and other implements of the church. In this situation the prisoners, with their irons upon their feet, marched slowly along between the lines of soldiers, out of the walls of the castle, to the gallows.

Castle St. Philip is situated upon a large level space of ground, in the harbour of Porto Cavello, and separated from the town by a narrow arm of water. The walls are nearly a quarter of a mile in circumference; about fourteen feet high, and about thirteen feet thick, forming also the outward walls of the prison; mounted with about fifty pieces of large metal. Outside of the walls, and fronting the town, is a large area, for the purpose of exercising the soldiers, &c. upon this spot the gallows were erected, being about forty rods from the prison.

The gallows were about twenty feet long and fifteen feet high, and separated in the middle by a post, making two divisions and two pair of steps, one for the Roman Catholic prisoners, as directed by the priests, and the other for the presbyterians, or heretics as they were called.

Whence it appeared that they could separate their bodies, if they could not their souls afterwards. About half way up the middle post were placed Miranda's colours; underneath them lay the instruments of war, taken from the schooners, together with the military coats, hats, and feathers, of the officers.

After the procession reached the gallows, those to be executed, were taken in the front, the other prisoners were drawn up in the rear, so as to be in front of each other as they ascended the steps. Immediately round the prisoners were drawn up two or three companies of uniform soldiers, principally Old-Spaniards; in the rear of those were several companies of militia, the greater part of whom were natives of the country. At a little distance in the rear of these, were drawn up several companies of artillery; and along the shore of the town of Porto Cavello, were stationed a number of companies of cavalry. From this extensive military force, brought to attend the execution, some concluded that an opposition was feared from persons friendly disposed to Miranda, but nothing of that kind was manifested.

Being ready to proceed to the execution, the prisoners awaited their fate with a composure of mind that seemed to evince a reconciled conscience. Not the least intimidated, they discovered a firmness and resolution indicative of soldiers.

Mr. Farquarson being first selected to meet his fate, was led to the steps of the gallows, by a negro slave, who acted as the jack-ketch of the day, and for which he was promised his liberty; his irons were then knocked off, and he led up to the top of the scaffold, where he was seated, fronting his fellow-prisoners; the ropes* being placed round his neck, he rose upon his feet and took a final farewell of his companions, wishing them a better fate. The negro then gave him a push from the top of the scaffold, and launched him into eternity. Immediately the negro let himself down upon the ropes, and seating himself upon the shoulders, with his feet hanging upon the breast, beat the breath out of the body with his heels; then jumping down, caught the body by the feet, and pulled it towards one end of the gallows to make room for another.

In the same manner they proceeded to

* The Spaniards use two ropes in their manner of hanging: one something smaller than the other, and a few inches shorter, which serves to break the neck, while the other sustains the weight of the body.

execute Mr. Billopp, Kemper,* Bergud, Hall, Johnson, and Ferris; after which they proceeded in a like manner to execute the three Roman Catholic prisoners, Gardner, Donohue, and George, who were constantly attended by their priests; they were taken to the other part of the gallows, where they again received the sacrament, each one was accompanied to the top of the steps by his priest.

All of them, except one, had a few words to address to their companions, by the way of taking leave of them. Bergud, a native of Poland, and a brave fellow, evinced a great contempt of death. After the ropes were round his neck, he observed, "Fellow prisoners, we have all suffered much, but my sufferings will soon end. I die innocent, and relief will come from that source (pointing to Miranda's colours); Miranda's arms will rid you of your chains, and triumph over your oppressors. When that shall happen, remember to avenge my death;" then, without waiting for the executioner, he jumped from the scaffold, and ended his existence at once.

Mr. Donohue, after his priest had left him, observed, "Fellow prisoners, I wish you a final adieu; (then pointing towards the Spaniards) these blood-hounds will pay ten-fold for this ere long."

Every one evinced a similar firmness of mind, and met their fate with an unchanged countenance, except Mr. George,* a young man, and the last one executed; who, instead of acquiring resolution, by the examples of intrepidity, which had been set him by his companions, was disheartened by the shocking sight which was left after life was extinguished. He sunk under the weighty thought of encountering an unknown eternity; he fainted just as he was about to ascend the steps; after some exertion he was brought to his recollection, and taken immediately to the top of the scaffold, the ropes put round his neck, and he swung off without saying a word.

After they were all hung, the executioner began at the first one, cut the ropes and let him drop to the ground, and passed on in the same manner through the whole. The fall, being some distance from the ground, broke many of their

limbs, which piercing through the flesh, presented a shocking sight to their surviving countrymen. Each body was then taken, and laid upon a bench, with the head upon a block; the negro with a chopping knife, cut the heads from their shoulders, and taking them by the hair, held them up, bleeding, to the view of the spectators. The rest were served in the same manner.

After this scene of blood was finished, Miranda's colours were cut down and triumphantly carried at a little distance from the gallows, where were placed in one pile, the uniform coats and hats of the officers, their commissions, arms, and implements of war, together with Miranda's proclamations; upon this pile the colours were placed, then set fire to and burnt to ashes.

Their heads afterwards were taken, agreeably to the sentence, and distributed to the different adjacent public places. Three were put up at Lagaira, two at Caraccas, two at Occumanus, two at Valentia, and one at Porto Cavello. They were put into iron cages, prepared for that purpose, placed upon poles, which were erected in conspicuous places, so as to strike the attention of the people.

This horrid scene of death and butchery being over, after having lasted from six o'clock in the morning, till about one o'clock in the afternoon, the remainder of the prisoners, with heavy hearts, were returned to their respective prisons, there to remain until the Spaniards were ready to transport them to their respective places of servitude.

After witnessing the execution of their ten companions, the prisoners remained in confinement without any alteration of their condition, except from the heat of the weather, and the weight of their irons, their sufferings were more insupportable than they had been. They anxiously wished for the day when they were to be taken out for the purpose of being removed to their respective places of servitude, inasmuch as they cherished a hope, that some auspicious circumstance might favour an escape. The expected period arrived on the 7th of August, when they were all examined, their irons inspected, and more firmly rivetted upon them; and about four o'clock, P.M. taken out and carried on board of an armed merchant ship, (the Prince of Peace) of ten guns, for the purpose of being conveyed to Carthagená, an extensive Spanish sea-port town, situated on the Main, and about three hundred leagues from Porto Cavello. At the mouth of the harbour of this place, is situated

* This young man was by birth a Portuguese, he left a wealthy and miserly parent, in consequence of being too severely restricted in pecuniary indulgence, and came to New-York. After spending some time in a state of idleness, and being short of money, he embarked in Miranda's expedition, flushed with the idea of making a fortune at one stroke.

situated Bocca Chica, whither a portion of the prisoners had been sentenced. At this place the remainder were to remain, until they could be conveniently transported to their destined places.

The prisoners were all placed between the decks, and guarded by about fifty soldiers, placed on board, exclusive of the ship's crew, for that purpose. In consequence of this guard, it was extremely difficult to put in execution any effectual plan for the purpose of regaining their liberty, notwithstanding the extreme indolence of the soldiers, who spent the greater part of their time either sleeping or snoring. Several schemes were concerted, and all frustrated; preparations were made at one time for ridding themselves of their irons, which was to be effected during the night; when they were to rise upon the guard, take command of the vessel, and carry her into some port where they might escape. Had this bold attempt been undertaken without success, several lives, no doubt, would have been lost. Their situation was desperate; and desperate means were necessary to be attempted. Just before the appointed time arrived, they were surprised to see the number of the guard about their persons increased, themselves examined, and their irons thoroughly inspected. This excited a suspicion, that some one of their number, whose heart failed him, had betrayed them.

Two or three at a time had been permitted to go upon deck, during the day time, and remain an hour or two in the fresh air. These indulgences were attributed to the fear of the commander, of being captured by some English vessel with whom they might fall in with during their voyage, when their severe treatment might be retaliated.

The prisoners, finding they had failed in one scheme, had recourse to another. It was proposed and agreed to, that in case they should not happen to fall into the hands of the English, before they should reach Carthagena, one of them, at a time to be agreed upon, should descend into the magazine room, and by means of a lighted segar, set fire to the powder, and put an end, at once, to their sufferings, by blowing themselves and the vessel out of existence. This scheme met with the same ill success as the former.

They were now arrived in sight of Carthagena, and all hopes of being captured or of escape were gone—just as they were making the port, an English frigate hove in sight, and in full chase after them—but she was too late—an uncommon fatality seemed to attend all their prospects of re-

lief. They arrived in Carthagena on the 17th of August 1806, after a voyage of ten days.

On the next day they were all taken out and marched up through the gate of the walls of the town, and through the town to the prison, ready to receive them. The sorrowful appearance the prisoners made in marching along in their irons through the town (about 47 in number) not having any thing upon their heads, but exposed to the hot sun—without any thing upon their feet, and in rags; drew forth a multitude of Spaniards to behold them. Surrounded with men, women, and children, it was with difficulty they could make head-way through them. The shabby appearance of the majority of the inhabitants, shewed, that the prisoners were not entirely out of fashion in their tattered dress.

After arriving at the place of confinement, they were separated and put into three different rooms or holes, almost destitute of the light of the sun—cut off from the circulation of the air—hot, filthy, and without any thing to rest their heads upon but the bare ground. Whilst reflecting upon these sorrowful regions of despair, they were comforted by the information from their keeper, that these were only temporary places of confinement until another one was fitted up.

The prison which was fitted up to receive the prisoners was adjacent to, and formed a part of the walls of the town, or the walls of the town formed the back walls of the prison—the front facing in upon the town. The walls were made of stone and lime, about 12 or 13 feet thick—the rooms or cells, in which the prisoners were to be confined, were about 90 feet long and about 30 wide—there were no windows or holes to let in light, except through the gratings of the door, where the guard was placed—a few small air holes led through the back of the prison: and centineils were placed upon the top of the prison walls. The floor of the prison was made of bricks, which formed the only pillows the prisoners had to lay their heads upon. To this prison all were removed after remaining several days in their temporary places of confinement, except those who were sentenced to labour at Bocca Chica; they were taken out and commenced their term of servitude, of which mention will be made afterwards. This prison, although of a similar make to the first, they were happy to find, afforded them more room, more air, and more light.

They were now reduced to the number of twenty-eight, who were all confined in one apartment; their irons were examined

and more strongly rivetted upon them. Those irons consisted of two heavy clevises which were placed round the ancles, at the ends of which were holes, and through these ran an iron bolt, fastening them upon the ancles and joining one ancle with the other, at about six inches apart, just enabling them to limp along, by hitching one foot before the other.—These irons weighed about 20 or 25 pounds weight. At first their ancles became so galled by them, which continually fretted the flesh whenever they attempted to exercise, that it was with difficulty they could walk about the floor of the prison. At length having grown lank and thin by the loss of flesh, they were enabled to raise the irons almost up to their knees, and by means of strings tied to the bolts and round their necks, kept them in that situation, by which they were much relieved in walking.

Their keeper was an Old-Spanier, and a sergeant of the guards. He was intrusted with the superintendence of all the prisoners in confinement. He kept a kind of provision shop, near the prison, and was the purveyor of the prisoners, and supplied them, in behalf of the government, with food. The prisoners were served twice a day, with a sort of fare, consisting of boiled plantains, rice and water, and sometimes a small piece of fish—about one pint of this pottage was served out to each, in the forepart of the day; and towards evening the same repeated. In some seasons of the year, when vegetables and food were not so plenty, they were scantied to a little rice and water, or a boiled plantain or two, scarcely sufficient to support nature. Their allowance was eighteen pence per day; this was paid to the old sergeant, who for one shilling a piece, supplied them with those two meals a day, and the surplus six pence he paid them. This money they either laid out in buying more food, or some kind of covering for their bodies, or laid it up till times of sickness. After a while, they were allowed the eighteen pence in money, instead of food, with which they were to support themselves.

In this situation they were to remain, as they were told, until they could be removed to their places of labour. It was, however, understood that they would not be removed during the war between England and Spain, as the harbour was continually blockaded by English vessels.

Those nineteen prisoners who were sentenced to the Castle Bocca Chica, (Little Mouth) which is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Carthagena, were taken out and put to labour in the town of Car-

thagena; their irons were taken off—an iron band put round each of their ancles, with a staple in it, by which two persons were chained together, with a large ox-chain about 20 feet long, and weighing fifty or eighty pounds—they were then put to labour with the common criminal convict slaves of the place. Their labour consists principally in digging, fetching and carrying large stones and sand, for the purpose of building fortifications, &c.—this they do upon a hand-barrow.—After they get their load upon the hand-barrow, they place upon it their chains, which would otherwise drag upon the ground, and proceed to carry it wherever it may be wanted.

When they were let out to labour, being almost naked, the scorching sun was so powerful, as to raise blisters upon the parts exposed to the heat—the middle of the day was almost insupportable, many would faint and fall under the load they were compelled to carry—this, instead of exciting pity, would only bring upon them the lash of the negro slave-driver, who attended them. At first they suffered much for want of hats; these they procured out of the money which was allowed them to live upon—the large straw hats were of great service in screening much of their bodies from the sun. After labouring in this manner for some time, they became more accustomed to the climate, their skins were soon tanned from white to brown, and the heat became more endurable. They are called up in the morning by their drivers, at day light, and put to work. At noon and night they are permitted to eat whatever they can procure with their scanty pittance—at night they are locked up in a prison, where they rest till morning. They passed and re-passed the prison where their fellow countrymen were confined, but were not permitted to have any access to them. Whenever any one was sick, he was sent to the slaves hospital, where he remained till his health was recovered. In this manner they still continue to wear out their wearied lives.

Soon after their imprisonment, several were attacked with fevers, the flux, black jaundice, and other disorders that prevail during the sickly season. Their complaints were little attended to by their keepers, no assistance was offered them at first, they were obliged to endure their sickness, lying upon the hard tiles of the prison floor. At length one of the prisoners, by the name of John Burk, died; this excited more attention to their complaints, and shortly afterwards, they were indulged with the liberty of going to the hospital whenever they were unwell.

The prisoners seeing no prospect of meliorating their condition, turned their attention to the making of a breach in the wall of the prison. Every convenient moment that could be embraced, with safety, was appropriated to that purpose, not only during the night, but sometimes during the day. The person from whom detection was most to be feared, was the sentinel at the door, and by watching his motions, through the grates, they might direct the one at work, in such a manner as to avoid suspicion. During the night, a lamp was kept continually burning in the back part of the prison, for the benefit of the sentinel; and as the prisoners had little else to do in the day time, except indulge themselves in sleep and rest, it was generally the case that more or less of them were up during the night, walking the floor for exercise and air. This practice was now regularly pursued, that the noise of their irons and their talk, might drown the noise of the hammer. The hole where they were at work, was at the further end of the prison, and about 80 feet from the door, so that no uncommon noise, beyond what was constantly made amongst so many prisoners, was required to deceive the ears of the sentinel. The wall, through which they expected to pass, was about thirteen feet thick, and was made of stones, bricks and mortar cemented together; the stones were not of the hardest kind, but generally such as are found along the sea shore, from whence they were brought. After one night's work was over, and just before morning, the pieces of stone, brick, and mortar, &c. which came from the hole, were by means of water and lime, which was privately procured, made into a kind of mortar and replaced into the hole, the outside rubbed over with a little white-wash; and the old hammock hung before it as usual. So that the keeper when he came into the prison, seeing every thing in its proper place, his suspicion was not excited, nor had he any curiosity to make any particular examinations.

In this manner they continued to pursue their labour, alternately relieving each other, particularly those who made their escape, the principal part of the rest being averse to the attempt, conceiving it hazardous, and that it possibly might involve them in a worse situation; but Mr. Lippincott, Sherman and Smith, were determined to persevere and take the risque and blame upon themselves. Sometimes the sickness and removal of several of the prisoners to the hospital, would cause a cessation of their progress

for a while, but it was again renewed upon their recovery.

In order to be prepared to rid themselves of their irons, by the time the hole through the walls should be completed, or upon any other favourable occasion, they procured (by certain out-door assistance) several old knives, which by means of a file they made into saws; with these, while some were engaged at the walls, others were busy sawing upon their bolts, which passed through their ankle-irons, and connected them together, when they ceased sawing, the saw-cuts, made in the bolts, they filled up with wax, by which means they could scarcely be discovered upon inspection. After several months sawing, occasionally in this manner, they had succeeded in sawing their bolts so far off as to be enabled, with their hands, by bending them backwards and forwards, to break them apart; this being done they filled the cuts up with wax, and remained in that situation, prepared to throw them off whenever occasion required.

Those who were sick at the hospital, having recovered, returned to their prison, and commenced working at the breach in the wall, with all possible diligence. Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Sherman had previously received from a friend certain advances in money, for which they gave him their bills on their friends in America. This money was privately smuggled into their prison. To this they were in a great measure indebted for their subsequent success. They were now enabled to obtain many things in prison necessary for carrying on their operations, they procured knives, files, &c. and a sufficiency of provisions by which they were enabled to recover strength to encounter the intended attempt. Many other advantages they derived from this source, which it is not conceived necessary, here to enumerate.

They had now, after about seven months' diligent labour, though interrupted at intervals, so far finished the hole as to reach the outside of the prison walls; a few minutes would complete it so as to enable them to pass out.

About this time one of the prisoners Mr. Jeremiah Powell; received a pardon from the King of Spain, and was discharged from his imprisonment.

On or about the 7th of November, 1807, about 11 o'clock at night, after the usual hour of rest, they prepared to take French leave of their old sergeant. They divided the number of prisoners, who were willing to risque the danger, into different companies, for better safety after they were

were out. Mr. Lippincott and Sherman formed one company by themselves. They then drew lots to ascertain who should first venture out, and the order in which they should proceed. The principal immediate danger, to be apprehended, was from the sentinels upon the top of the wall, who might not happen to be asleep upon their post. The person who drew the first chance to go out, happened to be a prisoner who was unwell, and accordingly declined going. Mr. Lippincott, and Mr. Sherman, agreed with him to take his chance off his hands. Mr. Sherman having taken off his irons, first went out, immediately Mr. Lippincott followed, and the rest pursued in their order; no noise was made, and the sentry remained undisturbed. Lippincott and Sherman crept round the walls of the town, until they came to a river, on the other side of which was a small village. After travelling up and down the shore of this river, they discovered a canoe hauled up before the door of a Spanish hut: this with great difficulty they dragged into the river, notwithstanding they were molested by dogs, whose noise was nearly thwarting their attempt. After effecting this, they crossed over, landed near a guard-house, and were nearly falling into the hands of the guard; owing to the darkness of the night, however, they avoided them. Here they travelled about in search of a place where they could be concealed for the ensuing day, until being weak and fatigued with the difficulties they had encountered, their strength failed them, and they sat, or rather fell down in the street. It was nearly day-light, and they had but a short time to provide for their safety, at length discovering a light, in a small hut at some distance, they approached it, they made themselves known to the poor tenants, as prisoners in distress, and immediately offered them two or three pieces of gold; they shook their heads, but upon doubling the sum they consented to receive, and secrete them for a short time. They remained in this situation until the next night, when they made their escape to another place, where they remained secreted for several weeks, when they made another move, trusting to their friend, which they carried in their pockets.

The other sixteen prisoners took a course along the edge of the shore, except Moses Smith, who being somewhat unwell, and unable to proceed, concealed himself in the bushes, where he lay until the second night, during which time the

cavalry and other soldiers passed by, and were near falling upon him in pursuit of the prisoners. He crept out, and taking the course that Mr. Lippincott and Sherman had taken, crossed the river, where he again concealed himself until the ensuing night, being two days without eating. The next day he came across a friend who informed him where he could find Mr. Lippincott and Sherman; they received him in with them and afforded him their assistance. Shortly afterwards all three, Mr. Lippincott, Sherman, and Smith, embarked on board of a boat, that they procured for that purpose, and put to sea in expectation of being picked up by some English vessel off the harbour. This expectation was realized, tho' not by an English vessel, and after a voyage of 31 days, they arrived safe in the United States in January 1808, when they proceeded to their homes at Philadelphia and New-York, having been absent more than two years, and nearly two years in prison.

The other fifteen prisoners pursued the edge of the shore for about ten miles, when their progress was intercepted by a river, or ferry: in pursuing this river up and down, in order to cross, they happened all to meet at an old Spaniard's house, for the purpose of procuring means to cross over. The Spaniard immediately knew who they were, and began to ask them some questions, and offered his services to assist them, which they gladly accepted. He engaged with them, that upon their giving him what money they had, he would conceal them that night, and the next ensuing night would carry them to the Indian Territory, about 40 miles from Carthagena; where they might easily make their escape. This agreement they concluded, and paid him what money they had, being in the whole about 50 dollars. The next day the Spaniard was informed that the governor had offered ten dollars a head for them. This reward he found would amount to more than he had received from the prisoners; accordingly, he went and most treacherously made an agreement with the government to give them up. The next night, towards evening, he, together with two or three other Spaniards, took the prisoners on board of a boat to carry them to the place agreed upon. After passing along by the town, he rowed them to the shore, under some pretence or other, when immediately appeared about 50 armed soldiers and horsemen, according to appointment, ready to receive them, and instantly took them into custody, and carried them back to their prison.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is no opinion more frequently broached in the works of foreigners, and the phantasmagoric representations of financiers, than the wealth of England. I am unfortunate enough to think, that this opinion is, in a very great degree, fanciful, and that what is called the wealth of England, is not in much of it actual capital, but a mere phantom, composed of industry and banking. This affirmation I shall endeavour to prove.

Adam Smith establishes a position, which has, I believe, not been controverted, viz. that whenever a paper currency exceeds the demands of the country, it reverts upon the issuer. I merely make use of this axiom, to prove, that a paper currency does arise from the demands of a country, if wanted: but is it necessary to prove it.

We will suppose the industry of a country to be very great, such as that of England, and that it is directed to various articles of convenience and luxury. One person wants to enjoy these conveniences and luxuries; another to have the capital to establish the manufactures. Suppose it an infant nation, as all are at first, and to consist only of land-owners. Suppose then, to create a capital necessary for these respective wants of creation and consumption, a system of banking to arise, by means of bills; founded upon the credit of the landed property of the bankers; the deficiency of a capital is then supplied. But though this capital passes for wealth, it is not money; the securities or estates, having no increase of value whatever, in consequence of becoming such securities, nor the agricultural product a grain more. The actual wealth consists, beyond the mere stock at any time in hand, of nothing more than the industry of the inhabitants, and a quantity of paper, which from confidence, and general consent to take it as money, passes as such, but is of no actual value, further than as it can procure money's worth, in goods: in goods, I say, for were there no demand beyond the specie, which demand is created by industry, and a taste for luxury, it would revert upon the issuer, and specie alone circulate. Suppose this paper on a sudden to become of no value: what remains? no more than what just as much existed before it was issued: viz. a quantity of territory, some specie, and some stock of raw or wrought goods. All the actual wealth which this mass of paper repre-

sented, is no more than the above phantom, created by the industry and taste for luxuries, in the inhabitants; and hence it follows, as a corollary, that the quantity of current paper, and the ratio, in which the banking system prevails, are no bad tests of the industry and commerce of a country.

Suppose a banker employs his money in government securities, or advances to tradesmen. The principal lent to government is spent, in consumable and transient necessities; and the interest alone renders the principal capable of being realised in no other form, than by transfer, and it circulates, till it stops, where a buyer is content to live upon the interest, as estate. If it be advanced to tradesmen, it is spent upon consumable commodities, or in payment of labour; and there is no capital, beyond the stock at any time in hand, realised. Banking augments the powers of the landed people to spend: and the bankers, by means of the government securities, obtain a power of spending still further; the money advanced in a loan is imaginary, being only a transfer of old wealth; but the new securities, in the form of interest and taxes, create a new and imaginary capital, and a new power of spending, still further; and this is probably one reason, why trade is found to flourish in despite of taxes: nothing can be more self-evident, than that every new loan creates a new quantity of stock: that what is given for the purchase of that loan, is only old wealth, actually existing in the country before, but the omnium still remains marketable, and through the interest is the actual creation of a new income, and, by consequence of a new power in the country of spending more. When we are told that the property tax, customs, &c. increase, notwithstanding our burdens, this is in my opinion one reason.

This species of wealth is, I think, the real wealth of England, beyond the land, stock, and specie. Wherever industry is predominant, and a market is open, banking generates a capital, and government, by its necessities, finds out securities for its investment; still were the French to invade Great Britain to-morrow, and take it, the acquisition would be by no means, what they expected. The confidence and the security being gone, the powers of spending forty millions per annum, which the stockholder possesses, all the powers of spending also, derived from the profits of the bankers,

bankers, and numerous tradesmen and merchants would cease and be void, and they would find themselves possessed only of the shell of the golden egg.

Yours, &c. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE of a TOUR through BENGAL, BAHAR, and OUDE, to AGRA, DELHI, and other PLACES in the INTERIOR of HINDUSTAN, undertaken in the YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797.

(Continued from p. 444, vol. 26.)

OWING to the delay in the morning, and the fatigue of the Dandies, our progress this day was not great; at sunset we brought to in a kind of cove, which ran two or three hundred yards inland, and formed a very convenient and snug harbour. It had a communication through some marshy ground, with a large jeeb, or lake, covered with water-fowl of various descriptions. It is curious to observe the precautions they take, to preserve themselves from danger, particularly the geese and Braminah ducks; the latter are very beautiful birds of a deep orange colour, with white ruffs round their necks, and of a size somewhat larger than muscovy-ducks. Before they venture to indulge themselves in the water, they post a centry on the most elevated spot, with as much regularity as a guard of soldiers; sheep, cattle, and other animals, approach his post without exciting alarm; but no sooner does their grand enemy, man, particularly an European, make his appearance, although at a considerable distance, than the centry gives a signal, which the rest immediately attend to, by leaving off their sports, and preparing for flight. If the person continues to advance towards them, the centry gives another signal, and springs up into the air, where he is followed by the rest of the flock, so that it is extremely difficult to get within shot of them. They are, however, hardly worth much trouble, as they are in general rank and ill-flavoured; but the widgeons, duck, and teal, are excellent, and they abound in every part of the country in astonishing numbers. The natives have an odd way of catching them, which, on account of its singularity, I cannot avoid mentioning. The sportsman repairs to the scene of action early in the morning, before day-light, with a bag, an earthen pot, some clods of earth and grass, and a few small green boughs; he approaches the lake in the

part most remote from his game, and proceeds in his operations with the greatest silence and circumspection; the bag is fastened round his middle, in such a manner that it may hang down before him; he then slips gently into the water up to his chin, and covers his head with the earthen pot, the sides of which had previously been perforated with several holes, to admit the air, as well as to enable him to see his way; the outside of the pot is covered with the clods of earth and the green boughs, which gives it the resemblance of a detached fragment of the bank. Thus disguised, he creeps along towards his game, taking care not to go beyond his depth; the unsuspecting ducks gambol about, and nibble at the grass on the pot, unconscious of the foe lurking beneath: he now proceeds to business, and catching hold of one of them by the leg, with a sudden, but silent jerk, pulls it under water, dislocates the neck, and then crams it into his bag: the sudden disappearance of the bird, excites no alarm in the others, as they naturally conclude that it was merely diving in sport: he goes on in this manner, until he fills his bag, when he retreats with the same caution he advanced, and carries his prize to the next station, to sell to the Europeans, as birds of every description are held in the utmost abhorrence by the Hindus, as an article of food; and the Mahometans, like the Jews, eat nothing but what has had its vital blood shed on the ground, and a particular form of prayer repeated at the time. I did not much like the appearance of the sky at sunset, and the Mang-gee was of opinion, it prognosticated a storm. I therefore had the boats well secured, and made every preparation to guard against a north-wester. Our apprehensions were well-founded; for about nine o'clock, one of the most violent gales I ever experienced came on; it blew with irresistible violence, but the precautions we had previously adopted, added to the security of our harbour, enabled us to weather it out in a very gallant manner; the violence of the gale did not last quite an hour, and it continued gradually to abate, until about half after eleven o'clock, when the air became again perfectly serene. A confused uproar a short distance to leeward, led me to imagine some unfortunate traveller had been wrecked in the squawl; I therefore detached my Harcarrah, and several Dandies to assist the sufferers.

The

The Harcarrah presently returned, and informed me that a *Saheb's boat had been wrecked in the gale, and that he and his people were in great distress. I immediately sent him back with a note to the gentleman, offering him a shelter for the night, and the assistance of all my people to extricate him from his difficulties; presently my gentleman made his appearance, in a very miserable plight, wet from top to toe, and shivering with the cold so violently, that his teeth sounded like a pair of castanets; he told me in very tolerable English, that he was an European Portuguese, proceeding from Calcutta, to Baugilpore, but that his boat (a small Dacca Pulwar) having been lost in the squawl, he was utterly at a loss how to proceed. I soon found that he was among the lowest order of Portuguese, a class of people I have a strong aversion to, from repeated instances of their depravity; but as he was in distress, I comforted him as well as I could, by supplying his immediate wants of apparel and refreshment, and a promise of taking him in my boat to the place of his destination. We then walked down to examine the wreck, which we found nearly full of water, part of her side and bottom being staved in; the owner of the boat, who was also the manglee, was the principal sufferer, as it did not appear my Portuguese acquaintance had ten rupees worth of property on board, and the little he had was all saved and taken to my boat, and the Signior himself soon lost all recollection of his recent disaster in a sound sleep, in my Palanquin. Next morning he paid his respects to me at an early hour, and, after a few introductory compliments, informed me his name was Lorenzo de Cabral, a native of Alentejo, which he had quitted when a boy, and gone to the Brazils to seek his fortune; but after a trial of some years, finding no prospect of bettering it in that quarter, he had removed to Goa, the principal Portuguese settlement on the Malabar coast; his endeavours there proving equally unsuccessful, he had three or four years back arrived in Calcutta, a city which had been represented to him as the paradise of the world, and where gold mohurs and rupees were to be picked up with very little trouble; but unfortunately he found those pretty things as difficult to be acquired there, as any where else; and after many attempts

to gain a livelihood, he had lately removed to the Sunderbunds, where he maintained himself by sending faggots to Calcutta for sale. On enquiring his business at Baugilpore, he told me that he was going to visit a countryman settled there in the cloth trade, with a view of trying if he could do any thing in that line himself. The Signior's story appeared so very consistent, and his demeanour so mild, and unassuming, that I felt a good deal interested for him, and frequently admitted him into my cabin, when he used to amuse me with an account of the Brazils, and his various adventures in the Sunderbunds, with tigers and alligators. In this manner we proceeded on without any thing remarkable occurring, until we arrived at Rajee Mahul, formerly a considerable town, but now dwindled into an insignificant village. On the south bank of the river, part of a palace belonging to the once great Sultan Sujah still remains in pretty good preservation; the interior of two of the rooms is composed entirely of pure white marble, inlaid with inscriptions from the Koran in black marble; the letters are beautifully formed, and so well fitted in the white ground, as to give them the appearance, even after a close inspection, of having been done with a camel-hair pencil, by a masterly hand; this palace is built on a rock, on the margin of the river about forty feet above its level; in front of the building an open area extends to the brink of the precipice, round which there is a parapet wall breast high, erected a few months before my arrival, in consequence of a fatal accident which happened to a military officer, of the name of Van Ristell. At that time a wooden railing was the only safeguard. Mr. Van Ristell stopped here on his way to one of the military stations, and incautiously leaned on the railing, which not being sufficiently strong to support his weight, gave way, and he fell headlong down the precipice on a projecting part of the rock, where his head was literally dashed to pieces. I shuddered as I looked down on the spot, and fancied some of the blood still remained on the stones. I knew Van Ristell well, and could not but feel some melancholy sensations on viewing the scene of his untimely death; his remains were buried in a garden adjoining the palace, and a plain but decent monument erected to his memory. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Rajee Mahul was the seat of the government of Bengal, under

* Saheb is literally a gentleman, but applied more particularly to an European.

under Sultan Sujah, one of the unfortunate sons of the Emperor Shā Jehan. He governed the eastern provinces of the empire for his father many years, with singular justice and moderation, which endeared his memory to the inhabitants long after his death, which happened by treachery in Arracan, where he sought refuge from the vindictive jealousy and ambition of his unnatural brother, Aurungzebe. The numerous ruins scattered in and about Raaje Mahul, and the great extent of some of them, are strong evidences of its former grandeur, and of the splendor and magnificence of Sultan Sujah. The natives have a tradition, that that part of the palace in which the Zenanah* was situated, was destroyed by fire at a time the Sultan was in a distant part of the province, and that upwards of three hundred women fell a sacrifice to their extreme sense of female delicacy and modesty on the occasion, preferring the inevitable and painful death which awaited them, by continuing in the Zenanah, to the certainty of saving themselves at the expence only of being seen by the men who were endeavouring to extinguish the flames; such is the prejudice of education. The place dwindled soon after the death of the Sultan; and as I observed before, is now a paltry village. About two miles from it is the celebrated bridge, built by the same prince over a nullah, a small river called the Opda; hence, it is generally known by the name of the Oodanullah bridge, and is distinguished as affording an elegant specimen of the Moghul architecture of those days. It has acquired additional celebrity in latter times, by giving name to a victory gained near it by the East India Company's troops, commanded by Major Adams, over the forces of Cossim Alee Khan, in the year 1764. On the opposite side, but lower down the river than Raaje Mahul, are the ruins of Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal; the natives speak highly of its antiquity and magnitude; the latter is evident, from its wide extended ruins occupying a space of about twelve miles in length, by three in breadth; but I have some doubts of its being as they assert, the capital of Bengal, eight hundred years before the Christian æra, and continuing so until the middle of the sixteenth century, when, they say, it was deserted by the inhabitants on account of an epidemic disorder, which destroyed several thousands. Ma-

jor Rennel, to whose opinion in matters of this kind I should pay the utmost deference, does not positively assert the fact, but merely gives it as a tradition handed down by the natives from which, and the geographical correspondence, he supposes it to be the Gangia Regia of Ptolemy. However this may be, it is not probable that a city of such immense magnitude, as to contain a population of two millions of souls, would be entirely deserted by its inhabitants at one time: the emigrations must have taken place by degrees, and at periods far more remote than the Hindus affirm, for the Mahometan authors make no mention of its existence, since the introduction of Islamism into the country, which took place about the eighth century after Christ; and it is not likely they would have been silent respecting a place of such reputed celebrity, if there had been any vestige of its grandeur remaining in their days. The scite is now covered with jungle, and infested by wolves and tygers, which make it dangerous to explore the ruins, without being numerous attended and well armed; and after all, the labour is not worth the risk, for there is nothing to be seen that bears the least resemblance of a building: some heaps of rubbish, and a few bricks scattered here and there on the surface of the ground, are all that remain to denote that the spot was once inhabited. On my return to the Budgerow, in the evening, from an excursion to Oodanullah, and the environs of Raaje Mahul, I enquired for Signior Cabral, and was told he had gone out soon after me, and taken my double barrel gun. I felt rather offended at his taking such a liberty, but thought nothing more of the matter, and sat down to dinner; soon afterwards Mungloo uttered an exclamation of surprize, and said to me, "Sir, have you got your watch?" alarmed at the question, I turned round to the wainscot, which divided the dining-room from the bed-chamber, and on which the watch usually hung; but not observing it there, my suspicion was awakened and fully confirmed on further enquiry, by missing a pair of silver mounted pistols, a silver surpoos,* and a pair of new boots. I immediately summoned all my people, and questioned them about the Portuguese, but all in vain; some were in the Buzar at the time he decamped, others cooking their rice, and all employed some

* The Seraglio.

* That part of the Hucca which encloses the fire and the tobacco:

how or other, except one stupid Dandy, whose turn it was to be centry; he, it seems, observed the fellow take the gun, and a bundle out of the boat, but supposed he had my permission for doing so. I sent to the Cutwall,* to dispatch his myrmidons in all directions, in pursuit of the thief, and wrote myself to Bangalore, Moorshedabad, Burhampore, and Calcutta, but all to no effect. I have never since been able to hear of Signior Loreszo de Cabral, although I advertised him in the Calcutta paper above a month.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN effectual cure for the gravel being a very desirable object, I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to a simple and easy remedy, which, though known to many persons, is not so extensively known as it ought to be. That remedy is an Infusion of Wild Carrot Seed; and its efficacy I have fully and happily experienced in my own person.

In July and August, 1806, I had several very severe fits of the gravel, each brought on by some little extra exertion in walking; half an hour's walk being sufficient to bring on a fit, which, by its painful and debilitating effects, usually confined me for a whole week. After five or six of those excruciating fits, I fortunately chanced to read, in "Dodsley's Annual Register," for 1766, page 163, a letter, signed, Thomas Butler, containing a very striking and impressive account of an extraordinary cure, effected by the wild carrot seed. I immediately made trial of it, and with the most complete success; for, hardly had I used it above five or six days, when I was almost entirely relieved from the troublesome and disagreeable symptoms usually attendant on gravelly complaints, which, within a short time after, quitted me altogether.

It was in August, 1806, that I began to use the wild carrot seed; and, from that time to the present hour, I have (thank God) never once been troubled with the gravel, though I have, several times since, made much greater exertions in walking, than those which before used to bring on the gravel-fits.

Previous to my use of this remedy, the bits of gravel which came from me, were all rough and angular, as if forcibly

broken off by bodily exertion: but, since I have been in the habit of taking the infusion, they have always been round and smooth, as if the external parts had been dissolved and washed away. On this difference of appearance, I leave the reader to form his own opinion; my intention here being only to relate facts, without undertaking to philosophise on them. If, however, from the example of sea-pebbles, he should suppose, (as a friend of mine has supposed) that the pieces of gravel have been rounded and smoothed by friction, I would observe to him, that I do not use either much or violent exercise; and that they do not always pass off in numbers together, but, more usually, a single piece at a time, and after long intervals of a fortnight, three weeks, or more. How far these circumstances may accord with the idea of friction, I leave him to judge for himself.

The infusion of wild carrot seed, may either be drank cold at any convenient times of the day, or taken warm, with sugar and milk, for breakfast and evening beverage. I practise the latter mode, as being attended with less trouble, and less danger of omission through hurry or forgetfulness. I use, each time, about half an ounce of the seeds, from which I make about a pint of tea, by pouring boiling-water on them in a tea-pot: but I am not particularly exact in either weight or measure; and perhaps I use the tea both stronger and in greater quantity than necessity requires; for Mr. Butler (whose letter I earnestly recommend to the reader's attention) took only half a pint in the morning, and the like quantity in the evening; using, each time, six or seven heads, or clusters of seed.

My mode of taking the infusion has, indeed, one inconvenience: the wild carrot seed requiring longer time to infuse than common tea, a delay of breakfast may be experienced, particularly in summer, by gentlemen in chambers or lodgings, and by others under peculiar circumstances. That inconvenience, however, may be easily obviated by one of Lloyd's very ingenious and useful patent kettles, which, by means of the flame acting both within the body of the kettle, and all round its sides, will, with less than a penny bundle of wood, boil the water in four or five minutes; and, while the water is boiling, the tea, previously made, may be warmed in a jug, placed in the mouth of the kettle. Thus, the evening tea, being made before-hand in the morning, and the next morning's

* The principal police officer.

morning's tea in the evening, all delay is avoided; and the infusion moreover is stronger.

To any of your readers, who may be disposed to try this simple remedy, I would observe, that he must regularly and constantly use it, or expect to be punished for his neglect, by a return of the complaint. In corroboration of Mr. Butler's testimony to that effect, I have myself experienced the evil consequences of remissness in the application: for, having lately, during four or five weeks, substituted the common tea every evening, and sometimes also in the morning, I began, toward the end of that period, to feel the same disagreeable symptoms which had formerly been the usual forerunners of my gravel-fits. Thus warned, I seasonably took the hint, resumed the regular use of my remedy, morning and evening, and was soon relieved from those troublesome and unpleasant sensations.

Your's, &c.

J. CAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late excursion through Cornwall, I saw, near Trevoze Head, a bird, which the people in that part of the country call, a *sea-pie*. It was less than a mag-pie, with plumage of the most beautiful kind; consisting of scarlet, white, green, and blue.

Now, Mr. Editor, I should be glad to learn from the gentleman who favoured you with the catalogue, p. 433, 527, vol. xxvi. if he has noticed this bird under any other name. Also, whether the red-legged, or Cornish daw, p. 434, is the bird usually called the Cornish chough.

Your's, &c.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the season is now set in, to which the following correspondence is interestingly appropriate, I request its insertion in your valuable miscellany, with the hope of gaining the information I am anxious to procure, and which, by its publicity, may be acceptable to many who may wish to aid the cause of humanity.

To the Humane Society.—James Luckcock, No. 6, New Hall-street, Birmingham, begs leave to submit the following case to the consideration of the governors of the Humane Society, the truth of which, as being an eye-witness, he is ready to attest in whatever manner may be most satisfactory to the society. On the

afternoon of the 14th of February last, two men and a boy were let into Hockley-pool, near Birmingham, by the breaking of the ice, where the depth is about seven feet, and near to the middle of the pool. A young man of the name of Thomas Patrick, immediately flew to their assistance; there was no reason to suppose that any implements to assist him could possibly be procured in time to afford effectual relief, and his presence of mind suggested the only practicable expedient, that of endeavouring to recover the sufferers by means of his coat. The edge of the ice was sunk below the surface of the water, so that he had to venture on his hands and knees to feel for the edge, which having attained, he threw his coat as far as he could, keeping hold of it with one hand. By this means, at the imminent risque of his own life, one of the men and a boy were rescued; but the other man perished, being too far spent to grasp the coat when within his reach. During these efforts, two or three other persons came to his assistance; he intreated them to withdraw, perceiving the impossibility of the ice sustaining any additional weight; one of them however, persisting, was plunged over head in the water. Patrick and another were half covered, and with much difficulty the three escaped.

The writer has to plead the impossibility of stating the exact comparative merits of the actors, in this scene of confusion and distress; he was himself on an elevated bank of the pool, at the distance of upwards of fifty yards, and many persons were moving about between him and the spot. He has, however, since conferred with three of the active persons, and finds, that, though they are not exactly agreed in their statement, yet they are unanimous in giving the praise to Patrick, as being the first and most successful amongst them. The names of two of the others are, William Newell and ———— Humphrys. In addition to Patrick's merit, it remains to be stated, that he afterwards exerted himself with extraordinary activity, to recover the man who was sunk under the ice, by means of a boat belonging to the pool. Many obstacles presented themselves; and though they had to break the ice, a distance of perhaps nearly eighty yards, the body was in the boat in the space of about twenty-five minutes, from the time of its first immersion.

The man who was recovered is, Benjamin Lawley, cabinet-maker, of Park-

street,

street, Birmingham; and the boy, Thomas Moore, about nine years of age, son to Matthew Moore, a workman at Matthew Boulton's, esq. Soho.

The intention of this application, is to solicit some honorary mark of the society's esteem, in favour of Patrick; leaving the others to such consideration as the society may think proper to give it. A public subscription has been set on foot at Birmingham, for pecuniary reward, but the amount has not reached twenty pounds; this is intended to be distributed, as near as can be ascertained, according to merit. It was also proposed to purchase some apparatus, to be in readiness for future exigencies; how far the society, consistent with its plans, could assist in this respect, is respectfully submitted to them. The writer, however, requests to know by what means the drag invented by Dr. Cogan, of Bath, may be obtained, supposing it to have the entire approbation of the society.

It may be necessary to remark, that Hockley pool is the only large body of water near the town, that is accessible to the public, or at least, being the nearest, is most frequented both for summer and winter amusement.

Birmingham, April 6, 1808.

This case was presented, through the medium of a very respectable professional gentleman, and was returned with the following endorsement, but without any other communication or remark.

London, April 12, 1808.

"This case not coming within the limits of this society, cannot be considered by the committee of managers here."

J. JENNINGS, Chairman.

Now, Sir, as I have obtained my friend's permission to make this public enquiry, I shall feel much gratified if any of your correspondents will inform me, what are the limits by which the Humane Society are bound, but which in this instance they have declined explaining. I am well acquainted with a case of considerable merit, and where so far from envying the reward bestowed, I thought it much to the honour of the society, and well calculated to excite to similar endeavours, when occasion should require them; but it certainly involved much less risque and exertion, than the instance before us. Yet from an application, with which the benevolent operator was at the time unacquainted, he was presented with the society's medal, and a highly complimentary letter, signed by the Chairman (who was I believe at

the time Lord Mayor) on the unanimous resolution of the Society.

I cannot refrain also remarking that I think the common civilities of life should have suggested some reply to the request concerning Dr. Cogan's Drag, as the application was made to a society expressly established for purposes of humanity. I could have no other view than public utility. As that Gentleman has received a handsome token of approbation from one of the London Societies, it is fair to presume that his invention is an instrument which ought to be generally known. A description of it, with some general remarks on its advantages, and the information where it may be purchased, will also be gladly accepted. I should not have chosen this mode of enquiry, but must confess I could not bring my mind to trouble the Society with an application which might be thought officious, or which might meet with the same cold attention which my friend had before experienced.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Oxford,
Dec. 21 1808.

SALAM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF RECENT TRAVELS IN SPAIN, in which particular ATTENTION was paid to the ANTIQUITIES of that COUNTRY.—Continued from p. 537, vol. 26.

WISHING to have an opportunity of witnessing the splendid ceremonies by which the festival of Christmas was to be celebrated at Toledo, I left Madrid on the morning of the 23d of December, and crossing the Manzanares by the Toledo bridge entered on the grand road leading to Aranjuez. This royal residence is situated about seven Spanish leagues or 26 English miles from the capital, and the road thither was one of the earliest opened for the convenience of the court; it is broad and well made, running in general in a succession of straight lines, and bordered with rows of elms. The country is open consisting of gentle swellings, and apparently but thinly inhabited, the productions being corn with a little wine. About mid-way from Madrid is *Val de Moros*, a village where travellers usually bait their mules or change their post-horses. A league short of Aranjuez the road descends to the vale of the Xarama, there increased by the Manzanares and other streams from the northward, flowing under a capital stone bridge, and uniting at Aranjuez with the Tagus.

This Country-seat of the Spanish monarchs occupies the south bank of the Tagus,

Tagus, covering with its gardens, parks, farms, and vineyards, the flat plain between the river and the rising grounds on the South. The palace is the work of different periods from that of Philip the Second to modern times, and is richly furnished within, as well as surrounded with delicious shady woods watered by the Tagus, there a bright and rapid stream, conveying fertility and freshness to the neighbouring grounds. The adjoining town has been laid out in regular open streets and squares, subsisting entirely by the presence of the court; the population at such times amounting to ten thousand people.

On the 24th I proceeded south-westerly down the left bank of the Tagus to Toledo, distant about six leagues, or twenty-three miles. The vale is wide and open, bounded on both hands by high grounds, those on the left gradually increasing to a range of high hills. The country in the vale is generally in culture, producing abundantly various kinds of grain and fruits: its fertility being maintained by the inundations of the river in winter, and by artificial waterings in summer. The population is however disadvantageously drawn together in large villages, instead of being distributed in hamlets over the country. As we draw near to Toledo, the southern hills and the Tagus gradually approach each other, until a mile from the town the road is hemmed in between them. At last the city is discovered proudly situated on the summit of a large round rocky hill, presenting by its numerous churches and towers an object particularly striking in the exterior, but to which the interior bears a very distant resemblance.

The site of Toledo is singular, and in the ancient state of warfare was almost impregnable. It has been observed that the Tagus by slow degrees approaches the hills forming its southern boundary: but instead of being repelled into an opposite direction by these hills, it makes its way into their solid mass of granite, and describing a semicircular sweep cuts off a large block of rock, separated from the great mass by a deep, rugged, narrow, and impassable chasm, through which the river forces its course. On the summit of this detached rock stands the present town, now nearly circumscribed within its most ancient limits. This vast rock is connected on the northern side to a low isthmus, stretching all the way across the vale of the Tagus to the opposite hills. The summit is very uneven, of an elliptic form, and where highest is about 400 feet above

the bed of the river. The streets, from the nature of the site, and the genius of builders in former times, are narrow, crooked and irregularly built: but many houses constructed in the good days of Spain, in the times of Charles the Fifth, Philip the Second, &c are large and handsome stone structures, enclosing courts surrounded with arcades in the manner of the Exchange of London; and both external and internal fronts ornamented with Grecian architecture. Many other edifices however give evident marks of their having either been erected whilst the Moors were masters of the town, or by architects whose ideas had been formed on the models left by that extraordinary people.

The most elevated position within the town is occupied by the castle or Al-cazar, the Arabic term generally used over Spain for such places of strength. This castle, of great antiquity in its origin, was much augmented by Alonzo, or, as we call him, Alphonso the Tenth, in the end of the thirteenth century: but the building now in existence was in the greater part constructed under Charles the Fifth. It consists chiefly of one noble quadrangle of great height supported within by two orders of arcades, the corinthian and the composite. This magnificent edifice suffered much from a fire about a hundred years ago, during what is called the war of the Succession, and it lay neglected until the late king Charles the Third granted it for the purpose of being converted into a house of industry, for the education and maintenance of the idle youths of both sexes, from the environs. It was accordingly duly fitted up within, the exterior appearance being still preserved; and the expence is chiefly defrayed from funds appropriated by the late Cardinal-Archbishop, in particular from the income of a spacious inn in the town, erected out of his revenue.

The Cathedral is a vast structure of the Gothic of the thirteenth century, with a lofty tower in the centre; the whole remarkable for the boldness as well as the delicacy of the workmanship. The inside has at various periods been fitted up with great magnificence; but not always in a style corresponding either to that of the edifice itself, or to the Grecian and Roman orders intended to have been imitated. It contains many capital paintings, and the treasures of the sacristy are immense: the library is copious, possessing many precious manuscripts. At the west end of the church stands the archiepiscopal palace a large and commodious structure;

S

adjoining

adjoining to which is the town-house with a handsome front. Another edifice well deserving the stranger's notice, is the hospital of St. John, situated on the north side of the town, without the walls. It was built in the middle of the sixteenth century: the chapel is of the Doric order, and the courts are raised on arcades of Doric and Ionic pillars.

The walls of the city have, in the lapse of ages, undergone so many changes that it is perhaps impossible to trace their various dates. The part inclosing the summit of the rock, where the ground is the least uneven is composed in general of vast rude masses of stone, an evidence of very remote antiquity, and very unlike the mode of construction employed in such works, as from their nature and other circumstances are unquestionably of Roman erection.

The Goths who succeeded the Romans in Spain, and after them the Arabs, Moors, or Saracens, from Africa, were long enough masters of this peninsula, to have made very considerable alterations in the place: indeed the Gothic prince Wamba in particular, is universally believed to have surrounded the town with new walls, on the remains of the old, prior to the year 680 when he resigned the crown.

Toledo and its environs afford many vestiges of Roman magnificence: but all now in great decay. At the bottom of the hill on which the town stands, and on the west side, near the Franciscan convent of St. Bartholomew, are the remains of a *Circus*. A gateway in the middle of one of the long sides is tolerably entire; and at the north end are to be seen the arches which supported the rows of seats for the spectators: the whole constructed of small irregular stones bound together by a very hard mortar. The breadth of this circus is about 100 yards, and the length may be traced in the foundations as far as 400 yards. The circular part at the north end was chosen for the punishment of offenders found guilty by the Inquisition: such exhibitions called *Autos da fe* have not however appeared in Toledo for these hundred years past.

Parallel to the west side of the circus, and near the north end, are the foundations of a building vulgarly named the temple of Hercules: these inclose a rectangular space of ground about two hundred feet each way. They appear rather to have been the basis of massy columns or pilasters, than a continued wall, each side containing four: their construction also consists of a strongly cemented mass of small

stones. Near St. John's hospital, before-mentioned, are likewise shown the remains of a theatre, but too much defaced to enable the antiquary to ascertain its dimensions or parts.

On the banks of the Tagus under the castle are ruins of an aqueduct-bridge for conveying water across the river, at a great height, to supply the old town. The piers are placed on projecting points of the rocks; and in several places of the hill beyond the river are to be seen channels for conducting the water, with *castella aque* or reservoirs constructed, like the aqueduct itself, of small stones and mortar. In the neighbourhood of this aqueduct are also observable remains of an ancient Roman road, formed of hewn stones.

Inscriptions abound in Toledo in Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic: within the gate of the castle is one in the former language by the people of this town to the Emperor Julius Philippus.

It is uncertain whether there be now in Toledo any buildings constructed under the Goths, whose reign ended with Rodrigo in 714, when the Moors fixed themselves in the country. The convent of St. Augustine, seated on the brink of the precipice at the south-west corner of the town, is supposed to be founded on the palace of the Gothic kings, which was afterwards occupied by the Moorish princes. The most remarkable part of this building is the external wall, evidently a portion of the enclosure of the town, which, to remedy the irregular line of the rock, is in sundry places supported on arches resting on pillars founded on projecting rocks at a great depth below. These arches are formed of hewn stone, with the peculiarity that they comprehend always more than a semicircle, the lower parts contracting in the shape of a horse-shoe. Arches of the same form are to be seen in various other buildings in Toledo, and are usually supposed to be the work of the Moors.

Toledo continued in the power of the Moors from 714 to 1090 when it was recovered from them by Alphonso the Sixth: no monuments of their architectural magnificence such as those which adorn Granada, Cordova, and other parts of Spain are however now in existence.

Indeed the Christian churches in Toledo were, on their arrival, so numerous that those Mahometans had no need of erecting new temples for their mode of worship; on the contrary, they assigned to their Christian subjects six churches, re-

serving

serving the cathedral and all the others for their own use. Many inscriptions in Arabic remaining from their times, particularly on a number of round pillars resembling Roman milliary columns, standing in various parts of the town, were examined, copied, and translated, some years ago, by the ambassador from Morocco, on his way to Madrid. The church of *Santa Maria la blanca*, formerly employed as a Synagogue, while the Jews were tolerated in Spain, likewise presents a number of inscriptions in Hebrew.

The bridge over the Tagus on the entrance from Aranjuez was either founded or considerably improved by the Moors, as appears from an inscription preserved in the gate at the end next the town, there placed when the bridge was repaired in 1258, when it and many others throughout Spain were carried away by very extraordinary floods in the rivers. This inscription states, that the bridge was constructed in 988: it is very lofty and narrow, consisting of a single arch about 180 feet in span, through which the whole water of the Tagus passes, with a small arch at each end. In the original construction or in posterior repairs, Roman materials have been employed; one bears an inscription to the memory of a Lady in these words *Cæcilia Marcella H. S. E.*

On the South side of the town is another bridge of five arches; and near it are the ruins of a third, supposed to have been erected by the Goths.

Besides the protection afforded to Toledo from its situation, its walls, and its castle, it had likewise a fortress seated on the hill to the eastward, commanding the plain on that side. The origin of this work is unknown; but it was repaired in 1399, and now presents a small rectangular court inclosed by walls of moderate thickness, and defended by round towers at each angle, with a large one in the middle of the north side, which overhangs the river.

The Tagus or Tajo (pronounced *Taho*) formerly renowned for its golden sands, was subsequently celebrated for the temper its waters gave to the sword-blades made on its banks; so that a *Toledo* was synonymous with a sword of the first quality. It does not however appear that any iron was ever discovered in this quarter of Spain; on the contrary, we are constantly told that the material was drawn solely from the mountains of Biscay, where especially in the environs of Mondragon it is still found in great abundance and of the best kinds. And from this circumstance were derived the names of the little river

now forming the harbour of Bilbao, called in ancient history *Chalybs*, and of the inhabitants of the environs called *Chalybes*. The manufacture of sword-blades was, until within these five and twenty years, carried on at Toledo by private artists: but about that period the king removed all who wished to continue in that branch of industry to a spacious new building erected on the north bank of the river a little below the town, there to be employed at the public expence; it was however the general opinion that the swords produced from this public establishment, were far inferior in quality to those formerly manufactured by the same persons in private.

A propos of swords—At a celebrated convent of Hieronymites near Toledo was shown the very identical blade which was used in the decollation of St. Paul at Rome under Nero. This sword having been carefully preserved in that city until the beginning of the 16th century was then presented by the sovereign pontiff to Cardinal Albornos, who carried it to Spain and deposited it in the hands of the Hieronymites.

The convent is situated in one of the most barren, bleak, and rugged spots that can easily be found, and offers nothing attractive to the vulgar traveller excepting this same sword, which had it been genuine and really a Roman sword, must have been truly a curiosity, nearly I may say unique; the only certain rival being, I believe that preserved in the king of Naples' museum at Portici. I must be understood in so speaking to allude to Roman swords of iron; for others of *hardened copper* and *mixed metals* are far from rare in many collections; at the same time it is to be observed that these last swords are very uncommon in Italy where the Romans certainly lived and fought, but very common in the northern parts of Europe where the Romans never appeared. The weapon however preserved at La Sisa, the convent before mentioned, must depend on evidences of its authenticity very different from those drawn from its form and substance: for it is shaped like a modern cutlas with one convex cutting edge ending in a sharp point. The blade and hilt seem to be of one piece, but the iron cross has been fixed on. The blade I imagine to be of hardened copper from the fine glossy rust with which it is covered: and on each side towards the back are vestiges of an inscription, in Roman capitals of a golden colour, alluding to the beheading of St Paul; the words on one side being *Paulus*

capite,

capite, and on the other side *micro*. The length of the blade is about 25 inches, that of the hilt 8: the whole length of the sword being 33 inches; the greatest breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It must be observed however that my examination of this precious relic was rather cursorily made; for although it was, after certain ceremonies, applied to my forehead and lips, by the monk who exhibited it, any more familiar handling of it might perhaps have given scandal, not to the worthy guardian, but to a number of peasants who, hearing the relic was to be produced, hastened to avail themselves of the opportunity to have at least a distant view of this object of their respect. When we reflect that the genuine Roman *gladius*, was, according to the best accounts, to the representations on the historic columns of Trajan and Antoninus in Rome, to coins and other authentic authorities, a short double-edged sharp-pointed weapon, in length from 14 to 16 inches, it will be evident that the decapitation of St. Paul was performed probably by the *securis*, or axe, or at any rate not by an ancient Roman sword.

Having thus hastily viewed some of the most remarkable objects in and about Toledo, for to examine the whole with due attention would have required as many weeks as I could spare days, I returned to Madrid to prepare for the continuation of my tour through La Mancha to Valencia, Barcelona, &c. on my return to France.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"I've been so oft remembered I am forgot."

FOR once the author of *Hudibras* might adopt the words of the author of the Night Thoughts.

Few passages have been so often quoted as that of Butler, concerning which your correspondent enquires. The Greek verse:

Ἀναγδ' ὁ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μάχασθ' αἶται.

of which it is a diffusive translation, seems to have been as proverbial in Greece as this:

The man who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.

The two others are thus:

For those that fly may fight again,
Which he cannot do that's slain.

There is an admirable French translation quoted by Z. Grey, in his *Hudibras*

of this and another passage of a similar kind.

The lines immediately corresponding with the subject of the enquiry are these,

"Car ceux qui s' enuient peuvent revenir
sur leur pas;
Ainsi ne sont jamais mis hors de combat.
Mais ceux, au contraire, qui demeurent
sur la place,
Se privent de tout moyen de venger leur
disgrace."

ON THE MATERIAL, IMMATERIAL, AND
MIXT HYPOTHESIS.

"Il esser apparente ed il ESSER VERO."—
SONN. di GRALINI.

I am glad to find the metaphysical subject revived by W. H. I hope and think he is the same with Hylas. He has expressed the reasons, which prove the simple material hypothesis impossible to be true, with great perspicuity and force. But I would observe that, although simple materialism cannot possibly be true, the very reasons that prove it can not, are many of them strong arguments against the mixt hypothesis. That matter, if it exist, is essentially impercipient and incapable of sensation as of intellectual activity, seems to me perfectly clear. Sentient matter cannot be inert matter, it must feel. It must think, at least, think on its feelings, and seek pleasure and avoid pain. But voluntary, active, feeling, thinking being, that has its own ends and chooses its means to them, is *mind*, not matter.

Body, may and does exist, in the only sense which the phenomena require, or seem to admit, though matter seems to have no existence. For body will then mean the energies of mind rendered sensible by certain general permanent phenomena, and acting by fixed laws in this production of new phenomena and effects; also general.

And this will prove the clear boundary between imagination and fact.—Both are phenomena, both are believed real, neither has any material existence independently of mind. But fact represents permanent general phenomena recognised as such by all minds possessing the requisite faculties, and in circumstances to apply them.

The shining of the sun is a fact. With this the existence or non-existence of matter is indifferent. It is a fact, that the phenomenon and its consequent sensation and effects permanently and generally take place. But if I dream of a sun, if I imagine a sun at midnight when no such phenomenon can be sensible to others

others in this climate, according to the general law of causes and effects, this is an imagination. The one produces a vast variety of general permanent consequences; not so the other. It is not therefore matter, but permanence and generality of effect which distinguish truth and reality from the solitary wanderings of imagination. Mind and its modifications, its active and passive powers, seem to me demonstrably adequate to all phenomena and effects in the intellectual and sensible universe. I seek no more for no more is wanted. I admit no more; for I find that more is useless, repugnant, contradictory, and I hope that W. H. will ultimately agree with me in recognizing the sublime truth, that mind is the sole real existence:—a truth understood by Plato; and which my Italian motto beautifully expresses.

THE PLANET VENUS.

We are now in one of the Novennial periods, calculated by the illustrious Hallel, of greatest illumination.

Last night Venus far exceeded the brightness of either Jupiter or Juno. And this appearance will continue and increase for several days longer. The absence of twilight at this time of the year long before Venus sets, and the absence of the moon, concur with the position of Venus to produce this beautiful appearance.

Your's, &c.

Troston,

CAPEL LOFFT.

February 5, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the wishes of your correspondent, Mr. W. Neilson, respecting the Greek English Lexicon, I beg leave to say that such a work is now ready for the press.

A printed specimen of the plan of the work I have now before me, which appears to correspond with Mr. Neilson's proposals.

I believe it is also intended to publish an octavo abridgment.

Tamworth,

Your's, &c.

January 9, 1809.

J. HILDITCH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MAY I beg the favor of a small space in your most useful Magazine for the purpose of soliciting, from some of your numerous correspondents, the best information that can be attained respecting the Government Tontine, established under Mr. Pitt's administra-

tion, in the year 1789; particularly stating the number of original nominees in each class, the deaths in each to the present time, and the increase of the dividends respectively in consequence thereof; or rather indeed what is now paid per share: for I apprehend that, if this auxiliary financial aid to the revenue had been conducted agreeably to the letter of the statute, the adventurers now entitled to dividends therefrom would receive more than they do or have done for some time past.

I am fully aware that an investigation into this national measure may be indispensable to a perfectly satisfactory exposition of the subject; but it is not necessary for the purpose I have in view, which is merely to shew, whether there is any considerable ground for supposing that administration in a government measure which induced so many persons to embark their property in it, from the very flattering prospect held out by the original scheme.

Bristol,

Your's, &c.

January 23, 1809.

R. RANKIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your invaluable Miscellany has, for a series of years, given me much pleasure in its perusal, it will be an additional gratification to contribute the smallest portion of genuine matter to the source of information it contains.

Permit me to relate an anecdote of one of the brute species, which, perhaps, would never have appeared before the public, had not the relation of one partly similar, in the present work, revived the circumstance in my memory.

Some years ago, having occasion to reside for some time at a farm-house in the country, I was much alarmed, one morning, by the unusual bellowing of a cow under the window of the apartment wherein I was sitting; looking out I perceived her to be one belonging to a herd, which I previously understood were enclosed in a field near a mile distant; alarmed at her appearance I went out in order to take her back, but as soon as I left the house, she ran before me apparently in the greatest concern, frequently looking back to see if I was following; in this manner she continued across several fields till she brought me to the brink of a deep and dangerous morass; where, to my great surprise, I beheld one of her associates nearly enveloped in the swamp underneath. The distressed animal, after much difficulty,

was

was extricated from its perilous situation to the no small satisfaction of the other which seemed to caress and lick it, as if it had been one of her own offsprings.

Every observer of the animal creation, must be aware, what a regular degree of subordination exists among herds of cattle that have been long accustomed to ruminate together; the instinct of the cow, in this respect, is by no means the least predominant. When a farmer makes his first selection, he, of course, has a great variety of the same species, and (if we may presume to judge from analogy) endued with a diversity of dispositions; hence, for some time it is entertaining to behold the many disputed points that arise among the candidates for precedence, before the business can be amicably adjusted; for it is very observable, they always walk in lineal procession, preceded by a chieftain, or leader, which is unanimously acknowledged by the whole herd; the rest follow in order, according to their contested decisions, each being most tenacious of her allotted station; which did not escape that accurate delineator of nature. Bloomfield, who, in his "Farmer's Boy," makes the following beautiful allusion:

"The right of conquest all the law they know:

Subordinate, they one by one succeed;
And one among them always takes the lead:
Is ever foremost, wheresoe'er they stray,
Allow'd precedence undisputed sway;
With jealous pride her station is maintain'd,
For many a broil that post of honour gain'd."

But a tacit responsibility seems to devolve their leader, for the care and welfare of the whole; which has been fully exemplified in the preceding anecdote: the concerned cow being the premier of the herd.

To account for this wonderful degree of instinct, in this part of the animal species, is beyond my penetration; I leave the subject for matured philosophy to investigate.

Your's, &c.

Redman's Row, Mile End, J. HOLCROFT.
February 6, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES OF MALTA.—No. I.

A STRANGER, on his arrival at this celebrated Island, cannot but be greatly struck with the change of character which its inhabitants have undergone, since the time of the Order. In the early periods of their subjection to the ancient Knights of St. John, they merely

supplied the inferior military ranks among the followers of those redoubted champions, or assisted in rowing and navigating the galleys which performed the annual caravanice against the Turks. The modern knights, like most of the old worn-out governments of Europe, imitated their predecessors only in a vain ostentation and parade. They performed no prodigies of valour; gained no trophies of conquest; but still, the "pomp and circumstance," of a continual war against the infidels, supplied pretexts for oppressing the industry of the native Maltese, and for precluding them from almost every species of traffic, especially that which might have been beneficially carried on with Barbary and the Levant. Hence the agriculture and commerce of Malta alike languished. At present, the scene is changed; Malta is become one of the greatest depôts of merchandize in the whole Mediterranean: and the natives, in the midst of a war peculiarly levelled against the commercial intercourse of the world, have acquired habits of industry, and developed sources of profit, to which they were formerly total strangers.

It is no less curious than amusing, to view the diversities of dress and appearance among the motley crowd which business daily assembles on the Marina, or shore of the harbour of Valetta. Besides the English soldiers, sailors, and merchants, (many of whom have their warehouses placed there), one sees Barbarous traders wrapped in their long shawls, and adorned with waistcoats of most splendid embroidery, with white or green turbans, black bushy beards, yellow gipsy-like countenances, and dark sparkling eyes. They generally sit with pipes, a yard long, in their mouths, or walk up and down very leisurely, while they negotiate matters of business. Their settled gravity is contrasted with the noise of the Maltese boatmen and porters, who are a lively set of people, having much more of the Italian than of the African character, although some of them evidently appear to be of the latter origin. These men wear the peculiar dress of the lower classes of Maltese, a *berretta*, or cap, red or black, a checked shirt, commonly tucked up to the elbows, a coarse cotton waistcoat and trowsers, generally ornamented with a set of globular silver buttons, a girdle of various colours bound round the loins; their feet are either bare, or protected by a rude kind of sandals; and to protect them from rough weather, they wear in the colder season a

grego,

grego, or thick shaggy great-coat, with a hood, which gives them a very wild and barbarous appearance. There are also about the harbour some few Maltese, of a superior class, such as the port-captains, the officers of the *Sanctà*, and others, who imitate the English; but it is easy to distinguish them, not only by their dingy countenances, but by their broad cocked hats, large silver buckles, and other articles of dress, by no means of the newest London mode. Before the present war with Turkey, the Greeks, whose ships frequented this port, added greatly to the diversity of the scene. They were a race of men exceedingly distinguishable from the others, tall and commanding in mien, with long mustachios and bushy hair: on the crown of the head they wore a small red skull-cap, with a black silk tassel; often a flower stuck behind the ear, and always a rosary depending from the neck; with loose jackets and broad trowsers, the leg being bare from the knee downwards. At a still earlier period, one might have seen here the natives of every nation trading in the Mediterranean; Russians, Swedes, Danes, Americans, Spaniards, Italians, Dalmatians, Ragusans. These indeed, bore in their dress and personal appearance no very striking characteristics; but the various forms of their shipping, and colours of their pendants, gave an additional liveliness and picturesque effect to the harbour. The events of the war have unfortunately banished most of the foreign flags; but have by no means limited, in an equal degree, the trade which they used to carry on at Malta. Circuitous modes of conveyance are now found out; and though no doubt the tyrannical edicts of the oppressor of Europe have loaded commerce with numberless difficulties and impediments, yet unless he should attain an absolutely unlimited controul over every part of the continent, and should continually direct the most severe and vigilant attention to this single object, means would undoubtedly be discovered to carry on a contraband trade, for which the situation of Malta is so peculiarly favourable.

The Maltese must be the most stupid people on the face of the earth, if they did not know how to appreciate the value of English protection; not only by the thriving state of their own affairs, but by the contrast with the misery and ruin which the French system has entailed on all the great *emporia*, from Petersburg to Constantinople. Wherever the foot of a

French General has been planted, mercantile prosperity has instantly withered. Dantzic, Hamburgh, Amsterdam, of which the Maltese must have heard as places famous throughout ages, for commercial wisdom and greatness, groan under exactions too heavy to be endured. The little state of Ragusa, in their own neighbourhood, which they have seen gradually rising into eminence by a strict attention to its mercantile and maritime interests, has been at once beggared and laid waste. Odessa and Trieste, fostered by the special care of their respective sovereigns, the Russian and Austrian Emperors, have been reduced, by merely coming within the vortex of French influence, to a state of bankruptcy. The Maltese, who of late years have traded frequently to the Adriatic and the Black Sea, must be struck with the fate of these two places; but still more must they congratulate themselves on observing, that their own port, formerly of no account in commerce, is now a scene of far greater activity and profit, than either Genoa, Naples, Venice, or even that famous centre of Mediterranean traffic, Leghorn.

These are circumstances which tend to attach the Maltese strongly to the English government. There are other powerful motives to the same sentiment; but in perceiving their own palpable and immediate interest, these islanders are sufficiently sharp-sighted. I cannot better illustrate this, than by a remark which was made to me by one of the most intelligent of their chief magistrates. "Most of the towns-people, (said he) who used to wear caps, have now hats; those whom I remember walking on foot, now ride; they who had formerly an ass or mule, now keep their calesses, (the coach of the country) and all this within the course of the five or six years that the English have been here. On the contrary, the French not only put an end to all our trade, but broke up our very fishing-boats for fire-wood. Is it possible that we should not draw an inference in favour of England, from such comparisons?"

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIR upon the VINEYARDS and WINES of CHAMPAGNE in FRANCE, in ANSWER to certain QUERIES, circulated by M. CHAPTAL. From LES ANNALES DE CHIMIE.

THE late province of Champagne, now divided into two departments under the names of La Marne and La Haute-

Haute-Marne, has been long celebrated as the vineyard of France.

There are two kinds of wines which distinguish this district.

White wines: called *Riviere de Marne* wines.

Red wines: called *Montagne de Rheims* wines.

The white wines are produced from vineyards situated in the valleys and upon the sides of the hills in Epernay, Dizy, Avenay, Cramant, Lemesnil, Monthelon, Chouilly, Moussy, &c.: but in consequence of one of those varieties of nature, for which we cannot always account, the estate of Cumieres, in the midst of so many vineyards celebrated for white wines, and under the same exposure, produces red wines only, and of a quality far superior to the above wines.

Among all the vineyards on the river Marne, the cantons of Hautvillers, Mareuil, Cumieres, and Epernay, are the most advantageously situated: they extend along the river Marne, with this distinction, that the quality of the wine falls off in proportion as the vineyard is distant from the river: for this reason Hautvillers and Ay have always enjoyed a preference over Epernay and Pierry; and the latter over Cramant, Lemesnil, &c. and these last over Monthelon, Moussy, &c.

South exposures produce upon the banks of the Marne excellent white wines, but their declivities and posterior parts, which are called the mountains of Rheims, although situated in general towards the north, and almost always to the east, also yield red wines of a good quality, and of a fine taste and aromatic flavour.

The slope which overhangs Rheims is divided according to the quality of its wines; hence we have wines of the mountain, of the lower mountain, and of the estate St. Thierry.

The mountain comprehends Verzy, St. Basle, Verznay, Mailly, Taissy, Ludes, Chigny, Rilly, and Villers-Allerand; and among these vineyards, the most esteemed are Verzy, Verznay, and Mailly. The rest, although very good, are of a different quality.

The vineyard of Bouzy, which terminates the chain or the horizon between south and east, and which, therefore, belongs to the two divisions, ought not to be omitted. It produces excellent, fine, and delicate red wines, which, from its exposure, participate in the good qualities of Verznay and the good red wines of La Marne.

The lower mountain comprehends a great quantity of vineyard countries; among which we may distinguish Chermery, Ecuil, and Ville Demange: this last place in particular, when the season is good, yields wine which will keep for ten or twelve years.

The lower mountain extends to the banks of the river Aisne. As the wines it produces are of a middling quality, it scarcely requires to be particularized.

The district of Saint Thierry, comprehends a large extent of grounds, containing large vineyards, such as Saint Thierry, Trigny, Chenay, Villefranquex, Douillon, Hermonville, which produce very agreeable wines of a pale colour, very much in request among the dealers.

But the wine properly called *Clos Saint Thierry*, and coming from the archbishopric of Rheims, is the only wine which unites the rich colour and flavour of Burgundy to the sparkling lightness of Champagne. *Clos Saint Thierry*, holds the same rank among Champagne wines, that *Clos-rougeot* does among those of Burgundy.

In the enumeration of the vineyards of the mountain, some readers may perhaps expect to find *Sillery* mentioned, once so remarkable for red and white wines: the truth is, that *Sillery* wine is in a great measure composed of the wines produced in the territories of Verznay, Mailly, and Saint Basle, once made, by a particular process, by the *marechale d'Estrées*, and for this reason long known by the name of *Vins de la Marechale*. At the revolution this estate was divided, and sold to different rich proprietors of Rheims: the senator of Valencia, however, the heir to a great part of this vineyard, neglects no means of restoring *Sillery* to its former reputation.

Series of Questions put by M. Chaptal, with their Answers.

I. Which is the most advantageous Exposure for the Vine?

The most advantageous exposure for the vine is, without contradiction, the south and the east; but it has been ascertained that certain advantages of soil and the nature of the plant must also concur: otherwise various districts, such as Damery, Vanteuil, Reuil, &c. with the same exposure and climate, and also watered by the Marne, would enjoy the same celebrity as Cumieres, Hautvillers, and Ay. It must be confessed that the former districts produce inferior kinds of wine; but

it remains to be decided whether we ought to ascribe this difference to the culture, the plants, or the soil.

II. *Are the high Exposures, the middle Elevations, or the lower Grounds, best adapted for Vineyards?*

Of all situations, the middle grounds are most esteemed: the heat being more concentrated in them, they are exempt from the variations of the atmosphere which prevail on eminences, and from the humidity and exhalations which issue from the lower regions: the elaboration of the sap or juice is therefore more complete in the middle grounds.

III. *Does an East or West differ much from a South Exposure, in occasioning a sensible Difference in the Quality of the Wines?*

A western exposure is unfavourable to vegetation: it burns and parches without any advantage, nor does it give time for the juice to be elaborated, and spread through all the channels of vegetation, when mists, humidity, or dew, succeed: it is a certain fact, that there is a difference of one third in the quality and value between vines situated in east and west exposures.

IV. *Describe the Nature of the Ground or Soil which produces the best Wine.*

Next to exposure, the nature of the soil and of the ground influences the quality of the wine. It must be admitted, however, that grounds with a northern exposure produce wines of a generous and spirituous description; while another exposure, perhaps to the south, yields a poor and common sort of wine. It is therefore to the salts and the juices of the earth, combined with the influence of the atmosphere, that we must ascribe the goodness and qualities of soils adapted for vineyards.

The most proper soil for vines is a sandy granitic earth, neither compact, nor too thick, nor clayey: frequently in the best exposures, we meet with stony soils, which give very strong wines; but warm and dry seasons are requisite in these cases, and a necessary maturity: beneath these stony soils, there are clayey and unctuous parts, and plenty of springs, which conduce to the elaboration of the juice.

In general throughout Champagne the soils proper for vines rest upon banks of chalk. The vine, indeed, comes up slowly in this kind of soil, but when it has fairly taken root it grows to perfection: the heat of the atmosphere is tempered and modified by the coolness of the chalky

beds, the moisture of which is constantly sucked up by the vegetative channels of the vine-plant.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

V. *How is the Vine planted?*

In November or December, when the season admits of it, the vine is planted by making an oblong hole or furrow, one foot and a half in depth, by two or three feet in length: the plant is introduced into it and covered with earth.

VI. *What is the Way in which the Shoots are made?*

The plants are inserted into turfs, or in *longuettes*. The *longuette* is a mere naked twig, which had been left the year preceding, and which is now carefully raised and detached, leaving the young roots behind it.

The turf-plant, or *marcotte*, consists in digging up a turf in the marshes, and introducing into it in spring, by means of a hole made in the middle of the turf, the *longuette* or slip intended to be planted: this shoot with its earthy appendage is, then fixed in the ground, sloping it as usual: the root is formed in the course of the year, and with a pruning-knife the *longuette* is cut close to the top of the shoot, and they are then removed by men, or on the backs of animals, in order to be afterwards planted: this last way is the most expensive, but it is the surest, and advances the vine very fast in respect to vegetation.

One hundred *longuettes* or bare slips cost four or five livres, and turf plants cost from 12 to 14 livres.

But as two *longuettes* are requisite for each hole or furrow, when they plant in this way there is a trifling saving, although the other method is far preferable.

VII. *Is Grafting advantageous?*

Grafting is not in general use, except in the vines belonging to the vine-dressers themselves, and in the large plant: these vines when grafted become yellow, and languish. The graft remains for some years exposed to the air, humidity, and to bad management of the labourer, and in short to all the intemperance of the climate.

VIII. *How long does a good Vine Plant last?*

A good vine-plant lasts 50 or 60 years, and frequently longer, according to the care which has been taken of it.

A vine-plant is deteriorated generally by the bad management of the vine-dressers with respect to the shoots or slips: if they are not sunk deep enough in the ground,

ground, the vine plant becomes overwhelmed with roots, which at last form a solid cake, and absorb all the juices from the ground: the vine being thus incapable of shooting, the evil ought to be instantly remedied.

IX. What Kind of Grapes are best adapted for White Wine?

Black and white grapes are planted indiscriminately in the same vineyard; and this is perhaps wrong; for the term of maturity is not the same with both kinds of grape. The reason assigned for this practice is, that wine made from black grapes alone would be too vinous, and would become muddy (*sujet à tocher*) in hot seasons; while wine made from white grapes would be too soft: the latter kind of grapes would be too soft, as containing more mucilage (*mucurux*).

X. Is the Black Grape preferable to the White?—State the Cause of this Superiority.

There is not much variety in the grapes of Champagne.

The black are generally preferred to the white grapes for several reasons: in the first place, the black grapes resist much better the rains and frost so common about vintage time. Secondly, because there is more vinosity and fineness in the black grape, and it gives more of what is called body to the wine: the white on the contrary is too mucilaginous, renders the wine soft, and exposes it to become yellow, or to thicken.

There are whole cantons, however, such as Chonilly, Cramant, Avise, Disseuil, &c. where there are but very few black grapes, and yet their wine is in high estimation.

XI. Which of the Exposures is most subject to the Hoarfrosts of Spring?

The effects of frost are only to be feared at sunrise: the eastern exposures are consequently most apt to suffer, although it has been ascertained that vine-plants freeze in every exposure.

Thus, all the preservative methods hitherto indicated, such as fumigations, or poles armed with long branches of foliage capable of being agitated by the air, are mere reveries of the imagination: they have been employed indeed in small enclosures; but they never preserved a single cluster of grapes, and are incapable of being applied to a large vineyard.

XII. At what Period is the Vine to be pruned?

About the end of February or beginning of March, the most essential operation must be performed, namely, that of cutting the plant. When it is very strong, two branches or stumps only are left.

XIII. How many Eyes are left in the Plant?

Three eyes upon each branch: when the vine is weak, one branch only is cut off.

XIV. At what Height from the Ground is the Plant pruned?

When the plant is young and the rind is not marked with old prunings, the plant is cut at the height of three or four inches: the vine-dressers cut higher, because they frequently cultivate three branches, and leave four eyes.

XV. To what Height is the Vine allowed to rise?

Not higher than a foot and a half,—to avoid dilating the sap too much.

XVI. At what Season does the first Operation in the Vineyards commence?

After having pruned the vine, the first operation is that of hoeing: this consists in digging up the earth around the plants, so as to uncover their roots for a moment, and detach the earth from them which may have become clotted; the hoe being always inserted into the earth about a foot from the plant.

At the end of March, or beginning of April, when the thaws have softened the ground, the hoeing commences.

XVII. What is the Period of Planting by Slips or Cuttings?

This kind of planting is performed at the time when the vine is planted.

XVIII. In what Manner is this Kind of Planting managed?

In pruning, the vine-dresser reserves, in the barest and most sterile places, certain slips, upon which he leaves only two or three stalks, according to the strength of the slip: the hole or furrow being made, the slip is gently inclined, by disengaging the roots, and by means of a pair of tongs the stalks are held while placing in the furrow, at from four to six inches distance from each other: the slip being thus fixed at the depth of a foot or thereabout, a hand-basket full of manure is thrown at the root of the slip; the hole is then filled up with natural earth in a loose manner, in order to admit of the two or three stalks sending out their shoots without being bruised.

XIX. How many Operations are there to be performed between the Pruning and the Vintage Season?

The prunings being over, as the same vines are not pruned every year, and even in those which have been pruned the earth has not been thoroughly stirred, the vines are trimmed at the beginning of May: this trimming is called *labourage au bourgeois*,

bourgeon, and is followed by the tying up of the vine plants.

XX. Which is the most favourable Moment for Tying and Paring the Vine?

While the vine is in flower, it must not be touched: it must be pared when the flower has nearly passed away, and at the height indicated in Art. XV. it must afterwards be tied in such a way as to envelop the slip, without impeding the circulation of the air or the growth of the suckers.

Finally; about the middle of August, in order to clear away the grass from the roots of the plant, and to raise up the grapes which may have fallen to the ground, a third and last trimming takes place.

The following is the routine practised in the vineyards of Champagne:

1. They are cut in February or March.
2. Hoed in March.
3. Pruned in April and May.
4. Tied or propped up in April and May.
5. First trimming for the shoots.
6. Pare and tie in June.
7. Second trimming in July.
8. Third trimming in August.

XXI. How is it ascertained that the Grape is sufficiently ripe, in order to commence the Labours of the Vintage?

At the end of September, or later if the season has been backward, before proceeding to the labours of the vintage, in order to obtain the fruit at the most complete state of ripeness,

The stalk of the grape must be brown and woody;

The grape pendent;

The skin or pellicle of the grape tender, and not brittle when chewed;

When a seed can be easily detached from the juice of the grape: which should in its turn present a vinous and transparent appearance, without having any green in it;

When the grape stones are brown, dry, and not glutinous.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 104, of vol. xvi. your correspondent X. opposes what he calls the vulgar custom of applying oil, honey, &c. in cases of burns and scalds. But he must either have had no experience, or reasoned very superficially on the subject, if he supposes that the application of cold water can have any effect in relieving the pain. It is impossible that the heat or fire should remain in the flesh any considerable time after the accident has happened; the heat therefore

which we generally feel about the part afflicted, proceeds from inflammation, which your correspondent forgets is the consequence and not the cause of heat. The fibres, by means of which we receive the sense of pain, are covered and defended from external matter by the third and innermost skin. This covering being destroyed or otherwise materially injured by fire, air, or any other extraneous matter having access to the nerves causes exquisite pain, which water or wet cloths do but increase. Spirits of turpentine, which one of your correspondents suggests, or any other sort of oil, by supplying the place of a covering, instantly relieves the pain. If a blister be not very large, honey, or white lead, should be laid on to keep the air out. If it is large, it should be punctured, and oil applied; but the skin should not be taken off until it is dressed. The propriety of keeping the air from burns may be proved by any one who has courage to try the following simple experiment: "Let a drop of hot sealing wax fall upon the finger; bear the pain till it is gone off, and let the sealing wax remain upon the finger five or ten minutes; then take it off, and no marks of a burn will be found. On the other hand, a blister is raised, if it is instantly taken off." Glaziers use white lead whenever they receive burns from soldering irons. If you put your hand or foot into a basin of water rather hotter than you can bear, the pain is greater the moment you take it out, than while it remains in. Your's, &c.

C. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS rather surprised when I read in your "Proceedings of Learned Societies," (No. 181, p. 60.) that Mr. William Garrard has laid before the Royal Society the discovery which he has made, of a new property of the tangents of three angles of a plane triangle, which may be thus expressed: "In every plane triangle, the sum of the three tangents of the three angles multiplied by the square of radius, is equal to the continued product of the tangents."

Now, Sir, the discovery of this theorem does not belong to Mr. Garrard; for you will find it in the mathematical part of the Ladies' Diary, for 1797, p. 38, in an answer to a very trifling question. It is therefore, somewhat extraordinary that it should be admitted into the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions as a new discovery.

Your's, &c.

February 4, 1809.

MATHEMATICS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ACKNOWLEDGE the justice of Crito's remark in your last Number, on that passage in my little tale of "Learning better than House and Land," where I have described the Marine Rainbow. He rightly supposes that I never could have meant to say, that *every* wave on *every* side represented a rainbow; and that the omission to limit that phenomenon to a particular portion of the sea was purely accidental. Some weeks previous to the publication of his letter, I had myself noticed the omission, and pointed it out to the publisher of the book, who, with a laudable attention to the interest of the juvenile reader, immediately ordered the leaf to be cancelled at his own expence. As reprinted, the passage now runs as follows:—

"Innumerable small rainbows were seen at once starting up to view, and vanishing, in rapid succession—all within a limited space in the quarter opposed to the sun—where the showery spray of each wave, as tossed from its curling top by the wind, offered to the astonished sight the momentary exhibition of a perfect rainbow, though of diminished size."

Islington,

Your's, &c.

November 2, 1808.

J. CAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THEY who are acquainted with the genealogy of the Buonaparte family, and their connections, will know how to apply the following remarks of St. Foix, in the fifth volume of his "Essais Historiques sur Paris," p. 64. If we compare the papal power under Gregory the Seventh with that of the Emperor of the French, it will afford an illustration of Horace's dramatic remark:

"—— mutato nomine, de te Fabula narratur."—

"I have been led (says St. Foix) to think that it would not have been very surprising, to see the different thrones of Europe filled by journeymen tailors, bakers, joiners, &c. This will, at first, appear to be a ridiculous, absurd, and extravagant idea; but let us enter into an examination of the subject. Have not several of the popes pretended that they had a right to dispose of crowns in whatever manner it seemed good to them; and not only to depose the actual possessors, but even to exclude their

children and family from the succession. History furnishes many examples of this. When Pope Gregory the Ninth was endeavouring to wrest the imperial crown from Frederic the Second, did he not offer it to a stranger, to the brother of St. Louis? Did not Alexander the Sixth, by a Bull, dated the 4th of May, 1492, give the West Indies to Ferdinand, King of Arragon, and the East Indies to the Prince of Portugal? Did not Julius the Second declare, that, by his decree of excommunication against Louis the Twelfth, the throne of France was become vacant, and that he granted it to any one who might be able to seize it? Did not Sixtus the Fifth and Gregory the Fourteenth exert all their power and influence to deprive the House of Bourbon of its inheritance, and to transfer the crown of France to the House of Guise? Now as these pontiffs arrogated to themselves the right of giving sceptres to whomsoever they pleased, might not these pretended distributors of crowns have happened to cast their eyes on their own relatives? And, when it is considered, that Gregory the Sixth was the son of a joiner, and many of his equally enterprising successors, had sprung from parents of the lowest condition, perhaps my reflection may not appear altogether extravagant, absurd, and ridiculous."

Such has been the revolution in the temporal power of Europe that these reflections may, with justice, be applied to France; and what was mere possibility when the papal influence was at its height, has been reduced to a matter of fact within the limits of a few years.

If you think this worth insertion in your very entertaining Miscellany, it will give pleasure to

Your's, &c.

HISTORICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE I contemplate the degree of perfection to which the mechanical arts have attained in this country, from the superior skill and ingenuity of its artizans, I cannot help lamenting that, among them, so very few should be found acquainted with even the rudiments of drawing; a competent knowledge of which, is as essentially requisite to the mechanician as to the architect; for the former would find himself equally at a loss in attempting the construction of a piece of mechanism, without being able to draw the proportions of its component

ponent parts; as would the architect in beginning to build an elegant mansion without, first, laying down his ground-plan, and drawing a section and elevation of his intended structure. That we have mechanics possessing these qualifications, I am willing to allow; but their numbers are comparatively small. Yet, under these disadvantages, we are distinguished for our mechanical inventions; but I am confident we should rise still higher in the scale of pre-eminence, if the art of drawing were made an indispensable branch of the education, of every person intended for a mechanical profession. Then our manufacturers would be enabled, in a superior degree, to unite elegance of design with utility; and diffuse a tasteful variety over the works of art; many of which, at present, offend the eye of the classical critic by their clumsy disproportion, and unmeaning ponderosity. From these considerations I am led to wish an institution, in this country, similar to the Gratuitous School of Drawing in Paris, the importance of which, is noticed in Mr. Elmes's Account of the State of the Fine Arts in France, published in this Magazine for October last. An establishment like this, for teaching gratuitously a limited number of students, architectural and mechanical drawing, mechanics, pneumatics, and chemistry, as far as is applicable to useful purposes, would be an object of such vast importance in this country, as to render it a kind of national reproach to be without one. I regard the encouragement given to Mr. Lancaster's new system of education, as a circumstance highly honourable to the feelings of the public; because it exhibits a triumph over that narrow and selfish policy, which threatened it with opposition, on the ground of calling into action an ungovernable portion of human intellect.

In noticing an invention so extensively useful, perhaps it will not be entirely irrelevant to the subject I have been treating of in this letter, to enquire, whether it would not be practicable to teach drawing, as far as regards the outline, upon the same principle, and by the same means, as Mr. Lancaster teaches writing? If it could be so taught (and, at present, I see no objection), I leave it to him to consider its importance; particularly, in the school he is now establishing in the town of Birmingham.

London,
February 9, 1809.

Yours, &c.

E. LYDIATT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR respectable and widely circulated Magazine, being justly celebrated for its impartiality, and being, likewise, much to its honour, almost the only publication of merit, open to a candid appeal against the misrepresentations of ignorant and illiberal criticism, you will, I am confident, with pleasure allow an old correspondent to introduce a few remarks on the egregious blundering and puerile reasoning displayed by the "British Critic for last December," in the review of a work entitled, "Institutes of Latin Grammar." While pedantry, dullness, venality, and absurdity, have been, without sufficient discrimination, and, often, from improper motives, attributed to most of our periodical reviews, it is allowed by the learned, that, for party spirit, personal invectives, the unwarrantable application of illiberal epithets*, favoritism, shallow reasoning, and ignorance even of the plainest principles of the English language,† this review, unquestionably, stands

* See an instance of this, successfully exposed in the Gentleman's Magazine for last December, p. 1072.

† The following grammatical errors and improprieties, taken from the British Critic for last December, are a few out of the many with which almost every page of that work constantly teems:—"We feel grateful to the diligence and accuracy which *has* brought together, &c." p. 631. "These are enough to prove that he had not sufficiently determined to what extent he should proceed on this point, and in some degree *destroys* the uniformity and systematic arrangement which is so conspicuous in every part of the work." p. 552. Alas! poor Priscian's head! "— unless to satisfy the mind of the patient; it is therefore highly cruel to torture *them*, [i. e. the patient] even to endangering *their* lives, &c." p. 639. "The preface *amixed*," p. 566, is something like a *bull*. "The committee printed and distributed *no less* [not fewer] than 51,432 books." p. 600 "So *universally* [generally] read." p. 625. And, upon the same principle, the following is objectionable; "so *sufficiently* refuted." p. 640. In the position of definitives, the British Critic is scarcely ever correct; thus "It is *only* said to be a dictionary of gardening," p. 547, instead of "It is said to be *only* a dictionary of gardening," or, if the last word is, exclusively, to be limited,—"*of gardening only*." "We *at least* might have been favoured with the character of each genus." p. 552. This is a very presumptuous assertion; *at least* cannot be worse placed. "Yet we would *neither* detract from *his* fame nor his usefulness,"

stands unrivalled. This being the case, it ought to be considered a fortunate circumstance for literature, that there does exist one work, your own, possessing a far more extensive circulation, in which its jejune criticisms may be fairly and deservedly exposed.—In the article of the Review, to which I have alluded, the critic betrays a flagrant ignorance of grammar and of grammars, for his knowledge does not appear to extend beyond Dr. Valpy's and the Westminster grammar. So circumscribed an acquaintance with the language may, perhaps, suit the limited sphere of the British Critic; but, in the judgment of the learned, it must infallibly render him a laughingstock to British critics. Having thus far spoken in general terms, I shall now proceed to particular evidence.

1st. The reviewer observes, that the author of the work "injudiciously retains the old doctrine, and forms the participle [of Latin verbs] from the supine, not the supine from the participle." There is certainly more novelty than wisdom in this remark. The old doctrine as the reviewer terms it, is, I can venture to assert without the fear of contradiction, almost the universal doctrine of the nation. If he had looked a little farther into Dr. Valpy's grammar, which is one of the latest, he would have found that he also is so injudicious as to retain the old doctrine. The new doctrine is evidently productive of confusion, and contrary to analogy. It confounds the active with the passive voice; for, whatever may be the origin of the supines, the first is commonly acknowledged to be active, and the second, either active or passive, but generally the latter; whereas, the perfect participle, although it may have originally had both an active and a passive signification, is, generally, considered to be passive. The reviewer seems also to forget that the passive voice is itself usually formed from the active; a mode which is certainly consonant with the nature of things, since *action* is necessa-

rily antecedent to *passion*. But, according to the new plan, a part of the active voice must be formed from the passive. Let the British Critic, however, be allowed to state his reasons for the superior propriety of the new method.—"Johnson's Grammatical Commentaries might have shewn the author how few Latin verbs, comparatively, have ascertained and exemplified supines; and the Westminster Grammar, which he often copies—[this is not true], might have told him, that they were more properly to be considered as verbal nouns, of only two cases.

Et verbalia in -um, -u, quæ vulgo dicta supina."

Whether the supine be a verbal noun or not, and whether it do or do not exist so often as the participles usually said to be formed from it, are circumstances of no consequence in regard to the mechanical process of formation, for the convenience of which even an active voice is often supposed, as in forming deponents and commons, the termination *o* being properly deemed the root of both voices, or the part whence the perfect, supine, and infinitive, and all the other parts, are formed immediately or mediately. It is almost unnecessary to add, since every school-boy knows it, that Latin Dictionaries particularise the present, the preterite, the supine, and the infinitive, for no other reason, than that these are acknowledged as the primary parts of the verb. But, if the supine's being a verbal noun is to be regarded as a reason for not deeming it a primary part, we must, upon the same principle, exclude the infinitive also, which the critic does not seem to know is nothing else but a verbal noun, *nomen verbi*. Nay, following the reviewer's new doctrine, we must yet go further; we must exclude even his favourite, the perfect participle; for what is this but a verbal noun? It is evident, therefore, that, according to the principles of the British Critic, strictly followed, we shall be compelled to form all the parts from only the present and the preterite; but this is a mode, to which, I am inclined to think, that he will gain but few proselytes. There are, indeed, much uncertainty and obscurity in discussions relative to the origin and nature both of supines and gerunds; and, were we to draw any practical inference from Mr. R. Johnson's limited lists of supines, we should have to exclude, from the paradigms of our grammars, the supines of *amo*, *munco*, and *rego*,
for

ness," p. 641, instead of "We would detract neither from his fame nor his usefulness," or "We would not detract either from his fame or his usefulness." A stranger, a more confused, or a more inharmonious sentence than the following, never, I believe, came from the pen of a critic:—"It is evident enough that the author is not friendly to the church; but for the rest we should suppose that he is indifferent to all sects, and thinks that the best way is for all to proceed at pleasure, regardless of all the rest," p. 632.

for these I have not been able to find in the Commentaries. But what does the critic mean by the words terminating the preceding quotation;—"That they were *more properly* to be considered as verbal nouns?" More properly *than what?* Neither the critic nor the author has either stated or hinted at *any other* mode of considering them. Here, therefore, is comparison without comparison. From the reviewer's half-formed insinuation, aided by the line quoted from the Westminster Grammar, it might be supposed that the author *had not* considered them as verbal nouns; that such a charge is false, any one may discover, who takes the trouble of looking into the work, pp. 70, 238, 239, &c.

The chief, and indeed the only, end in view, in giving rules for the formation of the tenses, is, to enable the scholar to derive from the four radical parts of the verb all the rest of the verb. Now, let me ask the British Critic, what are the four radical parts as given in every dictionary? The present, the preterite, the supine, and the infinitive; and the rules given are to enable the scholar to form all the tenses, &c. from them. This is an easy and a natural procedure. "No, no, (says the British Critic) this is the old-fashioned way—the supine must be formed from the participle." In other words, Mr. Editor, he is for teaching the scholar to form the supine, already told him in his dictionary, from the participle, which is not told him at all. The productions of the British Critic abound in examples of the *hysteron proteron*; but this is one of the finest samples of his dexterity in this way, that he has ever exhibited. Who can refrain from laughing at the idea of forming what is already known, from a thing which is not known?

The second charge made by the reviewer against the author, is, his not acknowledging the taking, from a small grammar by Dr. Valpy, a few verses respecting the gender of nouns. This is truly a foolish objection. Dr. Valpy introduces, in these lines, no *new* mode of ascertaining the genders. This is only a *correction* of Lily's rules, which he is, by no means, original in attempting; witness, the Annotations of the Oxford Grammar, Johnson's Commentaries, Dr. Whittenal's Grammar, &c. all of which have anticipated the chief corrections adopted by Dr. Valpy. "But, with respect to compilation," you will allow me also (to use the reviewer's words,) "to

have a word or two more to say." What is Dr. Valpy's Grammar? Evidently a compilation; a work in which there is not a single page of original matter. Dr. Valpy has himself borrowed, both in prose and verse, without either acknowledgment, or merited censure; indeed, the notes to his syntax, which constitute the best part of the book, are nothing but compilation. That gentleman, I am confident, never intended his grammar to be considered as an *original*. And, yet, the officious reviewer has the audacity, or the ignorance, to talk of "taking lines from *this original*." Indeed, it is evident, that the reviewer has particularly selected the name of Dr. Valpy, solely for the purpose of paying him a little attention, or of doing him an act of pretended justice, at the expence of the author. But this he has done in a manner so bungling and impotent, as clearly proves him utterly incapable of gratifying his wishes, either by benefiting an acquaintance, or injuring a stranger. An injudicious friend is often the worst of enemies.

The last and not the least foolish charge, is, "the not having specified, in every instance, to whom the world was originally obliged for the information."—"To what absurdities will the childish speculations of the readers of black letter lead us?" (Such an antiquarian research for authorities would have been an arduous undertaking, indeed; since the same portions of information may be often found in one hundred different grammars. What grammarian, *ex. gr.* I would ask the reviewer, was the original author of the first concord?—Who the original author of every part was, it would, I suspect, puzzle even the British Critic to ascertain in every instance; and, if he could effect it, wherein would consist the utility of his labour? The truth is, that *most* of the topics, usually introduced into Latin Grammars, have long ceased, *individually* or *separately* considered, to be known as personal property;—they are generally regarded, chiefly as matters *juris communis*.

So much for the grave puerilities and the petulant cavils of the British Critic. That the work may have faults and imperfections, the author has ingenuously confessed, at the same time, stating, that he will gratefully avail himself of every judicious suggestion offered for its improvement. But, after the reviewer has (apparently, much against his will) bestowed on it the epithets "learned," "laborious,"

"laborious," "elaborate;" after he has declared that "it brings together a large quantity of useful information from a vast variety of sources;" in fine, that "he has not noticed either faults or imperfections in it," after so favourable a character of the work, was it not inconsistently and inconsiderately trifling with the opinion of the public, and degrading himself as a critic, to besprinkle his critique with such fooleries and absurdities as have been exposed in the preceding remarks? It is, unquestionably, a matter both of public and private justice, to hold up such grave trifling to general reprobation. And this can be done by no means more effectual than the respectable channel of the *Monthly Magazine*.

Crouch End, Your's, &c.
February 6, 1809. J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am in the press with my new edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities," by Herbert, permit me to enquire, through the channel of your *Magazine*, where the Plates of the work (with the exception of the printers' portraits) are to be found; and whether the owner of them would be disposed to part with them on reasonable terms.

Kensington, Your's, &c.
Feb. 13, 1809. THO. EROGNALL DIBDIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Commissioners for directing the improvements now making in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, having invited a competition of architects; by offering an honorary compensation for the most appropriate design for the buildings intended to be erected, I take the liberty of offering, through the medium of your widely circulating *Miscellany*, a few hints which a serious consideration of this important subject has suggested.

It may be necessary to premise for the information of your readers, who may not lately have visited the spot, that the whole of the dilapidated buildings which obscured Saint Margaret's Church, situate between King-street and Palace-yard have been removed; the buildings also on the west side of King-street, between the Abbey and Great George-street, and those in the Broad Sanctuary, east and west of the new Sessions House, are cleared away; and an Act has been passed for purchasing a plot of ground now covered with buildings, lying be-

tween the Sessions House and Prince's-street. The intended improvements are proposed to comprehend the whole of this area which exhibits a spacious field for the display of architectural taste and ingenuity.

On the spot of ground between King-street and Palace-yard a square has lately been enclosed, in the centre of which, a statue of a late illustrious statesman is to be placed; and it has been determined that the buildings to be erected west of King-street shall not project beyond a line drawn from the north transept of Westminster Abbey, to the Banqueting House at Whitehall, by which means a grand view will be opened from each to the other of these noble edifices, and the breadth of a narrow street encreased to one hundred and twenty feet. Since no erections are to be made on the east side of King-street, a magnificent view of the Abbey will continue to be exhibited at the intersection of Parliament-street and Bridge-street. This view, again, will derive a considerable accession of grandeur from the new stone buildings designed to cover the now-vacant ground, which are to consist, principally, of handsome dwelling houses and of chambers adapted to the constant or occasional residence of persons who may have to attend the Houses of Parliament, or the Courts of Record in Westminster Hall. But in forming a design suitable to this situation, the architect has great difficulties to encounter, occasioned by the irregular outline of the ground itself, and the disadvantageous position of the Sessions House, which though a late erection, was built before the intended improvements had been suggested; and has a situation that was necessarily determined by the buildings then in its vicinity.

The fronts of the buildings to be erected on the west side of King-street, becoming conspicuously exposed to view, should be designed in a simple, bold, and dignified style, to prevent their being overpowered by the colossal magnitude of Westminster Abbey. The Court House having windows on all sides, must necessarily be left insulated, which will afford an opportunity of forming a square open towards the Broad Sanctuary. The buildings on the west of King-street, will present a front upwards of two hundred and fifty feet in extent, looking towards Palace-yard. This should form a straight line, but those in the Broad Sanctuary east and west of the Court House, should

form two crescents, the curves of which, uniting with the obliquity of the Court-house, would give it an appearance of propriety in position, not otherwise perhaps, to be attained.

Between the court-house, and the buildings which are to remain standing on its north-side, is a street 35 feet wide. This street should be continued westward, till it meet Prince's-street, and again eastward, to King-street; which, to obviate the impropriety of breaking the line of buildings in that street, it might enter under an archway. From this disposition, great advantages would arise, owing, in a considerable degree, to its airiness, its presenting a long line of front ground for the erection of dwelling-houses, of various rates, and its happy conformity with the buildings, to which it is to unite. The whole might, without inconvenience, comprise twenty large first-rate houses, a large tavern and hotel; six buildings, containing eighteen sets of chambers and their appendages, ten second, nine third rate houses, and two large stable-yards, and would present a magnificent elevation, extending 600 feet in King-street, and the Broad-sanctuary. Your's, &c.

Feb. 1809,

C. A. BUSBY.

Warwick-court, Gray's Inn.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE DILLETANTI TOURIST,

Or LETTERS from an AMATEUR of ART,
in LONDON, to a FRIEND near MAN-
CHESTER.

HAVING been prevented from giving you, in my last, such a detailed description of the Townley Gallery of Antiquities, in the British Museum, as I promised you, I hasten to resume my pen, and recreate my mind with the amusing task. On entering the first room, on the left hand, where commences the numerical descriptions in the Synopsis, as published by the trustees of the Museum, is a female statue, probably of one of the Muses; both the arms are lost, therefore it is difficult to pronounce what the figure is intended for; the drapery is particularly fine and flowing. There are several fine amphoræ in this room, some of which are from the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and which I shall pass over without comment, as being more curious for their antiquity, than eminent for beauty. Among the isolated figures, are some terminal heads of the bearded, or Indian Bacchus, of great antiquity, and of early workmanship; for it was only in the infancy of the art, that the ancients

used these terminal figures in their worship. They are simply a head, carved or modelled, (as in the present examples) on a square trunk. How might not a warm imagination amuse itself, in supposing the times returned, when the Dionisia, or Bacchic dances were performed around one of these very heads, in all their wanton rites and extravagances, in honour of the eastern god. The basso-relievos are reliques of friezes, pannels, &c. and besides the beauty of their execution, and fancifulness of design, many of them have beautiful borderings of the honey-suckle, and other luxuriant foliage, of infinite use to the architect. Their subjects are various; many of them are duplicates of others. We have Amazons and Griffins combating, Tritons and Cupids riding on dolphins, and many bacchanalian subjects. The Bacchantes dancing and playing on an instrument, like a tambourin in the groupe of Bacchus and Cupid, numbered six is a very graceful and elegant figure. Two of these subjects I cannot pass over without particular mention: they are nearly in alt-relief; and represent in half-length figures, Perseus armed with a battle-axe and an engagement between one of the Arimaspi and a Griffin. It is repeated in another pannel, but reversed; which occasions the shield in one of them to be on the right arm, and the harpa, or battle-axe, in the left hand, which gives it an awkward appearance. From the boldness of these two subjects, which are joined together, I conjecture them to have been the friezes of a small temple.

In this collection, the difficulty is not which to chuse, but which to omit in my description; and I do not know that I should do ample justice to them without enumerating them all, which would too much resemble a dry catalogue. Yet I must not omit No. 11, representing a couple of Chimeraë-lapping water, out of vessels, held to them by two youths, who are attired in Phrygian dresses, and kneeling on one knee. The singular beauty of the contour of these youths is past all praise; I consider them equal to any in the collection; the folds of the drapery, and general form, especially the easy serpentine line of the back and leg, are particularly fine. Here again am I in a dilemma, whether to go on seriatim, or to skip to others of more consequence. The Medusa's head; the female overwhelmed with affliction, and attended by her domestics; and twenty others, are such fine examples of the perfection of the ancients in the plastic arts, that to

omit them would be injustice, and to detail every one, would make my letters, volumes. Some most beautiful elucidations of the ancient mythology may be found, in the bearded Bacchus, with a female Bacchante of exquisite grace; a head of Minerva, another of Jupiter, uncommonly majestic. A very fine historical subject, representing Minerva assisting the Argonauts to build the famous ship, Argo; the goddess is seated and finishing a sail, which is extended on a yard, and is directing the Argonaut, who is attending very attentively to her, while another is busied carving the prow of the vessel. This article, (No. 16), is beautifully finished, and, from the delicate border of honey-suckle blossom, I have no doubt but that it formed part of the lower ornaments of a superb apartment, and placed near the eye. The bas-relief of Venus, in the ocean riding on a sea-horse, is a subject the ancients often repeated, both in their poetry and sculpture; I have one nearly resembling it among my antique gems. In one we see, Victory pouring libations to Apollo Musagetes; in another two priestesses, in sacrificing vestments, standing one on each side of a candelabrum, which is lighted for a sacrifice. With one hand, they support the sacred filets which decorate the candelabrum, and with the other they raise a small portion of their robe, like the figure of Hope, on the coins of the Roman emperors, who were extremely partial to this emblem, which often appears on their coronation medals that were struck at the commencement of their reign, to signify the hopes of the people from their new sovereign.

The Roman personification of this divinity was different from ours; they represent her under the figure of a young and beautiful female, holding up with one hand the bottom of her robe, and a flower in the other. I beg you will not be waggish on the subject, as I shall resent any indignity offered to her ladyship, whom I have adopted as my tutelary deity. The next to this, is one of such consequence in proving the knowledge of Homer among the Romans, that it would be unpardonable to omit it. It is a singularly well composed historical groupe, in basso relievo of terra cotta, representing Machaon, after he has been wounded; the hero is sitting in the tent of Nestor, who is administering a medicinal potion to him, as described in the eleventh book of the Iliad; the grouping of this fragment of antique art, is uncommonly beautiful, and worthy of remark;

the females who are in attendance, if I may judge from their habits, are slaves.

I shall make a few more observations, in this room, previous to visiting the next, and hope you will not think me a tedious chronicler. My attention was much taken by a beautiful subject of two fauns kneeling, one of them playing on a tambourin, the other accompanying him with small musical instruments, called *krotala*, that have been sometimes confounded by critics, with cymbals. Their forms are somewhat alike, except that the *krotala* are smaller and played with only one hand. It is strongly contested by various writers, of what materials and form the *krotala* were made; I think from the Greek poets, they much resembled the Spanish castagnets. Apollonius, in his Argonautics, describes the *krotalon* of Hercules, as of brass made by Vulcan, at the request of Minerva, who gave it to him: on the other hand, an ancient commentator on Aristophanes describes them to be a reed split in two, and so fitted together as to emit a sound from the touch or stroke of the hand. We have other examples of the form, of the ancient *krotalon*, in the tympanum of the temple of Cybele; a statue in the engraved Collection, from the Museum Pio Clementinum, and in the gems in my possession, which have long handles, like the before-mentioned commentator's description. I am no less delighted with Paris carrying off Helen in a car, drawn by three horses (No. 34), a bas relief of elegant design, and correct execution, equal perhaps in these qualities to any in the collection. These cars are of great antiquity, and were usually of two or four wheels, and drawn by various numbers of horses, from two to twenty, mostly abreast, as may be seen in several Roman sculptures; they named them from the number of horses that drew them, as bigæ, when by two; trigæ; quadrigæ, and so on. In Monfaucon, Willemin, and Rohegianni, are to be found many representations of these ancient cars.

A bas relief of unknown antiquity, (No. 36) representing two persons is navigating the Nile, in a boat, is worthy of notice, from a very important fact, that I hope to establish relative to the date of the invention of the Corinthian capital. In the foreground is an hippopotamus, two crocodiles, some birds, and several plants of the lotus. In the distance are buildings, on the roofs of which are seen three Ibisses. The whole of this scenery is viewed through two arches, supported by columns, the two extreme ones of which

which are fluted in wreaths, and all the capitals resemble the Corinthian. I much wish to ascertain the date of this work* for the above reason. The singularity of the composition, of No. 42, has no parallel in the room; it is a short naked human figure, with the head of an old man, a long thick beard, and the body of a child; holding in each hand the stem of a plant. On each side of this curious compound figure, is seated a no less curious quadruped, whose head is that of an elderly man, with the breasts of a woman, and body of a sphynx, whose tail terminates in a flower.

There are, in this unrivalled collection, some of the largest statues ever found of terra cotta; one being of the goddess Salus, both the hands of which are wanting, but from the position of the arms, it is apparent, that the figure held a serpent in the right hand, and a patera in the left, and is nearly four feet high. Another of a Muse, resting her left arm upon a pile of writing tablets, placed on a square column. Another of these statues is Thalia, one that is supposed to have been a votive portrait, and another a female crowned with an incented diadem, but the characters are both unknown to me; the drapery is in a fine style, and the whole delicately executed.

Such are the contents of this room which is filled with terra cottas of exquisite beauty, both for design and execution, and is of itself an excellent academy for the student. On leaving it, we come to the second room, which is devoted to Greek and Roman sculptures; it is circular and lighted from an elegant dome, and is excellently contrived for a judicious distribution of light. On the left we are greeted with a stupendous colossal head of Minerva Sospita, most admirably characteristic of the goddess of the dreadful shield.

A funeral urn, at a small distance, beautifully ornamented with equestrian and pedestrian combatants, of high antiquity and rare beauty, presents itself to the admiring spectator; but passing by things of minor worth, a brilliant of ancient art demands attention; it is a statue of a canephora, which the catalogue tells us was anciently made use of as a column; and asserts, that it was one of the caryatides, which supported the portico of a small temple, dedicated to Bacchus. This is a manifest contradiction, and an error into which many have fallen, besides the author of that part of the ca-

talogue; it is either a Canephora, or a Caryatic figure, but cannot be both; if, as he asserts, it did support the portico of a temple, I cannot contradict him, but then it is not a Canephora. This error has arisen from the resemblance between these two species of figures, but their applications were different. Canephora, (as their name imports from *καθέων* a basket, and *φέρω* to bear) were young and noble virgins, who carried a basket on their heads, on the festivals of Minerva, and were never degraded to the ignoble situation of the Caryatides, who always support heavy and cumbrous entablatures. Cicero, in his fourth oration against Verres, refers to some Canephora of his time, and from the chisel of Polycletus, but does not mention them as being used for columns, but as depositaries for perfumes and flowers for the sacrifice, and placed on each side of the altar. The beautiful figure at Lord Elgin's, is really a Caryatide, and was found in such a position by his lordship; it is also described both by Stuart and Le Roy, as supporting a cornice. This I verily believe to be a Canephora, but I cannot recollect any example of Canephora being applied to the purposes of columns, except in the portico of a grotto, in the Villa Albani, at Rome, which are supposed to be copies from those mentioned by Cicero, of Polycletus, and which owe their degrading situation to the ignorance of a modern architect, who took them for Caryatides, and as such has used them.

In this room are some beautiful candelabra, one of which is of such excellent workmanship, and beautiful design, that it is scarcely excelled by that inestimable relic, the candelabrum of Sir Roger Newdigate in the Ratcliffe library, at Oxford, that has so often been the theme of our admiration. The triangular base of one of them, has three genii, with wings, holding each a part of the armour of Mars, his helmet, his shield, and his sword. Candelabra, or lychnuchi, (from *λύχνος* a candle and *ἔχει* that sustains.) were among the greatest luxuries of the ancients. Homer, in his Odyssey, in describing the palace of Alcinoüs, King of Corcyra, speaks of them as being made of gold; and on many medals of Septimius Severus, and of his sons, are representations of Candelabra as used in the temples of Venus of Paphos. They not only used them as stands for lights, but also as small altars for burning perfumes.

Among other beauties in these rooms are two fine vases, ornamented all round with bacchanalian figures, and handles, spring-

* Perhaps some of our readers will favor us with a dissertation on this interesting subject.—E.

ing from the necks of swans; the beauty of design, the elegant voluptuousness of the Bacchantes, and dancing nymphs, are beyond all praise, they are truly beauty personified. I must not forget a statue of a Venus, which is naked to the waist, and covered with drapery from the waist downward. This statue was found in the maritime baths of Claudius, at Ostia. To you, who are not offended at truth, even though it rebels against received opinion, I, who fear not the sound of great names, say, that I have seen a Venus, by Nollekens, superior in beauty to this, which is colossal, and rather clumsy in the extremities; however, I shall not offend the most fastidious admirer of ancient art, and perhaps better strike the balance of merit due to this figure, when I assert, that it is certainly the clumsiest of all ancient Venuses, and very inferior in grace to that called "de Medicis." This is the figure at which the respectable veteran in literature, Mr. Cumberland, (in the tenth number of Mr. Prince Hoare's "Artist," a periodical paper, of which I shall ever regret the conclusion,) has, levelled the shafts of his satire in the following laughable passage. "The living arts (says he, to his friend Hoare) are the proper objects of your contemplation: in the mean time, the nation has erected a noble gallery in the British Museum, wherein to deposit the bones and skeletons of the dead arts, collected by Mr. Townley, and purchased from the public purse. In justice to my country, I will suppose that they are stuck up there for the patriotic purpose of convincing the spectators, that it is high time to dismiss their prejudices, and that it is nothing less than necromancy, and art magic, that should induce them to prefer old lamps to new: in short, if any gentleman wants a Venus for his saloon, he may go to the shop of Mr. Nollekens, and not envy (look at the statue and mark the expression) the long-sided lady of Mr. Townley, though the state has built a palace for her reception." I shall leave you to laugh at my quotation, and continue my admiration of such works of ancient art, as deserve it, in spite of all contemnners of its beauties, who *certainly* are all Goths, *id est* for differing from me. Your's, &c. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the autumn of 1807, I gathered some seeds from a full-grown oak, several of which I immediately suspended at different distances from the bottom of a

pint decanter, wherein I had put about two ounces of Thames water, and placed it during the whole winter over the fire-place, in the same temperature as hyacinths are commonly kept. Before the month of March was expired, they all shewed symptoms of vegetation, with the exception of one acorn, which I had purposely placed in the water, which nearly covered it; this was the first seed to swell and burst, but the last that made a shoot. The tap root of the most forward seed, was about two inches long, when it reached the water, into which it did not directly enter, but grew a short distance on the surface, then immersed in the water to the bottom of the decanter, rose again to the surface, then down again; on its touching the side, it continued to do so, making more than a circle round in search of earth, sometimes rising a little from the bottom.

In April, the germ protruded from the seed, and in a few days the plant emerged, continuing to increase until it produced the foliage and tree in complete health, and apparent vigour; one of which I studiously prevented the tap-root from entering the water, which caused the decay of the tap-root, but exhibited innumerable lateral shoots, making a wonderful struggle to live; and the plant actually existed purely in the vapour, and cherished entirely by it. The seed that was dropped in the water, grew exactly at the same time as some I had set in earth, and occasionally examined as to their progress, and did not seem hastened in their vegetation like those in the vapour, which may arise from the difference of their temperatures. In June, I put the decanter into the open air, still keeping the ground-stopper in, although some atmospheric air communicated, as the wire that suspended them, though very fine, prevented the stopper from being close. The water becoming black, foul, and turbid, I changed it once during the summer. Each plant made its Michaelmas shoot, and threw out leaves, and in September the leaves turned off, as in common, and the buds are now set for the spring: to burst them, I purpose separating them, and placing them in good glasses; the acorn is still firmly attached to each plant. Although some few vegetables have been raised without the medium of earth, I do not know that a tree has ever before been produced thus. As the mutation of water into ligneous substance, which if burned becomes an alkali, capable, by galvanic decomposition,

composition, of producing a metal, may be a matter of some curiosity, and the idea may give a clue to experimentalists, that have more science and leisure, and may lead to curious results; it is possible, that seeds of exotics, that have hitherto resisted the endeavours to raise them in earth, may yield to this method if carefully attended to.

Whether, if the atmospheric air was totally cut off by sealing the plant would vegetate, I have never tried, but do intend it.

Your's, &c.

Cornhill, Feb. 1, 1809. J. BROWELL.

ANSWERS

TO THE CORRESPONDENT, WHO SIGNS,
"COMMON SENSE," ON THE SUBJECT
OF POPULAR REMEDIES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ELIZABETH Miller, a poor woman aged forty, and the mother of eight children, one of whom is now at the breast six months old, was attacked about two months previously to her taking the undermentioned medicine, with shortness of breath; she had also a bad appetite, and her legs and face were much swelled. She was attended by a skilful practitioner, and by him was pronounced to be in a dropsy. I saw her myself, and believed her to be so likewise. She took some medicines which the surgeon sent her, but so far from any amendment taking place, she grew daily worse and worse. Three days previously to her taking the undermentioned, the nurse who attended her, declared that she was afraid her legs would burst. She had left off the medicines which were sent her by the surgeon, about ten days, when she was prevailed upon, merely as an experiment, to

Take of bohea tea, five ounces; boiling water, one quart. Let them stand together a quarter of an hour, and then strain off the infusion: the whole of which is to be drunk during the day. The leaves which are left, are all to be eaten by the patient in the course of three days afterwards.

These were the directions given to the patient, and she complied with them. The consequence was, that in less than a week, the swelling of her legs and face subsided; the shortness of breath went off, and she has been able for more than a fortnight past, to attend her customary occupation, and all this without any observable increase in the secretions, at least according to the woman's own account. The stomach seemed principally acted upon, as her appetite mended exceedingly fast. It may not be amiss to remark, that she has been subject to the piles for some years past, and from which she has suffered much pain; but during the dropsical state, she suffered no inconvenience from them whatever. They are

now returned again, but by no means so troublesome as they have been heretofore.

To account for this extraordinary cure, by the bohea-tea, is not perhaps very easy: at least if our medical writers be taken for guides. It is well known, however, that tea possesses both the gallic acid, and the astringent principle, in a considerable degree, and *a priori*, there is nothing unreasonable in presuming that it might be a tonic, notwithstanding custom and medical men have decided against it.

Lewis says, "that it is in disorders and constitutions where corroborants are most serviceable, that the immoderate use of tea is peculiarly hurtful; in cold indolent habits, cachexies, chloroses, dropsies, and debilities of the nervous system." *Mater. Med.* vol. ii. 428. The term, *immoderate*, is not here defined, and I think that there is great reason to believe, that the injurious effects of tea are, and always have been, owing to the drinking of large quantities of hot water, rather than to the tea.

The above cure was drawn up in January, 1806, with an intention of communicating it to a medical gentleman, in London, of great respectability, but a variety of other important concerns pressing upon my attention, it has lain by in my desk till this time. Observing an invitation of your correspondent, *Common Sense*, to communicate what is known concerning Popular Remedies for Diseases, I now send it. Before I conclude, it is my duty to state that the idea of exhibiting bohea tea, in the dropsical case above recited, originated in information derived from the Monthly Magazine, which I think appeared also in the newspapers. The case, I believe, was that of a woman at Farringdon, in Berkshire. I cannot now, from memory, refer to the volume.

Huntsbill,

Jan. 20, 1809.

Your's &c.

J. JENNINGS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RECEIPT for the CURE of the RHEUMATISM.*

TAKE half an ounce of Turkey rhubarb, one ounce of gum guaiacum, one ditto of nitre, one ditto of sulphur, one ditto of flour of mustard. The whole to be finely pulverized and well mixed.

A tea spoonful to be taken in a glass of water, on going to rest, every other night, for three nights, and afterwards if necessary, half a tea-spoonful every night.

Considerable quantities of this medicine have lately been distributed with success among the poor, by ladies of quality in the neighbourhood of Brompton.

* Receipts for all acute diseases must be uncertain, and the progress of the disease is uncertain. No notice is given in this, what are the symptoms relieved, or whether the disease must be chronic before the remedy will be efficacious.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MUCH approve of the plan laid down in the Address, signed, "Common Sense," in the Monthly Magazine, which I am in the habit of reading. My information relates to the Ague. I was afflicted with that disorder severely, when young, (perhaps about ten years of age) and resided with my parents in the West of England. A professional gentleman attended, but my parents were induced, by the recommendation of neighbours, to try the following remedy, namely, "sweet-wort."

I drank at a brewery, probably about a pint, at first: the draught was repeated, and even a third time I drank freely all within a quarter of an hour. A nausea succeeded, and I vomited exceedingly, and the ague soon afterwards left me.

Your's, &c.

August 23, 1808, BRIGHTHELMSTONE.
London.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to Mr. Cooley's letter, I beg to relate that though there are several kinds of dock, yet there is only one generally known by the class of people, from whom the remedy was adopted. That is, the sharp dock, *rumex acutus* of Linnæus, *lasatium acutum* of Ray.

This, and the *rumex hydrolopatum* of Linnæus, are the only two that are generally known in medicine; and the latter is, I believe, always, by way of distinction, called water-dock.

Your's &c.

New Bridge street, J. ADAMS, M.D,
October 8, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I was a lad about twelve years old, my constitution was very delicate, and pronounced by my parents and connections to be Consumptive. I was ordered a trip to sea, and accordingly sent in a vessel going to Hamburg, in the vicinity of which lived a distant relation of my mother's, to whose house I went. I still complained of the pain in my side, with a very bad cough. A neighbour of their's, an old lady, proposed a remedy for me. Some eggs of partridges were obtained, one of which was cast, as they term it, mixed with a tea-spoonful of bruised sugar-candy, and half a wine-glass full of claret, which I took two hours before breakfast, and continued taking, every second day for a week, and the following week every morning, and so on, as long as the eggs could be procured. Certain it is, that my complain rapidly diminished. Next season I renewed the remedy, and before the end of it, my cure was completed. The following year I again took the eggs, but substituted new milk in place of the claret, with clean raw sugar, which I thought better than loaf sugar, as I observed

the last threw up a mixture of lime in it, which I am told is used in refining it. In short, I attribute my perfect recovery to the old lady's recipe. I have occasionally administered my own cure to young people, presumptively inclined; and of nineteen, I verily believe fifteen have been recovered by it.

To preserve a stock of partridge eggs, let them be laid in a cool place, well rubbed with fresh butter, and they will keep for four or five months. It is sometimes difficult to procure the eggs, but still, if you pay handsomely, you will find country people industrious enough to procure them. The partridge is, perhaps, the most athletic bird that exists of its size, which may possibly account for the virtue of its eggs.

Your's &c.

Pertshire, JOHN BRAHM SMITH.
October 24, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO promote the design of your correspondent, "Common Sense," and observing in your Number for September, 1808, an instance of the useful administration of dock-root, in the cure of scald-head; (which, by the bye, is only the old domestic remedy of the country,) I am induced to communicate the following recipe, for the cure of another disease—the Scabby, in which shape, to my certain knowledge, it has often proved successful, in some most inveterate cases, when other applications had failed.

Take sixteen ounces of the best and purest dock-root, to three quarts of soft water, boil them down to two quarts, of which a small tea-cup, or large wine-glass full, is to be taken morning and evening, as the patient can bear it.

When there are ulcers, take a table-spoon-full of the flour of brimstone, and four ounces of fresh butter, and a quart of the liquid; boil it to a cerate, and anoint the part therewith morning and evening; taking the liquid, as above, internally at the same time.

It is not to be expected, that this will form an agreeable beverage; but the patient will be encouraged in its use, from the assurance of getting quit of a more disagreeable companion.

I have the following recipe for the cure of the Tooth-ache, but I cannot speak with the same confidence of its efficacy, although I believe, and indeed have experienced, that it will give temporary relief.

Take a wine-glass full of the best and strongest brandy, and a piece of hard soap, sliced down, put them into a cup, and allow this to stand by the fire till the soap is completely dissolved; when it is cold, it will form a salve, which, spread on a piece of grey paper, and apply externally opposite to the part affected.

This composition is also a good remedy for sprains and bruises, being well and often rubbed on the part.

Leith,

November 21, 1808. HUGH GLADSTONE.

Your's &c.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL
SIR JOHN MOORE, K. B.

—“Ducis ingenium, res
Adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ.”

HOR

IN consequence of the important changes produced throughout Europe, by the events arising out of the French Revolution, a new direction has been given to the manners and pursuits of her inhabitants. No portion of this interesting quarter of the globe has, however, experienced a greater change, than our own country.

Admirably situated for commerce, and formed by habit for manufactures, a numerous and powerful fleet was formerly the chief object of our policy: but the genius of the people has been altered, and it has been deemed necessary, to render us a military as well as a maritime nation. The game of war, however, is played on so grand a scale on the continent, that it is difficult to establish a school of generals, calculated for the times in which we live; or, perhaps, even for those extensive operations, required against an enemy, that can bring a couple of hundred thousand fighting men into the field. Materials are, indeed, wanting to form the line of battle, and so extensive is the apparatus demanded for a land campaign with France, that it unhappily requires the complete and effective union of several great powers, to face her with any prospect of success in the field.

Perhaps, on this, as on other occasions, nature has proportioned our means to our wants; and our armies, although not sufficiently numerous for a contest with the whole undivided power of the enemy, are acknowledged, when headed by gallant and experienced generals, to be amply sufficient for what is obviously the first object of our policy:—the defence, security, and preservation of the empire!

General Sir John Moore, was a native of Scotland, a country, which, since the days of Fletcher of Saltoun, has been more famous for producing military men of eminence, than patriot citizens: he, however lays claims to the gratitude of his fellow subjects, in both of these characters, having been at once a distinguished commander and an ardent friend to civil liberty. His grand-father, Charles

Moore, was a minister, or in other words, one of the two clergymen of the established church, who officiated in Stirling; his father, Dr. John Moore, was bred a physician, but he was chiefly known to the world, as a man of letters.

Of the latter, it may be necessary to say something in this place. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and afterwards attended the medical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Cullen, who was his relation. We next find him serving as an army surgeon, in Flanders, and having, on his return, settled at Glasgow, he obtained the degree of M.D. from his *Alma Mater*.

It was there that the subject of the present memoir first saw the light of heaven, and received the rudiments of an education, that was matured and perfected under the eye of a father who early instilled into his mind those generous and heroic principles, as well as that ardent love of freedom, which warmed his own bosom, and was never extinguished, or even debased, by his constant residence, and habitual correspondence with the great.

An accident occurred, but a few years after he had settled in Scotland, that effected a great change, in respect to the family of Dr. Moore, as well as himself. The late Douglas-Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, born in 1756, like his elder brother, James-George, being of a sickly habit of body, although extremely handsome, and even apparently athletic in respect to person, it was determined by his mother, the Duchess of Argyle, that he should travel under the direction of some skilful medical man, capable, at once, of enlightening his mind, and taking care of his constitution. The physician to whom we have so recently alluded, was accordingly selected for this purpose; and whatever might have occurred at a future period of life, it must be allowed by all who knew him, that the choice was happy.

They accordingly set out in 1773, and spent no less than five years abroad; during which period, it would appear that the seeds of those Bacchanalian attachments, which are supposed to have shortened his Grace's life, either did not appear, or if they did appear, were carefully depressed, and kept under. Young Moore was their companion during some portion of this tour, and was much respected by
the

the ducal pupil of his father, with whom he lived for many years, amidst all those early and endearing scenes, which knit the hearts of young men to each other.

On their return in 1778, they separated for a while, the one to pursue the delusive career, falsely denominated pleasure, which carried him to the grave: the other to serve his country, as an officer in the army. His first commission, we believe, was in the 15th regiment of foot, and he was afterwards promoted a lieutenant in the same. After passing through all the intermediate gradations in due order, he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th; he afterwards obtained a colonelcy, and rose to the rank of major-general, in 1798.

On most of these occasions, he was doubtless assisted by the powerful recommendations of the Duke of Hamilton, for his military talents had not as yet been elicited; and but for the opportunities that afterwards occurred, he might have been lost or forgotten, amidst the crowd of officers, who swell the army list, and his name never heard of, but in a return, or a muster roll.

It was in the Mediterranean that Mr. Moore, while a lieutenant-colonel, had first the means of distinguishing himself. After having served at Toulon, he was selected by Admiral Lord Hood, to accompany Major Koehler, on a secret and confidential mission to Corsica. That commander, who had obtained possession of one of the two grand arsenals of France, finding it no longer tenable against the republican armies, determined, if possible, to annex this island to the crown of England; but as it was first necessary to ascertain the practicability of the scheme, these two officers were chosen, to confer with the celebrated Pasquale Paoli, who had left England, where he resided for many years on a pension; and after making great professions of his unalterable love of liberty, at the bar of the National Assembly, had been permitted to retire to his native country. On his return, he was once more elected *Generalissimo*, by a public Consulta, expressly convoked for that purpose, and apparently aimed to obtain the sovereignty of the island. On this, he was first denounced, and together with his godson, Napoleon Buonaparte, who declared in his favour, expressly proscribed by a decree, in which they were treated as rebels. To frustrate the attempt on his life, he immediately

engaged in a correspondence with Lord Hood; and having proved to the agents dispatched by that commander, to enquire into his power, and resources, that neither had been exaggerated, an expedition was immediately determined upon.

A fleet accordingly sailed from the Hieres islands, on the 24th of January, 1795, and a body of land forces was disembarked soon after, in Corsica, under Lieutenant-General Dundas. In the course of a few days, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was dispatched to seize on the town of Fornelli; but notwithstanding his movement was sudden, and although his men had dragged a howitzer and a six-pounder through a mountainous country, where artillery had never before travelled, yet the place was found too strong to be carried by a *coup-de-main*. Nothing dismayed by this, by means of a body of a seamen from the navy, he was enabled to carry four eighteen pounders, one large howitzer, and a ten-inch mortar, to an eminence seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. This Herculean labour being achieved, he was soon in a condition to enfilade the batteries, and render all the works, raised by the French, untenable. Finding, however, the officer who commanded, obstinately bent on retaining the place, he made an assault on the redoubts, which he carried during the evening of February the 17th; and as he advanced at the head of the column, cut down a French grenadier, who opposed him, with his own hand.

His conduct at Calvi was no less gallant, for he marched against one of the strongest of the forts, that covered this city, with a body of troops with unloaded muskets, &c. stormed, and took possession of the ramparts, under a severe discharge of musquetry, and grape-shot, equally regardless of the fire of small arms, the roaring of cannon, and the bursting of shells. Although severely wounded in the head, he entered the enemy's works, in company with the brave grenadiers, whom he had led, and was embraced at the close of his victorious career, by General Stuart, the conqueror of Minorca, who was an adequate judge of that gallantry, for which he himself was distinguished.

Dr. Moore, lived long enough, to witness and to celebrate the gallant achievements, and growing fame of his son. Accordingly, in his "*Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life and Manners, in various Countries,*" published in 1800, he notices both

both of these actions, but we shall only quote what he says respecting the attack that produced the surrender of Calvi.

"The same officer, who had carried the Convention Fort, was chosen also to conduct the storm of Calvi. Day-break was judged the proper time for making the attempt.

"The French, at this period, seem to have made it a rule to stand an assault, rather than capitulate, even after a practicable breach was made. They expected to repel the assailants on the present occasion, by throwing grenades from the parapet nearest the breach, as well as by the fire of the garrison.

"The officer, who was to conduct the assault, posted his troops at midnight, among the myrtle-bushes, with which the rocks around Calvi are covered, and as near the breach as possible, without being heard by the enemy. That there might be no risk of alarming them by accidental firing, he had ordered the soldiers not to load, having previously convinced them, that the point would be best effected by the bayonet. A little before day-break, the commander in chief arrived with the officers of his suite. He had the satisfaction to find that the garrison had not been alarmed, at that quarter. False attacks had been made elsewhere to divert their attention.

"After a short conversation between the general, and the officer who was to lead the assault, the signal was given. The troops advanced with a rapid step to the breach; and they were half-way before they were observed by the enemy. A volley of grape-shot was fired from the ramparts. The dubious light before day-break made the cannoniers take a false aim; the shot flew over the heads of the advancing party; and some of the general's attendants were wounded.

In a short time, the grenadiers were descried scrambling up the rubbish, while many grenades and shells were thrown from the parapet on the assailants, who, pushing past their wounded, and dying friends, continued their course to the breach. Those of the enemy who were not killed, or taken prisoners, fled into the town. When the general perceived the grenadiers ascending, he put spurs to his horse, and rode to the bottom of the hill, on which the fort stood, and quitting his horse, mounted directly to the breach. Finding the troops in possession of the place, he flew into the arms of the officer who had led the assault. The surrounding officers shouted, and threw their hats

into the air for joy. The moment was worth years of common life.

"It does not fall to the share of many officers, even during a pretty long military career, to conduct an assault, or even to assist in taking a fortress by storm. Such dangerous services seldom occurred formerly, as the garrison generally capitulated after a breach was made. It has been the fate of this officer, although a young man, to conduct two, and to be successful in both. The most effectual measures were immediately taken for establishing the troops in the works they had so bravely carried, the cannon of which were turned against the town of Calvi, which the works commanded, and which capitulated soon after."

At the end of a short period, the whole island of Corsica submitted to the British arms; and a general *consulta*, consisting of deputies chosen by the different districts, having assembled at Corte, the capital, Paoli presided as president. The first business agitated, was the union of Corsica to the crown of England, which accordingly took place; and had prudent measures been adopted, it is not at all unlikely that the inhabitants might have been conciliated, and all efforts on the part of the enemy rendered ineffectual.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was immediately appointed adjutant-general, but he, as well as Paoli, appear to have given umbrage to Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto, and Governor General of British India. He accordingly took measures for the return of the subject of the present memoir, who, on this occasion, is alluded to by his own father, in the following short quotation.

"Highly esteemed by his brother officers, beloved by his soldiers, and enjoying the confidence of the general who had succeeded in the military command, he had the misfortune not to please the Viceroy, in consequence of a representation from whom, to the surprize of every body, and of none more than the commander of the troops, he was recalled from his situation in Corsica. This seemed the more extraordinary, as, independent of the cool intrepidity, zeal for the service, and the professional talents he had so eminently displayed; he is of a modest unassuming character, humane, of scrupulous integrity, incapable of adulation, and more solicitous to deserve, than to receive praise. To the Corsicans, who have a high admira-

tion of military talents, and are perhaps, not such good judges of those of a politician, this removal seemed peculiarly inexplicable; because they had been witnesses to the successful exertions of the officer, and were unable to comprehend the merits of the person, at whose request he was recalled.

"This removal, however, though intended as a misfortune to the officer, turned out to his advantage. The commander in chief of the British forces, whose heart sympathises with valour and integrity, soon placed him in situations of the greatest trust, from every one of which the same intrepidity of conduct, and zeal in the service of his country, which he displayed in Corsica, gave the French Directory substantial reasons for wishing that he might be recalled.

"When one important conquest, in which he had a considerable share, was detailed in the gazette, the most honourable mention was made of this officer, by the experienced and judicious general who commanded on that expedition. The whole article published in the London gazette, relative to this conquest, was translated into Italian, and appeared in a gazette, published at Corsica, under the authority of the Viceroy, *except the paragraph regarding the officer now in question.*"

On being ordered home from the Mediterranean, the ex-adjutant-general, who in 1795 had been promoted to the rank of colonel in the army, and was at the same time lieutenant-colonel of the 51st, then commanded by his countryman, the Earl of Eglintouna happened to be sent to the West Indies. The army, which was under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, arrived at Barbadoes in January, 1796, and as no time was to be lost, in a climate of this kind, which within the space of three years had devoured the greater part of fifty-four thousand men, operations were immediately commenced. Accordingly, after the capture of the Dutch colonies, Colonel Moore, who now served with the local rank of brigadier-general, was employed in the reduction of the French island of St. Lucia. This campaign, like the preceding ones, presented a new opportunity for distinguishing himself: the fortified eminence of Morne Chabot having been seized during a night attack, and Morne Duchassaix taken by him, after the completion of two parallels.

On his return to Europe, he was once

more employed under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, who, during the expedition to Holland, entrusted the reduction of the Helder to his charge; but the Dutch having thought fit to evacuate that post, which was then deemed of greater importance than it merited, in the sequel, it was taken possession of immediately, without any contest. The brigadier, however, was employed to command the right wing of the army, and when the enemy advanced against the British cantonments, received a slight wound, while defending them with his usual gallantry and success. After this, but little was effected on the part of the English, and in truth the object of the expedition was entirely frustrated, in consequence of events which it would be unnecessary to detail here, but relative to which, the subject of this memoir was in no respect blameable.

We have already witnessed the conduct of this officer in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, and in Holland: we are next to behold him, acting in a scene, towards which the eyes of all Europe were about to be directed. Bonaparte having routed the Turks and Mamelukes, and finally subdued Egypt; it was deemed necessary to repair thither, in order to contend for the country of the Pharaohs, and the Ptolemys, and drive the French back to Europe. Without stopping to inquire into the policy of such a measure, we shall only briefly state, that Sir Ralph Abercromby embarked with a considerable army, expressly for this purpose. Finding that the Turks, notwithstanding they alone seemed likely to profit by the expedition, were dilatory in their preparations, Major-General Moore (for he had lately obtained that rank,) was dispatched to the Vizier's camp at Jappa and, immediately on his arrival, discovered how little such allies were to be relied on, the troops being in a state of mutiny, and far more formidable to their own commanders than to the enemy.

The English army, which had but too long delayed its operations, in consequence of the vain promises of the court of Constantinople, at length arrived in Aboukir bay, March 7, 1801, and effected a landing; on which occasion, the officer, of whom we now treat, commanded the reserve. The position of the French, who were posted on a commanding eminence, was admirable; but no sooner had his boat approached the land, than the major-general leaped on shore, and, placing himself at the head of his brigade,

gade, climbed the fortified eminence, and charged, in his usual manner, with the bayonet. Such intrepidity proved irresistible; for the French retired towards Alexandria, and Moore, next day, received the thanks of the commander in chief, which were issued in public orders, and renewed in the public dispatch transmitted to England.

In the subsequent action of the 21st of March, during which the British troops were attacked with great impetuosity, and the commander in chief killed, Major-General Moore distinguished himself once more, while leading on the reserve, against which the principal attack of the enemy was directed. According to the official letter of Lieutenant-General Hutchinson, the troops commanded by him, "conducted themselves with unexampled spirit, resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Major-General Moore," adds he, "was wounded at their head, though not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable, and meritorious officer, whose council and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me, at this moment."

He recovered, however, in time to assist at the siege of Cairo, as well as of the castle of Marabout; and after Alexandria had been reduced, and all the French in Egypt had submitted, he was appointed to escort the capitulating army to the place of embarkation. The commander in chief bore testimony to his conduct on this occasion, in the dispatch addressed to Lord Hobart, of which the following is a copy:

Alexandria, Aug. 19.

"MY LORD—The last division of the French troops who surrendered at Cairo, sailed from the bay of Aboukir a few days ago. There have been embarked in all, near 13,500 persons, &c.

"Major-General Craddock having been confined by illness, I intrusted the command of the troops to Major-General Moore, who, during a long march of a very novel and critical nature, displayed much judgment, and conducted himself in a most able and judicious manner. Notwithstanding the mixture of Turks, British, and French, the utmost regularity was preserved, and no one disagreeable circumstance ever took place."

After the reduction of Egypt, the major-general returned to Europe, and

spent some time in the bosom of his family. He was next employed on the staff of the army, in the Kentish district, and actually commanded a camp at Shorn Cliffe, a few miles from Dover, whence with the naked eye the tents of the French troops, then threatening an invasion from Boulogne, could be easily discerned in a fine day. At this period, a son* of his old commander acted as his aide-de-camp; and soon after the Honourable Captain Stanhope, nephew to Mr. Pitt, served under him, in the same capacity.

But it seemed to be decreed by fate, that the subject of this memoir should never remain long in one place. In 1805, having attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and obtained the colonelcy of the 52d regiment of foot, he was dispatched once more to the Mediterranean and assumed the command in Sicily. He was recalled, however, to act on a less distant theatre, and accordingly repaired to Sweden, with a view of assisting a prince, who has been doomed to lose a portion of his dominions, in what has been justly termed, "the common cause of Europe." The extraordinary conduct of this young monarch; his refusal of support; his behaviour to Sir John Moore, (who had, by this time, been invested with the ribband of the Bath), and the arrest and subsequent escape of that gallant officer, are subjects, as yet, involved in some degree of obscurity, and must be left, so far as concerns their details, to another opportunity.

After spending a few days in England, Sir John was sent with a body of troops to Portugal; and as hopes were entertained that the Spaniards would be able to vindicate their independence, and put a stop to the progress of the hitherto victorious French, he was ordered to advance to their assistance. He accordingly marched forward with his troops, and, amidst innumerable difficulties, reached Toro. On December 28, 1808, we find him at Benevente, anterior to which point, he describes the army as "almost constantly marching through snow, and with cold that has been very intense. The weather within these few days" adds he, "has turned to rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almost impassable. On the 21st the army reached

* Captain Abercromby.

Sahagun; it was necessary to halt there, in order to refresh the men, and on account of provisions. The information that I received was, that Marshal Soult was at Saldana with 16,000 men, with posts along the river from Guarda to Carrion."

No sooner did this object present itself to his view, than the lieutenant-general determined on striking a blow. He accordingly gave orders for his troops to advance in two columns, on the night of the 23d; but, during that very evening, he received intelligence that the enemy had obtained considerable reinforcements. This, however, would not have prevented him from carrying his resolution into effect, had not the Marquis de la Romana informed him, nearly at the same time, that the French were advancing from Madrid, either to Valladolid, or Salamanca.

On this, a retreat was instantly resolved on, and Lord Paget was placed with the cavalry, so as to give notice of the first approach of the enemy's infantry, their horse having already advanced. On the 30th of December, Sir John arrived at Astorga, whence he proceeded to Villa Franca, and continued to move on towards Corunna, amidst innumerable difficulties, such, in fine, as scarcely ever occurred before. On this occasion, a large portion of the cavalry was destroyed, in consequence of the severity of the service, while many of the officers and men died from fatigue alone. To prevent the military chest from falling into the hands of the enemy, some thousands of dollars intended for the pay of the troops were buried; but the object that lay nearest the heart of the general, was the preservation of the cannon, the safety of which is looked upon as a point of honour, among military men. It may be easily conceived, that at such a period, every thing likely to encumber the troops, was thrown away, and it has even been said, although perhaps without foundation, that, at the passage of the last bridge, a sufficiency of tools to cut it down, was not to be obtained.

At length, the port of Corunna, being the place destined for the embarkation, presented itself to the view of an army, already overcome with the difficulties of a long and fatiguing march, during which they were but scantily supplied with food. At the same time, however, the pursuing enemy appeared in sight, an enemy flushed with their recent victories over the native Spaniards, and not a little boast-

ful, that they had beheld the English for the first time flying before the conquering eagles.

About two o'clock, in the afternoon of the 16th of January 1809, after forming various columns for that purpose, the attack took place on the front of the British position. The part against which it happened to be first directed, was the right, occupied by Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, the second in command, who received a severe wound, in consequence of which he was obliged to leave the field. The commander in chief, who had instantly proceeded to the scene of action, made the most able dispositions, and forced the French to alter their original intentions; for being unable to force the right wing, they endeavoured to turn it, but without effect, and they soon beheld their own left threatened by the movements that ensued.

Their next effort was against the center, but there again they were manfully resisted; on which, varying their designs according to circumstances, they obtained possession of a neighbouring village, and advanced against the left of the British line. But there again, they were foiled, and obliged to give way.

Meanwhile Sir John Moore, who had exerted himself, with his usual animation, fell like Wolfe, in the moment of victory.* His death was occasioned by a cannon ball, which struck him in a mortal part, and he was carried towards Corunna in a blanket, supported by sashes. While his wound was probed, he said to an officer, whom he desired to attend him during the short period he had to live, "You know I have always wished to die this way!" Although suffering great pain, he appeared eager to speak again, and the first question put by him, was, "Are the French beaten?" On being assured of this fact by several officers, who arrived in succession, he exclaimed: "I hope the people of England will be satisfied! I hope my country will do me justice!" Then addressing himself to one of his aid-de-camps, he continued: "You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my mother ————" There his voice failed; but he resumed soon after in a still weaker tone:—"Hope—Hope—I—I have much to say, but cannot get it out—Is Colonel Gra-

* He was advancing at the head of the 42d, which he had just addressed in a short speech.

ham, and are all my aides-de-camp well? —I have made my will, and remembered my servants!"

On the appearance of Major Colborne, his principal aide-de-camp, he spoke most kindly to him, and then turning about to another, he continued: "Remember you go to ——— and tell him that it is my request, and that I expect he will befriend Major Colborne, he has long been with me, and I know him most worthy of it." He then asked the major, "if the French were beaten?" and, on hearing they were repulsed on every point, he said, "It was a great satisfaction in his last moments, to know he had beaten the French!"

After this, he enquired if General Paget was present? and on being answered in the negative, begged "to be remembered to him."

"I feel myself so strong," added he, "I fear I shall be long dying;—I am in great pain!" He then thanked the medical men for their attention, and after speaking kindly to Captains Stanhope and Percy, he pressed to his heart the hand of the first aide-de-camp, who came to his assistance, and died in a few minutes, without so much as a struggle.

Thus fell, in the prime of life, at the age of 47 years*, surrounded by his suite, mourned by his companions in arms, and at the conclusion of a critical victory, which preserved the remainder of his army from destruction, Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, a name that will be long dear to his country. His brilliant exploits have already been detailed, and it only remains to observe, that in the course of these, he received no fewer than six wounds; one in the head from a shell, at Corsica; three in Holland, before he could be prevailed upon to leave the field; a musket shot in the leg in Egypt did not interrupt his exertions; and a cannon ball in Spain bereaved his country for ever of his services!

On the 25th of January, the Earl of Liverpool, as secretary of state for the home department, while moving the thanks of the house to those officers, who had gained the battle of Corunna, paid a high eulogium to the memory of the departed general; "whose whole life," he said, "had been devoted to the service of his country, for there was scarcely any ac-

tion of importance during the two last wars, in which he had not participated." In the course of the same night, Lord Castlereagh, in his official capacity, as minister at war, expressed his sorrow at the "loss of one of the ablest of our generals; possessing in an eminent degree every valuable quality that can dignify the man, and enhance the superiority of the soldier; at once in the prime of life, and the prime of professional desert; giving in the evidence of his past life the best assurance of what might be expected from his zeal, intrepidity, and talents." He concluded with the following motion: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that a monument be erected in the cathedral of St. Paul, to the memory of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, Knight of the Bath, who, after an honourable and meritorious life, fell by a cannon ball, in the action near Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809, after having, by his judicious dispositions, skill, and gallantry, repulsed an enemy of superior force, and secured to the troops under his command a safe and unmo-lest ed embarkation."

The commander-in-chief, also, in general orders, dated "Horse Guards, February 1, 1809," paid the following tribute to his memory:

"The benefits derived to an army from the example of a distinguished commander, do not terminate at his death: his virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions.

"In this view, the Commander in Chief, amidst the deep and universal regret, which the death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore has occasioned, recalls to the troops the military career of that illustrious officer for their instruction and imitation.

"Sir John Moore, from his youth, embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier; he felt; that a perfect knowledge, and an exact performance of the humble, but important duties of a subaltern officer, are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant achievements, for which it was formed, applied itself, with energy and exemplary assiduity, to the duties of that station.

"In the school of regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order, and regularity of conduct, because the troops found in their leader a striking example of the discipline, which he enforced on others.

"Having

* Sir John Moore was born at Glasgow, November 13, 1761. He received the honour of knighthood, and the order of the Bath, on his return from Egypt.

"Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession, obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops, in an action which maintained our national superiority over the arms of France.

"Thus Sir John Moore, at an early period obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station, in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honourable life.

"In a military character, obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable subject for praise; it exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, and so important to the best interest of the service, that the commander in chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation.

"The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops.

"During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier; in war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him, the post of honour, and by his undaunted spirit, and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory.

"His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory, and the commander in chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth as an example to the army."

We shall now conclude with some observations relative to his family. Dr.

Moore, the father of the general died a few years since, leaving behind him, a most excellent character in private life, and a high reputation in the republic of letters. His mother, whom he mentioned with his dying breath, still survives* her eldest son, and is not only deeply afflicted by his loss, but has to bewail the deplorable situation of his brother Charles, who has been recently deprived of his faculties.

Mr. James Moore, a surgeon of great promise, in 1739, obtained a prize medal from the *Lyceum Medicum Londinense*; Captain Graham Moore fought a gallant action in the *Melampus*, and took the *Ambuscade* of forty guns. He acted as commodore of the fleet that conveyed the Prince Regent, and royal family of Portugal to the Brazils; while Mr. Francis Moore, after being some time private secretary to the Duke of Leeds, is now deputy secretary to the War Office.

On the 8th of February, 1809, a subscription was opened in Glasgow, for erecting a monument to the memory of the late General Sir John Moore, K.B. when 1500*l.* was immediately raised for that purpose, and next day, being a national fast, his fellow-citizens attended divine service in mourning.

* Mrs. Moore resides at Cobham, in Surrey. She was a daughter of the late Dr. Simson, professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, and a near relation of Professor Robert Simson, the restorer of ancient geometry. Mrs. Porteus, an aunt of the general, is still alive at Glasgow, and another, Mrs. Mackintosh, lately died in that neighbourhood.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

HOGARTH.

UPON setting up his carriage he paid a visit to the Lord Mayor, and having protracted his stay till a heavy shower came on, he was led out by a different door from that which he entered, and, unmindful of his carriage, he set off on foot, and got home dripping wet.

When Mrs. Hogarth asked him where he had left his carriage? "He said, he had forgot it."

BARROW.

Barrow meeting Lord Rochester

at court, his lordship, by way of banter, thus accosted him: "Doctor, I am yours to my shoe tie." Barrow, seeing his aim, returned his salute obsequiously, with "My lord, I am yours to the ground." Rochester, improving his blow, quickly returned it with "Doctor, I am yours to the centre," which was as smartly followed by Barrow, with "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Upon which, Rochester, scorning to be foiled by a musty old piece of divinity, as he used to call him, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am yours

yours to the lowest pit of hell;" on which Barrow, turning on his heel, answered, "There, my lord, I leave you."

BUFFON.

His private character was that of a libertine, and he was extremely vain of his person and his talents. "The works of eminent geniuses (he would say) are few, they are those of Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Montesquieu, and my own. He left an only son, who suffered under Robespierre in 1799. On the scaffold he said to the people, "Citizens, my name is Buffon."

GRAHAM

Not only distinguished himself by the accuracy of his time-pieces, but by the invention of several valuable instruments for astronomical observations. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich was made under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented and made the sector with which Dr. Bradley discovered two motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French academy, who were sent to the North to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose.

NIDHARD,

A German jesuit, who accompanied the Arch-duchess Maria to Spain, when she married Philip the Fourth. That monarch made him his confidant and minister, which occasioned many disputes between the jesuit and his rival the duke of Lerma, to whom Nidhard once said: "It is you that ought to respect me, as I have every day your God in my hand, and your Queen at my feet." He was a miserable minister, and brought the affairs of the nation to a very poor condition.

NEWTON.

Sir Isaac had a great abhorrence of infidelity, and never failed to reprove those who made free with Revelation in his presence, of which the following is an instance. Dr. Halley was sceptically inclined, and sometimes took the liberty of sporting with the Scriptures. On such an occasion Sir Isaac said to him—"Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of mathematics, because that is a subject which you have studied, and well understand; but you should not tattle of christianity, for you have not studied it; I have, and know you know nothing of the matter."

BONIFACE VIII.

Is said to have frightened his predecessor Celestine into a resignation, by denouncing to him at midnight eternal damnation if he did not quit the pontifi-

cal chair. The credulous pope, thinking it was a supernatural voice, obeyed the command next day, and the crafty cardinal was elected. This happened in 1294. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predecessor, and laying Denmark under an interdict.

CASSINI JOHN D.

He had such a turn for Latin poetry, that some of his compositions were printed when he was only eleven years old. In 1652, he determined the apogee and eccentricity of a planet from its true and mean place, a problem which Kepler had pronounced impossible. In 1653, he corrected and settled a meridian line on the great church of Bologna, on which occasion a medal was struck. In 1666, he printed at Rome a theory of Jupiter's satellites. Cassini was the first professor of the royal observatory in France. He made numerous observations, and in 1684, he discovered the four satellites of Saturn; 1695 he went to Italy to examine the meridian line he had settled in 1653; and in 1700, he continued that through France which Picard had begun.

ANDREW MASSIUS.

In his comment upon Joshua, he says, that Noah kept the bones of Adam very sacredly in a coffin, and after the world had become dry, divided these bones with the world, among his three sons: and that Shem being his pet, he gave him the skull, with Judæa.

JOSEPH ACOSTA.

In his *Lib. i. de Natur. Nov. Orb. c. 16.* gravely decides that no second ark of Noah landed in America, nor any angel conveyed the ancestors of the Indians through the air.

ARNALD DE VILLA NOVA—JUL. CAMILLUS—THO. GARZONI.

These writers maintained that a real man could be made by alchemy, they absolutely made the experiment, *humano semine vase cum quibusdam simplicibus medicamentis incluso! Fo Univ. Garzon, disc. 41.* This is a flight of alchemy, to add to the philosopher's stone, &c.—What a feast for Spallanzani, had he lived in their age.

DEBRIO.

He and his *Epitomator Torreblanca de Magia l. i. c. 4. l. 2. c. 32. and 33.* decide that a real man cannot be created by magic; because God made him a perfect man at first. See Macrobiol. and Lepsius in *Physiol. Stoic. l. 3. diss. 6. &c.*

BARCEPHAS.

This writer in *Lib. de Paradiso*, says, that in the beginning of the world, and the

the duration of the state of innocence, the animals some how or other, (*quodammodo*) understood Hebrew, and then relates a fable of the Greeks, from Philo *de confusione Linguarum*, who thought that they talked at that time, and that this was the reason, why Eve was not frightened, when the serpent spoke to her.

JOHN LERIUS, BURGUNDUS.

In his *Hist. Navigat. in Brasiliam* says, that after Joshua had routed the Canaanites, that it is probable from their terror, that they took shipping and became the ancestors, of the Americans.

HERRERA.

In the *Hist. Gener. Ind. dec. i. lib. 9. c. 4. p. 296.* says, that the old inhabitants of Cuba had a tradition that Noah's curse upon that son, from whom they descended, was that they should be rude, particoloured, and walk on foot, naked: while those, whom he blessed, were to have cloaths, ride on horseback, &c.

CHRYSTOSTOM—THEOPHYLACT—LACTANTIUS.

These writers contend, that the world is of the shape of a house, because Scripture calls it a tabernacle, and that it is impossible, that the sky can reach to the Antarctic pole, and southern and western regions! See *Chrysost. Hom. 14 and 27 in Heb. 5 and 13 in Genes. and 12 ad pop. Antioch. Theophyl. in Heb. 8. Lactan. Firmian. iii. divin. Justit. c. 24.*

MAIOLUS.

Maiolus in his *Dies Canicul. i. Com. Colloq. 23. p. 520. et seq. et colloq. 18. p. 401. & seq. et p. 422. and Aloys. Gadamust. Navigat. 55.* say, that there are mountains of loadstone, which draw the nails out of ships, as in the story of Sinbad.

PENEDA—LEIRNUS LEMNIUS—GEROPIUS BECANUS—JOHN BAPTISTA PIUS—CELIUS CALGAGNINUS—AND STEPHENS.

All these writers maintain that in the Mercator of Plautus, the versoria in the compass need not be confuted.

KIPPINGIUS.

In his *Antiq. Roman. l. 4. c. 4. p. 732.* upon the following line of Horace: "*Seu malis vetita legibus Alea*—says, *Alea, id est chartulis pictis! ludere.* Thus, in a treatise upon Roman antiquities, making the Romans acquainted with playing cards!

JAMES THE FIRST.

In his *Reg. Donum lib. 3.* persuades his son, Henry Prince of Wales not to play at chess, because it required close

attention, which was opposite to the principle of play, which ought to be relaxation, but to indulge in cards where chance prevailed, and there was no art or diligence requisite. An excellent piece of advice in education!

MALVENDA.

In his tract *de Antich. iii. c. 15.* maintains that, the whole sea is not only navigable, but has been navigated.

CRANZIUS.

He says that in the north beyond Greenland, the sea becomes innavigable in a day's voyage, because "the ends of the world becoming dark before them, *immane abyssi barathrum reperitur.*"

JUSTUS LIPSIUS—BASIL. PONTIUS.

Say, that two-headed eagles exactly like those of the Romans, were effigiated in many houses and gates at *Chili* in *Peru*. They were idols.

BAPTIST. FULGORIUS—PETER MEXIA.

Say, that ships' almost rotten with damp, have been found upon the tops of very high mountains, far inland. *Fulgor. Rer. Memor. c. 6. Mexia in Sylva var. Lect. p. 2. c. 13.* See also *Alex. lib. 5. Gen. c. 9. Maiol. Colloq. v. 1. p. 6. & 13.*

COLUMBUS.

Pet. Martyr. Dec. Nov. Orb. l. i. says, that he had often heard Columbus say, that, when he landed at Hispaniola, he had found *Ophir*.

GREGOR. LOPEZ.

He writes, that the people of *Sophala*, a place in the extremity of Africa, at the Ethiopian sea, abounding in gold mines, have books written in the Indian tongue, which say, that Solomon every third year fetched gold from thence: and that they have mines still called by his name.

PHALLUS.

It is singular, that this indelicate amulet of the Greeks and Romans was found suspended round the necks of the Mexicians. *Rodin. Damon. l. 3. c. 15. Theatr. Vit. Human. v. 17. l. i. p. 3114.* So also the Indians adored the Phallus.

NIMROD.

He is usually supposed to have been a hunter. But some Glossarists, Hugo, Laurentius, &c. render the passage in Genesis "Nembroth, a stout hunter in the presence of the Lord," an oppressor of men by the permission of God. See *Jo. Solorzani de Indiar. Jure, l. ii. c. xi. p. 209.*

BARONIUS.

He asserts, *Annals, i. ann. 39.* as do Suarez and others, that Christ converted the Gentiles during the three years he preached at Jerusalem, and elsewhere.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE

DEATH OF GENERAL MOORE.

MORN broke the parting clouds of night,

And, dawning on the bloody fight,

Which dy'd Iberia's shore,

Mark'd as the vaunting Frenchmen fled,

Our valiant soldiers bravely led

To fame by gallant Moore!

Amid the battle's rage he flies,

And with a frown the foe defies,

By daring valour bore;

But, ah! he falls among the slain,

Although they fly with fear the plain,

Or yield to gallant Moore!

The warrior dies, but Fame shall tell,

Ere in the arms of Death he fell,

From France he laurels tore;

And English hands most grateful raise

Some stone to tell to future days,

The fame of gallant Moore!

January 23, 1809.

G. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The poetry of John Oldham, once so popular that his collective works went through six editions, is now almost forgotten. Taste and morality will not sigh deeply for the loss. Yet, among the satires, there are lines which may deserve transplanting: and, among the Pindarics, there is one, which carries the manner of Cowley to higher perfection than any other production of that pedantic school, and which may be thought to have served as a model for the *Threnodia Augustalis* of Dryden.—This poem, pruned into readable limits, is herewith recommended for your insertion, and thus deserves to be gathered into an Anthology of British Odes. It describes a character of a scarce, not of an unreal class. The extravagance may diminish the credibility but not the ingenuity of the praise. If this smells of the lamp, it is of Aladdin's, which dispatched a genius on its owner's errands beyond the boundaries of nature.—The Ode is inscribed to the memory of Mr. Charles Morwent.]

BEST friend! could my unbounded grief but rate,

With due proportion thy too cruel fate;

Could I some happy miracle bring forth,

Great as my wishes and thy greater worth,

All Helicon should soon be thine,

And pay a tribute to thy shrine:

The learned sisters all transform'd should be,

No longer nine, but one Melpomene:

Each should into a Niobe relent;

At once the mourner and the monument;

Each should become like Memnon's speaking tomb:

To sing thy well-tun'd praise;

Nor should we fear their being dumb,

Thou still wouldst make them vocal with thy lays.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 132.

Adieu, blest soul, whose hasty flight away
Tells—Heaven did ne'er display
Such happiness to bless the world with stay;
Death in thy fall betray'd his utmost spite,
His shafts most times are level'd at the
white;

He saw thy blooming ripeness Time prevent,
And envious grew, and strait his arrow sent;
So buds appearing ere the frosts are past,
Nipt by some unkind blast,
Wither in penance for their forward haste;
Thus have I seen a morn so bright,
So deck'd with all the robes of light,
As if it scorn'd to think of night,
Which a rude storm ere noon would shroud,
Burying its early glories in a cloud:
The day in funeral blackness mourn'd,
And all to sighs and all to tears is turn'd.

But why do we thy death untimely deem,
Or Fate blaspheme?
We should thy full ripe virtues wrong,
To think thee young;
Fate, when thy forward gifts she told,
Forgot thy tale of years, and thought thee old;
The brisk endowments of thy mind
Scorn'd in the bud to be confin'd,
Outran thy age, and left slow Time behind;
Which made thee reach maturity so soon,
And at first dawn present a full-spread noon;
So thy perfections with thy soul agree;
Both knew no nonage, knew no infancy:
As the first pattern of our race began;
His life in middle age, at birth a perfect man.

Let our just wonder next commence;
How so small room could hold such excellence;
Nature was proud when she contriv'd thy
frame,
In thee she labour'd for a name;
Her curious hand here drew in straits, and
join'd
All the perfections scrawl'd on human kind;
Teaching her numerous gifts to be
Cramp't in a short epitome;
So stars contracted in a diamond shine,
And jewels in a narrow point confine
The riches of an Indian mine:
Thus subtle artists can
Draw nature's larger self within a span.

Nor were these fruits on a rough soil bestown,
Like gems in rugged quarries thickest sown;
Good nature and good parts so shar'd thy
mind,
The Muse and Grace were so combin'd,
Twas hard to guess which with more lustre
shin'd.

A genius did thy whole comportment act,
Whose charming complaisance must every
heart attract,
Such a soft air thy well-tun'd sweetness
sway'd;
As told—thy soul of harmony was made.
All rude affections that disturbers be,
That mar or disunite society,
Were foreigners to thee:

Y

Love

Love only in their sted took up its rest,
Nature made that thy constant guest,
And seem'd to form no other passion for thy
breast.

This made thy courtesy to all extend,
And thee to the whole universe a friend;
The strangers to thy native soil and thee,
No strangers to thy love could be:
Whose bounds were wide as all mortality;
Thy heart no island was disjoint'd,
Like thy own nation, from all human kind;
But 'twas a continent to other countries
fixt,

As firm by love, as they by earth annex;
Thou scorn'st the map should thy affections
guide,

Like theirs who love by dull geography,
Friends to whom but by soil they are allied:
Thine reach to all beside,
To ev'ry member of the world's great family;
Heaven's kindness only claims a name more
general,

Which we the nobler call,
Which walks not earth alone, but is vouch-
safed to all.

Thou seem'st corrupted with the very power to
please;

Only to let thee gratify,
Would bribe and pay thy courtesy;
Thy kindness by acceptance might be bought,
It for no other wages sought;
No suitors went unsatisfied away,
But left thee more unsatisfied than they;
Brave Titus! here thy portrait find,
And view thy rival in a private mind:
'Twas heretofore thy praise,
By acts of goodness to compute thy days,
Not measur'd by the sun's but thy own
kinder rays;

To think each hour out of life's journal lost,
Which could not some fresh favour boast,
And reckon bounties thy best clepsydraz.

Yet to the happy might this goodness most
accrue;

Somewhat was to the miserable due;
Thou could'st afflictions from another's breast
translate,

And foreign grief inappropriate;
Whate'er mishap did a known heart oppress,
The same did thine as wretched make;
Like yielding wax, thine did th' impression
take,

And wore its sadness in as lively dress;
A small misfortune scarce could reach thy
ear,

But made thee give in alms a tear;
And when our hearts breath'd their regret in
sighs,

Thine with their mournful airs would sym-
pathize,

Throngs of like sighs from its fine fibres
croud.

And tell thy grief for our each grief aloud;
Such is the secret sweet conspiracy,
We may between two neighbour lutes descry;
If either by unskilful hand too rudely bent,
Its soft complaint in pensive murmurs vent,

Untoucht the other's string returns the moan,
And gives an echo to each groan.

Let female frailty in fond tears distil,
Who think that moisture which they spill
Can yield relief,
And shrink the current of another's grief;
Who hope that breath which they in sighs
convey,

Should blow calamities away;
Thine did a manlier form express,
And scorn'd to whine at an unhappiness;
Thou thought'st it still the noblest pity to
redress;

So friendly angels their relief bestow
On the unfortunate below:
Such nature in that generous plant is found,
Whose every breach with balsam does
abound;

And wounds itself to cure another's wound.
Nor didst thou to thy foes less generous
appear,

If any durst that title wear;
They could not offer wrongs so fast,
But what were pardon'd with like haste,
And by thy acts of amnesty defac'd;
Had he who wisht the art how to forget,
Discover'd its new worth in thee,
He had a double value on it set,
And scorn'd th' ignobler art of memory:
No injuries could thee provoke,
Thy softness always damp't the stroke,
As flints on feather-beds are easiest broke.

Be it not thought these godlike qualities
Could stand in need of votaries;
Which heretofore had challeng'd sacrifice.
Each assignation, each converse,
Gain'd thee some new idolaters;
Thy sweet obligingness could supple hate,
And out of it its contrary create;
Its powerful influence made quarrels cease;
And feuds dissolv'd into a friendly peace;
Envy resign'd her force, and vanquish'd
Spite

Became thy speedy proselyte;
Malice could cherish enmity no more;
And those, who were thy foes before,
Now wisht they might adore;
Conceive the tender care,
Of guardian angels to their charge assign'd,
Or think how dear to heav'n expiring martyrs
are;

These are the emblems of thy mind,
The only types to show how thou wast kind.

So gentle was thy pilgrimage beneath,
Time's unheard feet scarce make less noise,
Or planets gliding in eternal poise;
Life seem'd as calm as its last breath;
A still tranquillity so husht thy breast,
As if some halcyon were its guest,
And there had built her downy nest;
As that unspotted sky,
Where Nile does want of rain supply,
Is free from clouds, from storm is ever free;
As that smooth sea,
Which wears the name of Peace,
Still with one even face appears;
And feels no tides to heave it from its place,
No waves to alter the fair form it bears;

So thy unvaried mind was always one ;
And with such clear serenity still shone,
As caus'd thy little world to seem all temperate zone.

In thee extremes were join'd ;
The loftiest and the lowliest mind :
Thus tho' some part of heaven's vast round
Appear but low and seem to touch the ground ;
Yet 'tis well known to circle in the spheres,
And truly held to be above the stars.
Thou stoodst at once secure
From all the flattery and obloquy of fame ,
Its rough and gentler breath were both to thee
the same :

Nor this could thee exalt, nor that depress
thee lower ;

Less the heaven dreads that it should fired be
By the weak fitting sparks that upwards fly ;
Less the bright goddess of the night
Fears those loud howlings that revile her light ;
Than thou malignant tongues thy worth
should blast,

Which was too great for envy's cloud to
overcast ;

'Twas thy brave method to despise contempt ;
And make what was the fault the punishment :

So clouds, which would obscure the sun, oft
gilded be,

And shades are taught to lend him pageantry ;
So diamonds, when the envious night
Would shroud their splendor, look most
bright,

And from its darkness borrow light.

Fond Pleasure, whose soft magic oft beguiles
Raw, unexperienc'd souls,

And with smooth flattery cajoles,
Could ne'er ensnare thee with her wiles,
Or make thee captive to her soothing smiles ;

In vain that pimp of vice essays
To draw thee to her warm embrace.

Thy prudence still the Syren past,
Without being pinion'd to the mast ;

Thou didst such ignorance over knowledge
prize,

For thus to be unskill'd is to be wise ;

Virtue alone thy actions guided here,

Thou by no other card thy life didst steer ;

No sly decoy would serve

To make thee from her rigid dictates swerve :

Thy love ne'er thought her worse ;

Because thou hadst so few competitors,

Thou could'st adore her when ador'd by none,

Content to be her votary alone ;

Thy generous loyalty

Would ne'er a mercenary be,

But choose to serve her still without a livery :

Yet wast thou not of recompence debarr'd,

But counted honesty its own reward ;

Thou didst not wish a greater bliss to accrue,

For to be good to thee was to be happy too ;

The secret triumph of thy mind

Which thou in doing well didst always find,

Were heaven enough, were there none else
design'd.

Thou wast a living system, where were wrote
All those high morals which in books are
sought,

Thy practice did more virtues share
Than heretofore the learned Porch e'er knew,
Or in the Stagyrice's scant ethics grew ;
Devout thou wast, as holy hermits are,
Who spend their time in extacy and prayer ;
Modest as infant roses in their bloom,
Which in a blush their lives consume ;

So chaste, the dead are only more,
Who lie divorc'd from objects and from
power ;

So pure, that if blest saints again could be
Taught innocence, they'd gladly learn of thee.

Thy virtues only thus could fairer be
Advantag'd by the foil of misery ;

Thy soul, which hasten'd now to be enlarg'd
And of its grosser load discharg'd,

Began to act above its former rate
And gave a prelude of the unbody'd state :

So dying tapers, near their fall,
When their own lustre lights their funeral,

Contract their strength into one brighter fire,
And in that blaze triumphantly expire ;

So the bright globe that rules the skies,
Altho' he gild the air with glorious rise,
Reserves his choicest beams until he dies.

The sharpest pains thou didst with courage
bear,

And still thy looks so unconcern'd didst wear ;
Beholders seem'd more indispos'd than thee,
For they were sick in effigy ;

Like some well-fashion'd arch thy patience
stood,

And purchas'd firmness from its greater load ;
Those shapes of torture, which to view in
paint

Would make another faint,
Thou could'st endure in sharp reality,

And smile to feel what others shriek to see :
Those Indians, who their kings by torment
choose,

Could ne'er thy sway refuse ;
If he deserves to reign who suffers best,

Had those fierce savages thy patience view'd,
Thy claims had been confest,

They with a crown

Had paid thy fortitude,

And turn'd thy death-bed to a throne.

Fate paus'd awhile with wonder struck,

And turned again the dreadful book ;

And hop'd she had mistook,

And wisht she might have cut another line ;
But dire Necessity

Soon cried 'twas thine,

And bad her give the blow of destiny ;

Strait she obeys : the vital powers grow

Too weak to grapple with a stronger foe ;

Life's sapt foundation every moment sinks ;

Each breath to lesser compass shrinks ;

Last panting gasps grow weaker each rebound,

Like the faint tremblings of a pausing sound ;

And doubtful twilight hovers o'er the light,

Ready to usher in eternal night ;

Yet here thy courage could outbrave
 All the slight horrors of the grave;
 Pale death's arrest
 Ne'er shockt thy breast;
 That ugly skeleton may guilty spirits
 daunt,
 Whom the dire ghosts of crimes departed
 haunt;
 Arm'd with bold innocence thou could'st the
 mormo dare,
 And on the bare-fac'd king of terrors stare;
 As free from all effect as from the cause of
 fear.

Go, happy soul, ascend the joyful sky
 Prepar'd to shine with your bright company:
 Go, mount the spangled sphere
 And make it brighter by another star;
 Yet stop not, 'till thou art swallow'd quite
 In the vast unexhausted ocean of delight;
 Delight, which there alone in its true essence
 is;
 Where saints keep an eternal carnival of bliss;
 And spread regales of joy,
 Which fill but never cloy;
 Where pleasures spring for ever new,
 Immortal as thyself and boundless too.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

IN the second part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1808, Dr. HERSCHELL has published Observations on a late Comet, made with a View to investigate its Magnitude, and the Nature of its Illumination.

The comet, which we have lately observed, says Dr. Herschell, was pointed out to me by Mr. Piggot, who discovered it at Bath the 28th of September; and the first time I had an opportunity of examining it was the 4th of October, when its brightness to the naked eye gave me great hopes to find it of a different construction from many I have seen before, in which no solid body could be discovered with any of my telescopes.

In the following observations, my attention has been directed to such phenomena only, as were likely to give us some information relating to the physical condition of the comet: it will therefore not be expected that I should give an account of its motion, which I was well assured would be most accurately ascertained at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

The different parts of a comet have been generally expressed by terms that may be liable to misapprehension, such as the head, the tail, the coma, and the nucleus; for in reading what some authors say of the head, when they speak of the size of the comet, it is evident that they take it for what is often called the nucleus. The truth is, that inferior telescopes, which cannot show the real nucleus, will give a certain magnitude of the comet, which may be called its head; it includes all the very bright surrounding light; nor is the name of the head badly applied, if we keep it to this meaning; and since, with proper restriction, the terms which have been used may be retained, I shall give a short account of my observations of the

comet, as they relate to the above-mentioned particulars, namely, the nucleus, the head, the coma, and the tail, without regarding the order of the time when they were made. The date of each observation, however will be added, that any person who may hereafter be in possession of more accurate elements of the comet's orbit, than those which I have at present, may repeat the calculations in order to obtain a more accurate result.

Of the Nucleus.

From what has already been said, it will easily be understood, that, by the nucleus of the comet, I mean that part of the head which appears to be a condensed or solid body, and in which none of the very bright coma is included. It should be remarked, that from this definition it follows, that when the nucleus is very small, no telescope, but what has light and power in an eminent degree, will show it distinctly.

Observations.

Oct. 4. 1807. Ten-feet reflector. The comet has a nucleus, the disk of which is plainly to be seen.

Oct. 6. I examined the disk of the comet with a proper set of diaphragms, in order to see whether any part of it were spurious; but when the exterior light was excluded, so far from appearing larger, as would have been the case with a spurious disk, it appeared rather diminished for want of light; nor was its diameter lessened when I used only the outside rays of the mirror. The visible disk of the comet therefore is a real one.

Oct. 4. I viewed the comet with different magnifying powers, but found that its light was not sufficiently intense to bear very high ones. As far as 200 and 300, my ten-feet reflector acted very well, but with 400 and 500 there was nothing gained,

gained, because the exertion of a power depending on the quantity of light was obstructed, which I found was here of greater consequence than the increase of magnitude.

Illumination of the Nucleus.

Oct. 4, 6h. 15'. The nucleus is apparently round, and equally bright all over its disk. I attended particularly to its roundness.

Oct. 18. The nucleus is not only round, but also every where of equal brightness.

Oct. 19. I see the nucleus again, perfectly round, well defined, and equally luminous. Its brilliant colour in my ten-foot telescope is a little tinged with red; but less so than that of Arcturus to the naked eye.

Magnitude of the Nucleus.

Oct. 26. In order to see the nucleus as small as it really is, we should look at it a long while, that the eye may gradually lose the impression of the bright coma which surrounds it. This impression will diminish gradually; and when the eye has got the better of it, the nucleus will then be seen most distinctly, and of a determined magnitude.

Oct. 4. With a seven-foot reflector I estimated the diameter of the nucleus of the comet at first to be about five seconds; but soon after I called it four, and by looking at it longer, I supposed it could not exceed three seconds.

Oct. 6. Ten-foot reflector, power 221. The apparent disk of the comet is much less than that of the Georgian planet, which being an object I have seen so often with the same instrument, and magnifying power, this estimation from memory cannot be very erroneous.

Oct. 5. Micrometers for measuring very small diameters, when high magnifying powers cannot be used, being very little to be depended upon, I erected a set of sealing-wax globules upon a post at 2422 inches from the object mirror of my ten-foot reflector, and viewed them with an eye glass, which gives the instrument a power of 221, this being the same which I had found last night to show the nucleus of the comet well. I kept them in their place all the day, and reviewed them from time to time, that their magnitudes might be more precisely remembered in the evening, when I intended to compare the appearance of the nucleus with them.

On examining the comet, I found the diameter of its nucleus to be certainly less than the largest of my globules, which, being $\cdot 0466$ of an inch, subtended an angle of $3''\cdot 97$ at the distance of the telescope in the day time.

Comparing the nucleus also with the impressions which the view of the second and third had left in my memory, and of which the real diameters were $\cdot 0325$ and $\cdot 0290$ of an inch, and magnitudes at the station of the mirror $2\cdot 77$ and $2\cdot 47$, I found, that the comet was almost as large as the second, and a little larger than the third.

Oct. 18. The nucleus is less than the globule which subtends $2\cdot 77$.

Oct. 19. The air being uncommonly clear, I saw the comet forty minutes after five; and being now at a considerable altitude, I examined it with 289, and having but very lately reviewed my globules, I judged its diameter to be not only less than my second globule, but also less than the third: that is, less than $2\cdot 47$.

Oct. 6. The twenty-foot reflector, notwithstanding its great light, does not show the nucleus of the comet larger than the ten-feet, with an equal magnifier, makes it.

Oct. 28. My large ten-foot telescope, with the mirror of twenty-four inches in diameter, does not increase the size of the nucleus.

Oct. 6. Being fully aware of the objections that may be made against the method of comparing the magnitude of the nucleus of the comet with objects that cannot be seen together, I had recourse to the satellites of Jupiter for a more decisive result, and with my seven-foot telescope, power 202, I viewed the disk of the third satellite and of the nucleus of the comet alternately. They were both already too low to be seen very distinctly; the diameter of the nucleus however appeared to be less than twice that of the satellite.

Oct. 18. With the ten-foot reflector, and the power 221, a similar estimation was made; but the light of the moon would not permit a fair comparison.

Oct. 19. I had prepared a new ten-foot mirror, the delicate polish of my former one having suffered a little from being exposed to damp air in nocturnal observations. This new one being uncommonly distinct, and the air also remarkably clear, I turned the telescope from the comet to Jupiter's third satellite, and saw its diameter very distinctly larger than the nucleus of the comet. I turned the telescope again to the comet, and as soon as I saw it distinctly round and well defined, I was assured that its diameter was less than that of the satellite.

6h. 20'. I repeated these alternate observations, and always found the same result. The night is beautifully clear, and the

the moon has not yet risen to interfere with the light of the comet.

Nov. 20. With a seven-feet reflector and power only 75, I can also see the nucleus; it is extremely small, being little more than a mere point.

Of the Head of the Comet.

When the comet is viewed with an inferior telescope, or if the magnifying power, with a pretty good one, is either much too low, or much too high, the very bright rays immediately contiguous to the nucleus will seem to belong to it, and form what may be called the head.

Oct. 19. I examined the head of the comet with an indifferent telescope, in the manner I have described, and found it apparently of the size of the planet Jupiter, when it is viewed with the same telescope and magnifying power.

With a good telescope, I saw in the centre of the head a very small well-defined round point.

Nov. 20. The head of the comet is now less brilliant than it has been.

Of the Coma of the Comet.

The coma is the nebulous appearance surrounding the head.

Oct. 19. By the field of view of my reflector, I estimate the coma of the comet to be about six minutes in diameter.

Dec. 6. The extent of the coma, with a mirror of twenty-four inches diameter, is now about 4.45.

Of the Tail of the Comet.

Oct. 18. 7h. With a night glass, which has a field of view of nearly 5° , I estimated the length of the tail to be $3^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$; but twilight is still very strong, which may prevent my seeing the whole of it.

Nov. 20. The tail of the comet is still of a considerable length, certainly not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

Oct. 26. The tail of the comet is considerably longer on the south-preceding, than on the north-following side.

It is not bifid, as I have seen the comet of 1769 delineated by a gentleman who had carefully observed it*.

Oct. 28. Seven-feet reflector. The south-preceding side of the tail in all its length, except towards the end, is very well defined; but the north-following side is every where hazy and irregular, especially towards the end; it is also shorter than the south-preceding one.

The shape of the unequal length of the sides of the tail, when attentively viewed, is visible in a night-glass, and even to the naked eye.

Oct. 31. Ten-feet reflector. The tail continues to be better defined on the south-preceding than on the north-following side.

Dec. 6. The length of the tail is now reduced to about $23'$ of a degree.

Of the Density of the Coma and Tail of the Comet.

Many authors have said, that the tails of comets are of so rare a texture, as not to affect the light of the smallest stars that are seen through them. Unwilling to take any thing upon trust, that may be brought to the test of observation, I took notice of many small stars, that were occasionally covered by the coma and the tail, and the result is as follows.

Oct. 26. 6h. $15'$. Large ten-feet reflector, twenty-four inches aperture. A small star within the coma is equally faint with two other stars that are on the north-following side of the comet, but without the coma.

7h. $30'$. The coma being partly removed from the star, it is now brighter than it was before.

Oct. 31. 6h. $5'$. Ten-feet reflector. A star in the tail of the comet, which we call *a*, is much less bright than two others, *b* and *c*, without the tail.

Two other stars, *d* and *e*, towards the south of *b* and *c*, are in the following skirts of the tail, and are extremely faint.

7h. $20'$. The star *e* is now considerably bright, the tail having left it, while *d*, which is rather more involved than it was before, is hardly to be seen.

7h. $50'$. The star *a*, toward which the comet moves, is involved in denser nebosity than before, and is grown fainter.

d is involved in brighter nebosity than before, but being near the margin, it will soon emerge.

8h. $35'$. Being still more involved, the star *a* is now hardly visible.

e is quite clear of the tail, and is a considerable star; *d* remains involved.

9h. $10'$. The star *d* is also emerged, but the comet is now too low to estimate the brightness of stars properly.

Nov. 25. 7h. $35'$. There is a star *a* within the light of the tail, near the head of the comet, equal to a star *b* situate without the tail, but near enough to be seen in the field of view with *a*. The path of the head of the comet leads towards *a*, and a more intense brightness will come upon it.

8h. $46'$. The star *a* is now involved in the brightness near the head of the comet, and is no longer visible, except now and then very faintly, by occasional imperfect glimpses.

* Dr. Lind of Windsor.

glimpses; but the star *b* retains its former light.

Nebulous Appearance of the Comet.

Dec. 6. The head of the comet, viewed with a mirror of twenty-four inches diameter, resembles now one of those nebulae, which in my catalogues would have been described, "a very large, brilliant, round nebula, suddenly much brighter in the middle."

Dec. 16. Seven-feet reflector. The night being fine, and the moon not risen, the comet resembles a very bright, large, irregular, round nebula, very gradually much brighter in the middle, with a faint nebulousity on the south-preceding side.

Jan. 1, 1808. Seven-feet. "Very bright, very large, very gradually much brighter in the middle."

If I had not known this to be a comet, I should have added to my description of it as a nebula, that the centre of it might consist of very small stars; but this being impossible, I directed my ten-feet telescope with a high power to the comet, in order to ascertain the cause of this appearance; in consequence of which I perceived several small stars shining through the nebulousity of the coma.

Jan. 14. Seven feet. "Bright, pretty large, irregular round, brighter in the middle."

Feb. 2. Ten-feet, twenty-four-inch aperture. "Very bright, large, irregular round, very gradually much brighter in the middle." There is a faint diffused nebulousity on the north preceding side; I take it to be the vanishing remains of the comet's tail.

Feb. 19. Considerably bright; about $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the field = $3' 26''$ "in diameter, gradually brighter in the middle." The faint nebulousity in the place where the tail used to be, still projects a little further from the centre than in other directions.

Feb. 21. Less bright than on the 19th; nearly of the same size: gradually brighter it the middle. The nebulousity still a little projecting on the side where the tail used to be.

Result of the foregoing Observations.

From the observations which are now before us, we may draw some inferences, which will be of considerable importance with regard to the information they give us, not only of the size of the comet, but also of the nature of its illumination.

A visible, round, and well defined disk, shining in every part of it with equal brightness, elucidates two material circumstances; for since the nucleus of this comet, like the body of a planet, appeared in the

shape of a disk, which was experimentally found to be a real one, we have good reason to believe that it consists of some condensed or solid body, the magnitude of which may be ascertained by calculation. For instance, we have seen, that its apparent diameter, the 19th of October, $6h. 20'$, was not quite so large as that of the third satellite of Jupiter. In order therefore to have some idea of the real magnitude of our comet, we may admit that its diameter at the time of observation was about $1''$, which certainly cannot be far from truth. The diameter of the third satellite of Jupiter, however, is known to have a permanent disk, such as may at any convenient time be measured with all the accuracy that can be used; and when the result of such a measure has given us the diameter of this satellite, it may by calculation be brought to the distance from the earth at which, in my observation, it was compared with the diameter of the comet, and thus more accuracy, if it should be required, may be obtained. The following result of my calculation, however, appears to me quite sufficient for the purpose of general information. From the perihelion distance 0.647491 , and the rest of the given elements of the comet, we find, that its distance from the ascending node on its orbit at the time of observation was $73^{\circ} 45' 44''$; and having also the earth's distance from the same node, and the inclination of the comet's orbit, we compute by these data the angle at the sun. Then by calculating in the next place the radius vector of the comet, and having likewise the distance of the earth from the sun, we find by computation, that the distance of the comet from the earth at the time of observation was 1.169192 , the mean distance of the earth being 1. Now since the disk of the comet was observed to subtend an angle of $1''$, which brought to the mean distance of the earth gives $1'.169$, and since we also know that the earth's diameter, which, according to Mr. Dalby, is 7913.2 miles*, subtends at the same distance an angle of $17''.2$, we deduce from these principles the real diameter of the comet, which is 538 miles.

Having thus investigated the magnitude of our comet, we may in the next place also apply calculation to its illumination. The observations relating to the light or

* See Philosophical Transactions for 1791, p. 239. Mr Dalby gives the two semiaxes of the Earth, from a mean of which the above diameter 7913.1682 is obtained.

the comet were made from the 4th of October to the 19th. In all which time the comet uniformly preserved the appearance of a planetary disk fully enlightened by the sun: it was every where equally bright, round, and well defined on its borders. Now as that part of the disk which was then visible to us could not possibly have a full illumination from the sun, I have calculated the phases of the comet for the 4th and for the 19th: the result of which is, that on the 4th the illumination was $119^{\circ} 45' 9''$, and that on the 19th it had gradually increased to $124^{\circ} 22' 40''$. Both phases appear to me sufficiently defalcated, to prove that the comet did not shine by light reflected from the sun only; for, had this been the case, the deficiency, I think, would have been perceived, notwithstanding the smallness of the object. Those who are acquainted with my experiments on small silver globules will easily admit, that the same telescope which could show the spherical form of balls, that subtended only a few tenths of a second in diameter, would surely not have represented a cometary disk as circular, if it had been as deficient as are the figures which give the calculated appearances.

If these remarks are well founded we, are authorised to conclude, that the body of the comet on its surface is self-luminous, from whatever cause this quality may be derived. The vivacity of the light of the comet also had a much greater resemblance to the radiance of the stars, than to the mild reflection of the sun's beams from the moon, which is an additional support to our former inference.

The changes in the brightness of the small stars, when they are successively immersed in the tail or coma of the comet, or clear from them, prove evidently, that they are sufficiently dense to obstruct the free passage of star-light. Indeed if the tail or coma were composed of particles that reflect the light of the sun, to make them visible we ought rather to expect that the number of solid reflecting particles, required for this purpose, would entirely prevent our seeing any stars through them. But the brightness of the head, coma, and tail alone, will sufficiently account for the observed changes, if we admit that they shine not by reflection, but by their own radiance; for a faint object projected on a bright ground, or seen through it, will certainly appear somewhat fainter, although its rays should meet with no obstruction in coming to the eye. Now, as in this case we are sure of the bright interposition of the parts of the co-

met, but have no knowledge of floating particles, we ought certainly not to ascribe an effect to a hypothetical cause, when the existence of one, quite sufficient to explain the phenomena, is evident.

If we admit that the observed full illumination of the disk of the comet cannot be accounted for from reflection, we may draw the same conclusion, with respect to the brightness of the head, coma, and tail, from the following consideration. The observation of the 2d of February mentions, that not only the head and coma were still very bright, but that also the faint remains of the tail were visible; but the distance of the comet from the Earth, at the time of observation, was nearly 240 millions of miles*, which proves, I think, that no light reflected from floating particles could possibly have reached the eye, without supposing the number, extent, and density of these particles far greater than what can be admitted.

My last observation of the comet, on the 21st of February, gives additional support to what has been said; for at the time of this observation the comet was almost 2.9 times the mean distance of the sun from the earth †. It was also nearly 2.7 from the sun ‡. What chance then could rays going to the comet from the sun, at such a distance, have to be seen after reflection, by an eye placed at more than 275 millions of miles § from the comet? And yet the instant the comet made its appearance in the telescope, it struck the eye as a very conspicuous object.

The immense tails also of some comets that have been observed, and even that of the present one, the tail of which, on the 18th of October, was expanded over a space of more than nine millions of miles ||, may be accounted for more satisfactorily, by admitting them to consist of radiant matter, such as, for instance, the aurora borealis, than when we unnecessarily ascribe their light to a reflection of the sun's illumination thrown upon vapours supposed to arise from the body of the comet.

By the gradual increase of the distance of our comet, we have seen, that it assumed the resemblance of a nebula; and it is certain, that had I met with it in one

* 239894939.

† The sun's mean distance being 1, that of the comet was 2.89797.

‡ The comet's distance from the sun was 2.683196

§ 275077889.

|| 9160542.

of my sweeps of the zones of the heavens, as it appeared on either of the days between the 6th of December and the 21st of February, it would have been put down in the list I have given of nebulæ. This remark cannot but raise a suspicion, that some comets may have actually been seen under a nebulous form, and as such have

been recorded in my catalogues; and were it not a task of many years' labour, I should undertake a review of all my nebulæ, in order to see whether any of them were wanting, or had changed their place; which certainly would be an investigation that might lead to very interesting conclusions.

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NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. CHARLES SEWARD'S (LANCASTER). *for Improvements in the Construction of Lamps.*

THE reservoir of the oil may be made of any shape, so that it is very shallow, or at least as shallow as it conveniently can, in order that the oil may be always near the flame, and have as little as possible to ascend up the wick: the body of the lamp should be made no larger than to contain a sufficient quantity of oil for each time of burning. The tube that contains the wick is flat, and reaches to the bottom of the lamp; and in order to give room to the wick, a little on one side of the wick-tube is cut away, or doubled up at the bottom. The advantages attending this construction of the tube are, that the oil is warmed and kept from coagulating, especially that part of it which immediately surrounds the wick, and is in contact with the tube; which, in consequence of its conducting power, soon becomes warm throughout its whole length. In a tube of this kind, the wick is not liable to slide down, and extinguish the light: it is soldered, or otherwise fixed into a small round plate of tin, brass, or other metal, the edge of which rests upon a shoulder on the inside of a brass screw. The chimney, or lamp-glass, is not much different from those already in use, in some improvements of the organ lamp: it is placed about a quarter of an inch above the top of the wick-tube, leaving a space from the bottom of the chimney, to the top of the brass screw, of about half an inch for the admission of air: the chimney is supported by a wire of metal, capable of springing an opening so as to embrace the lamp-glass.

After Mr. Seward's directions for using the lamp he enumerates the improvements which he claims exclusively as his own. 1. The additional length of the wick-tube, or its reaching to the bottom

of the lamp. 2. The contrivance at the bottom of the wick-tube, for giving room to the wick, and preventing it from sliding down. 3. The additional width of the wick-tube. 4. The shape of the chimney or lamp-glass. 5. The manner of placing the chimney, or its application to lamps of any construction. 6. The manner of supporting the same. The advantages of these lamps are enumerated by the patentee, who says, they will burn the most common oil without the least smell or smoke, and give a clear and bright light. They may be used in any situation, and are equally adapted for the manufactory and drawing room. They are also very simple, readily managed, and capable of assuming the most elegant forms.

Remarks.—We cannot help observing that Mr. Seward has claimed more than he can well defend, if put to the test. From the figures attached to the specification, we are pretty certain that the shape of the chimney has no claim to novelty; nor is there sufficient novelty in the mode of supporting it, to justify an exclusive claim. We heartily concur with him in recommending the chimney to be of roughened glass.

MR. SAMUEL CRACKLES (KINGSTON UPON HULL). *for a Method of manufacturing Brushes from Whalebone.*

He takes bone, which comes from the mouth of the whale, and having cut it into lengths of nine, twelve, or eighteen inches, boils or steeps it in water for such a length of time, as the nature of it may require, to make it soft and flexible. In this state it may be cut with a plane, knife, or other sharp instrument, into thin shavings, slices, or substances, which may be split, cut, or torn, by having lances fixed in front of the plane, knife, &c. into small pieces resembling bristles of all sizes, and degrees

degrees of strength. When the bone is thus reduced into substances, resembling bristles, it must be laid in a convenient place, that it may become perfectly dry, and then it may be worked up into brushes: those that are to be set with pitch, may be seared or singed at one end with a hot iron, to make them resemble the roots, and beat at the other to make them resemble the flag of the bristle.

MR. RALPH DODD'S (CHANGE ALLEY, LONDON), for improved Bridge Floorings, or Platforms, and Fire Proof Floorings, for extensive Dwelling Houses, Warehouses and Mills.

This invention consists of a certain method of applying malleable iron, and other metals, and condensed earth, or artificial stone. As the right understanding of this specification depends on figures, which we cannot introduce into this work, the most we can do is to describe the objects of the figures. The first is meant for a tubical rib, to be used either empty or filled, or partly filled with condensed earth, or artificial stone, to be applied from one pier to another, or bearings, either straight triangular, or curved. The second represents an upright shaft, or column, for sustaining heavy weights strengthened with condensed earth or artificial stone. Another figure shows the same with flanges or joints for attaching one to each other, to stand upright, or to be laid horizontal, for bearing heavy pressures, or conducting fluids, or air, in a cold or heated state, through them, when part of the centre is left void of condensed earth, or artificial stone. The next figure shews a square tube, to be coated internally, or externally, with condensed earth, or artificial stone, to be used as a beam, rafter, joist, girder, pile, &c. This is varied in its shape, size, and other particulars, and is represented with the variations in other figures. We have likewise the figure of a tubical beam, made of the same materials, with two upper ears or flanges, to fasten down platforms, decks, and floorings, or other attached parts, to be formed of any figure, from the square to the segment, taper, twisting, angle-wise, made watertight to prevent their sinking. The thirteenth figure shews the various parts when combined in the formation of houses, ware-houses, or mills, coated or not, internally, or externally, with condensed earth or artificial stone; and the last figure is the representation of the va-

rious parts, when combined and applied to vessels floating in, or on water, or to contain any fluid, coated or not, internally, or externally with condensed earth, or artificial stone.

MR. ZACHARIAH BARRATT'S (CROYDON) for a Machine for washing Linen, &c. to which may be attached a Contrivance for pressing the Water from them, instead of wringing them.

The machine consists of a wooden trough, of a convenient size, for one person to stand at, with an inclined bottom, the inside surface is made uneven, by grooves, or projections, about an inch asunder. The ribs of the grooves are hollowed, so as to give them a wavy appearance, and into the hollows may be introduced small pieces of buff or other elastic substance, which in the operation of washing are supposed to act in a similar manner to the human fingers. A hole is made in the bottom of the trough to let off the suds when done with. On the inside of the trough, and parallel with its ends, a roller is fixed on centres, covered with cork, leather, or other soft substance, to prevent noise in the operation of washing, which operation is performed by a person pressing the cloaths in the trough, with a loose board called an agitator, the under side of which is supported by, and moves on the roller above-mentioned. This agitator is constructed of one or more pieces of board, two feet six inches long, framed together so as to form a flat surface, nearly of the width of the interior, having two holes or spaces cut out in the upper end, for the operator's hands. The lower end, about an inch high, is covered with leather, cork, or other fit elastic soft material, with one or two pieces projecting at the bottom, similar to those in the hollow parts of the grooves, in the inside of the trough. Across the top of the trough is a strong bar, or shelf of wood, on which may be placed an apparatus of any proper construction for pressing out the water, to be used as a substitute for wringing: this apparatus is a box, or tube, into which the wet things may be put, and the water pressed out by a piece of wood, of the size nearly of the interior of the box, attached to the end of a screw fixed in a frame. A lever, or other means of creating a pressure, may be adopted, but if a screw is used, it should be encircled with a cylinder of leather, to keep it free from wet, which would render its action stiff and unpleasant,

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

** * * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A NEW edition is in the press, and will speedily be published, of the Works of the Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper; including the best Translations of the Classics. It will form twenty-two volumes, royal octavo, printed in two columns, and will, in every respect, constitute one of the handsomest library books that has appeared for several years.

Mr. BEWICK, of Newcastle, so deservedly celebrated for his skill in engraving in wood, has for a considerable time, been engaged on a System of Economical or Useful Botany, which will include about 450 plants, the most useful in the Materia Medica, in Diet and Manufactures. The text has been prepared by Dr. THORNTON, and will contain a body of valuable information relative to the History and Uses of the several Plants. There will be two editions, one on royal paper, of which only a small number has been printed; and the other on demy, neither of them inferior in beauty to Mr. Bewick's former productions.

Mr. ROSE has announced some Observations on the Historical Fragment of of Mr. Fox, and an Original Narrative of the Duke of Argyle's Insurrection in 1685.

Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER, of Edinburgh, has in the press a compendious, but very complete, System of Anatomy; of which report speaks highly.

Mr. MARTIN, who has been diligently employed in the study of extraneous fossils for some years back, is about to publish under the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks, a 4to Volume of Plates and Descriptions of the Petrifications of Derbyshire. A work, by the same author, has just been printed off, containing an Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils; an attempt to establish the study of these bodies on scientific principles. It forms an 8vo. volume, and will be given to the public in the course of the succeeding month.

A work will be published in March, under the title of the Ecclesiastical and Universal Annual Register; the object of which is to furnish an opportunity for the preservation of documents which may obtain permanent interest with the

body, for whose use it appears to be so immediately designed.

Mr. PARK'S edition of Warton's History of English Poetry, is in a state of great forwardness. The editor's plan is not only to revise both text and notes, and free the extracts from the charge of inaccuracy to which they have hitherto been subjected, but also to supply a Continuation in furtherance of Mr. Warton's plan.

The very copious Annotations on Warton's History by the late learned antiquary, the Rev. GEORGE ASHBY, together with various Manuscript Observations left by that acute critic Mr. Ritson, are in the hands of the present editor; and so far as the purposes of correction and illustration can be served will be appended to the notes of Mr. Warton.

A new edition, corrected and enlarged, of Dr. Milner's History of Winchester, will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

The Reverend Mr. DIBDIN'S new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert, is gone to press. The first volume will be devoted to the books printed by Caxton; with copious notes including the mention of almost all contemporaneous foreign publications which have any connection with Caxton's pieces. New and curious extracts from some of the rarer Caxtonian books will be introduced to the reader's notice. The whole of Lewis's Life of Caxton, a scarce work, will be incorporated in this first volume; as well as the Lives of Ames and Herbert; with a preliminary Disquisition on the Introduction of the Arts of Printing and Engraving into this country; adorned with fac-simile cuts.

A Society of Physicians in London has been engaged, for some time past, in collecting materials for a new work, to be entitled the Annual Medical Register. They propose to comprise, in one volume, a complete account of the medical literature of the preceding year, together with an historical sketch of the discoveries and improvements in medicine and the collateral sciences; a report of the general state of health and disease in the metropolis; and a brief detail

detail of such miscellaneous occurrences within the same period, as may be deemed worthy of record.

Mr. RYLAND is composing a romance, to be entitled, *Francesco*, or the Fool of Genius, founded on the extraordinary life of Mazzuoli, celebrated as a painter, by the name of *Parmegiano*.

Dr. ADAMS's work on Epidemics, is almost through the press. It is an address to the public, particularly the legislative body, on the laws which govern those diseases, and on the late proposals for exterminating the small pox.

Mr. WEBBE is about to publish an edition of his most admired *Glees*, in three volumes, folio; containing each about one hundred pages.

Dr. CROUCH intends to read Lectures on Music at the Hanover-square Rooms in April. His third volume of *Specimens of the various Kinds of Music* will be published shortly; and he is engaged in preparing some other publications which are expected to be interesting to the musical world.

Dr. REID will commence his Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, at his house in Grenville-street, on the 15th of March.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin their Spring Course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday, March the 20th; from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

A new edition of Lardner's Works is in considerable forwardness, and is to appear in monthly parts. The first part will make its appearance on the first of March, and the others in succession, on the first day of every month, or earlier, at the option of subscribers. It is calculated that the whole works will be comprised in about thirty-two parts, and that this will be the cheapest edition of the Works of Lardner ever published.

The Rev. ROBERT BLAND, author of *of Edwyn and Elgiva*, and *Sir Everard*, has in the press a poetical romance in ten cantos, entitled, *the Four Slaves of Cythera*.

The Rev. J. GIRDLESTONE, is about to publish by subscription all the Odes of PINDAR, translated into English verse, with notes explanatory and critical.

Mr. C. MACARTNEY is preparing for publication a set of rules for ascertaining the situation and relations in the liv-

ing body of the principal blood-vessels, nerves, &c. concerned in surgical operations; to be illustrated with plates.

At a meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, on the 14th of January, Dr. Thomson read an interesting description and analysis of a particular variety of copper-glance, from North America. At the same meeting, Dr. John Barclay communicated some highly curious observations which he had made on the caudal vertebræ of the great sea snake, mentioned in a former number, which exhibit in their structure some admirable provisions of nature, not hitherto observed in the vertebræ of any other animal. Mr. Patrick Neill read an ample and interesting account of this new animal, collected from different sources, especially from letters of undoubted authority, which he had received from the Orkneys. He stated, however, that, owing to the tempestuous season, the head, fin, sternum, and dorsal vertebræ, promised some weeks ago to the University Museum of Edinburgh, had not yet arrived; but that he had received a note from Gilbert Meason, Esq. on whose estate in Stronsa, the sea-snake was cast, intimating, that they might be expected by the earliest arrivals from Orkney. In the mean time he submitted to the Society the first sketch of a generic character. The name proposed for this new genus was *Halsydrus*, (from *ἅλς*, the sea, and *ὕδρως*, a water-snake;) and as it evidently appeared to be the *Sœe-Ormen* described by Pontoppidan, in his *Natural History of Norway*, it was suggested that its specific name should be *H. Pontoppidani*.

Dr. KENTISH, of Bristol, has formed an establishment where the faculty may order heat or cold in any proportion to be applied to a patient either locally or generally.

The following account of a shock of an earthquake felt at Dunning in Perthshire, on the 13th of January, about two o'clock, A. M. is given by Mr. Peter Martin, surgeon of that place. He was returning home, at the time, on horseback, when his attention was suddenly attracted by a seemingly subterraneous noise; and his horse immediately stopping, he perceived that the sound proceeded from the north-west. After it had continued for half a minute, it became louder and louder, and apparently nearer, when, suddenly, the earth heaved perpendicularly, and with a tremulous, waving motion, seemed to roll or move in a south-

a south-east direction. The noise was greater during the shock than before it, and for some seconds after it was so loud, that it made the circumjacent mountains re-echo with the sound; after which, in the course of about half a minute it gradually died away. At this time the atmosphere was calm, dense and cloudy, and for some hours before and after there was not the least motion in the air. Fahrenheit's thermometer, when examined about half an hour after the shock, indicated a temperature of 15 degrees below the freezing point of water. The preceding day was calm and cloudy, thermometer at 8 A. M. 14°. at 8 P. M. 13°. The morning of the 18th was calm and cloudy, but the day broke up to sun-shine; thermometer at 8 A. M. 19°. at 8 P. M. 16°. If this shock had been succeeded by another equally violent, it must have damaged the houses; but we have not heard that it occasioned any injury.

A plan for the establishment of a Caledonian Asylum in London, for the maintenance and education of the sons and daughters of Scottish soldiers, sailors and marines, has been brought forward by the Highland Society. It is proposed that in this institution, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, the boys shall receive such preparatory instruction as may be necessary to qualify them for the royal navy, the army, merchant-service, or the fisheries. The girls are to receive an education suited to their condition in life; and it is proposed to introduce into the establishment certain manufactures or mechanical arts, adapted to their subsequent pursuits.

Metux's Brewery, a concern, which for magnitude, is scarcely equalled in the world, is soon to be sold by auction under a decree of the Court of Chancery. The following particulars will afford some idea of the extent of this establishment. The first lot comprizes the whole of the plant, that is, the brew-houses, ware-houses, mills, coppers, vats, with the dwelling-house, counting-houses, stables, and every other building upon the premises. These cost the proprietors £200,000. But the buyer of this lot will not purchase the buildings alone; he will also secure an establishment which has brewed 190,000 barrels of porter in the year, the sale of the greatest part of which, will in all probability, remain with the house, while it continues to supply good beer. One third of this quantity is sent into the country; and this part consists of high-priced porter, which yields a much better profit to

the brewer than the inferior kinds. The present owners have actually bought and pulled down three breweries, the whole trade of which is now accumulated in this in addition to their original customers, and the good will of the concern goes with this lot. 10l. per cent is required as a deposit at the time of purchase; 40l. per cent additional on the 13th February, 1810, and two years more are given for completing the payment. The stock of beer, hops, malt, &c. on hand; the horses, drays, butts, casks, to be taken at a valuation, and twelve months credit to be given on the amount of these if required. The present proprietors possessing a great number of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold public-houses, have had a valuation put upon them: the purchasers of the first lot may either buy a part or the whole of them. The amount of the freehold houses is 14,200l.; that of the leasehold 47,160l. The very patronage of this concern is an object. The proprietors appoint broad-coopers, appraisers, surveyors, &c. who are paid by the customers; without any charge to the house, and get nett incomes of 500l. or 1,000l. and one of them it is said, 2,000l. per annum. The house has for these ten years paid annually into their bankers hands from half a million to 800,000l.

The premium of a piece of plate of the value of fifty guineas, proposed by the African Institution for the greatest quantity of cotton, the growth of the west coast of Africa, imported into this country, has been adjudged to Messrs. John and Alexander Anderson, of Philpot-lane. The quantity imported by them was upwards of ten thousand weight, and it sold for 2s. 8d. per lb. These gentlemen have determined greatly to enlarge their cotton plantations on the river Sierra Leone, and their example is likely to be extensively followed. By means of the African institution a large supply of the Georgia Sea-island cotton seed, by far the most valuable kind, having been sent to the coast, it may be hoped that at no distant period, the importations from this quarter will fill up that chasm in the cotton market which the interruption of our commerce with America has occasioned. This is not the only benefit which we are likely to derive from an increased attention to Africa. A considerable quantity of African rice has been already imported into the West Indies, and a much larger importation may speedily be effected. In the present state of our West India colonies, this new and unexpected resource must

prove of the very first importance, and ought to be anxiously cherished.

In pursuance of the resolution of parliament passed in the last session, a national institution for promoting vaccination, is established under the management of a board which consists of the following members: Sir Lucas Pepys, Drs. Mayo, Heberden, Satterly, Bancroft, Sir Charles Blicke, Messrs. Chandler and Keate. The board have appointed the following officers:—director, Dr. Jenner; assistant director, James Moore, Esq. register, Dr. Hervey; principal vaccinator, J. C. Carpue, Esq. vaccinators at the stations, Messrs. T. Hale, Richard Lane, Edward Leese, S. Sawrey, and J. Vincent; and secretary, Mr. Charles Murray.

Mr. JAMES SCOTT, of Dublin, states, that he has found by repeated experiments, that platina possesses, on account of its imperceptible expansion, a great superiority over other materials for making the pendulum-spring of watches; but that arsenic must not be employed in consolidating it, as it would then be liable to expansion. When properly drawn it possesses self-sufficient elasticity for any extent of vibration; it coils extremely well, and if placed when coiled on the surface of a flat piece of metal, making one end of the spring fast, and marking exactly the other extremity, not the slightest expansion is visible when heat is applied. Mr. Scott farther remarks, that he has for a considerable time made use of platina for compensation curbs, and considers it as very superior to steel for every instrument of that kind.

To some enquiries respecting the smallest number of Galvanic combinations, and the smallest surface of plates that is sufficient to decompose the fixed alkalis; and also, the best solution for charging a battery so as to produce the greatest power, professor Davy has given the following answer.—“In my early experiments upon potassium, I often procured it by means of a battery of one thousand pairs of plates of copper and zinc of six inches square, charged with a solution of concentrated nitrous acid in about forty parts of water. This is the lowest power that I employed; but as some of the plates had been much corroded by former processes, I should conceive that a combination of eighty would be sufficient, provided the whole arrangement was perfect. The decomposition of the alkaline earths and ammonia by amalgamation or combination of their bases

may be accomplished by a much weaker combination, fifty plates of six or four inches square being adequate to produce sensible results. The potassium which I have used in various analytical enquiries lately carried on, has been all procured by chemical means, without the application of electricity. Potash may be decomposed by different processes, some of which are described in a paper which I am now reading before the Royal Society, but the best method is that which we owe to the ingenious researches of Messrs. Gay Lussac, and Thenard, and which is the first of this kind, by mere chemical attraction, made known. When melted potash is slowly brought into contact with iron turnings or filings, heated to whiteness, hydrogen gas is evolved, holding potassium in solution: and if one part of the iron tube or gun-barrel in which the experiment is made, be preserved cool, the metal is deposited in this part, being precipitated from the hydrogen gas by cooling. The potash is never procured quite so pure in this way as by electricity; but it is fit for analytical purposes, and I have obtained it with so little alloy, as to possess a specific gravity considerably below 8, water being 10. I have now by me a compact mass produced in an operation, which weighs nearly 100 grains.”

Ninety-two whales of a new species were stranded in Scapay Bay in Pomona, one of the Orkneys, a few days previous to a violent storm in December, 1806. Of this animal, never before figured by any naturalist, Dr. Traill, of Liverpool, gives the following description:—It belongs very clearly to the genus *delphinus*; the only hitherto described species of that genus which it at all resembles is the *delphinus orca*, or grampus; but it is distinguished from the latter by the shape of its snout, the shortness of its dorsal fin, the length and narrowness of its pectoral fins, the form and number of its teeth, and the colour of its belly and breast. Almost the whole body is black, smooth, and shining like oiled silk. The back and sides are jetty black; the breast and belly of a somewhat lighter colour. The general length of the full-grown ones is about twenty feet. The body is thick, the dorsal fin does not exceed two feet in length, and is rounded at the extremity. The pectoral fins are from six to eight feet in length, narrow and tapering to their extremities. The head is obtuse; the upper jaw projects several inches over the lower in a blunt process.

It

It has a single spiracle. The full-grown have twenty-two subconoid sharp teeth, a little hooked. Among those stranded in Scabay Bay were many young ones, which, as well as the oldest, wanted teeth. The youngest measured about five feet in length, and were still sucklings. The females had two teats, larger than those of a cow, out of which the milk flowed when they were squeezed. These animals are gregarious, and follow one as their leader. They frequently enter the bays around the Orkney coast in quest of small fish, which seem to be their food. When one of them takes the ground, the rest surround and endeavour to assist their stranded companion: from this circumstance several of them are generally taken at once. They are inoffensive and rather timid, and may frequently be chased on shore by a few yawls. They are extremely fat and yield a considerable quantity of good oil. This new species Dr. Traill proposes to denominate *delphinus melas*.

Mr. ACTON of Ipswich, having used a still containing 9 gallons, for distilling common water, essential oils and water refrigerated them with a tub which holds about 36 gallons, found it very inconvenient to change the water of the tub as often as it became hot, which it very soon did, after commencing distillation; he therefore contrived the following addition to the refrigerating part of the apparatus, which he has found to succeed so well, that he can now distil for any length of time without heating the water in the worm-tub above one degree, so that it never requires to be changed; the heat passes off entirely into the additional condenser, and when it exceeds

150 degrees, goes off by evaporation. The additional condenser consists of a trough three feet long, twelve inches deep, and fifteen inches wide, with a pewter pipe passing through the middle of it horizontally, about two inches in diameter, at the largest end next the still and gradually tapering to about three quarters of an inch at the smallest end which communicates with the top of the worm. The great simplicity of this contrivance and its utility render a fair trial of it in other stills very advisable; the small degree of heat which went to the water in the worm-tub shews, that the additional condenser performed nearly the whole of the condensation, and that therefore it is extremely probable, that a second pipe and trough added to the first, would perform the whole condensation effectually, without using any worm, and thus enable distillers to dispense with this expensive and troublesome part of the apparatus.

The first volume of a new Analysis of Chronology by Dr. HALES, is expected to appear this month. The work will form three quarto volumes.

Mr. J. ROLAND, fencing-master at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, intends to publish by subscription, a Treatise on the Art of Fencing, theoretically and experimentally explained, upon principles entirely new; chiefly designed for those who have acquired only a superficial knowledge of the use of the sword.

Dr. ROBERT RENNIE, of Kilsyth, will soon publish the additional parts of his work on the subject of Peat Moss, as a manure and as a soil.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

Twelve Views of Canterbury Cathedral, drawn on the spot, etched and aquatinted by Charles Wild. Published by the Author, Taylor, Molteno, and others.

THESE views are selected with much judgment, and drawn with spirit and fidelity; the aqua-tint has more force and breadth than is usual in that style of engraving; the descriptive part is written with considerable elegance; and the whole is creditable to the talents of Mr. Wild, both as an antiquary and an artist.

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"The Columbiad," a Poem, by Joel Barlow, embellished with Engravings, by British Engravers, from designs by Robert Smirke, Esq. R. A. Printed and published at Philadelphia, 1807, for Conrad and Co.

This is one of the finest specimens of the typographical art ever published, on either side of the Atlantic. The engravings (eleven in number,) are in the line manner, by Anker Smith, Bromley, Parker, Goulding, Schiavonetti, Cromeke, Neagle, Leath, and Raimbach, who, with the

A a

painter

painter (Smirke,) appear to have been equally animated with the desire of shewing our transatlantic brethren the excellence of British art. If any were singled out from such a collection of beauties, perhaps the portrait of the author, and Hesper, appearing to Columbus in prison, by Anker Smith, and the Inquisition, by Schiavonetti, for engraving, and Cruelty presiding over the prison-ship, by Neagle, for sublimity of composition, though equally well engraved, might be selected as the best; they certainly rank among the finest book-prints of the present day. The Inquisition by Schiavonetti, must again be mentioned as one of the most exquisite specimens of the graphic art, that has ever appeared.

The Holy Bible, with Engravings by British Artists, from celebrated Pictures of various Schools. By the Rev. John Hewlett, second part.

This second number of graphic illustrations of sacred history, is continued with the same ability as the preceding, and is very creditable to the proprietor, the editor, and the engravers. There are five prints, and a beautiful map, in the present number, as follows:

Abraham and the three Angels; by Worthington, from Ludovico Caracci.

Jacob wrestling with an Angel, by J. Taylor, from Salvator Rosa.

The return of the Prodigal Son, by Heath, from Guercino.

Abraham offering Isaac, by Worthington, from Annibale Caracci.

King Ahasuerus and Esther, by Tomlinson, from Coppel.

The pictures, from which these engravings are taken, are from the best specimen of the painters: the first is a beautiful composition, and the story well told; the angels are truly angelic, and the whole every way worthy of Ludovico. The engraving is excellent.

The second is truly expressive of the style of Salvator Rosa; and Taylor's engraving of this print deserves the highest praise.

Heath's engraving after Guercino is clear and impressive, and the nude parts well managed.

Coppel's picture of Ahasuerus and Esther is too theatrical, too much like the actors of Racine; Esther is fainting too systematically: yet the mechanical part is well handled, and the perspective good. The engraving by Tomlinson is delicate, lucid, and well finished.

Worthington's landscape, containing

Abraham offering Isaac on a mount, from An. Carracci, is happily varied; the foreground forcible, and the distance clear and tender; the figures are too small, and not sufficiently prominent to meet criticism.

The art of Painting Transparencies, by Edward Orme. Published by the Author.

To the admirers of transparent prints and drawings, this will prove an acquisition; as it contains sufficient instructions for this innocent amusement, and will no doubt please the ladies, to whom it is particularly addressed, and afford them much amusement.

The Little Mountaineer, painted by A. W. Devis, Esq. Engraved by E. Scriven, Historical engraver to her R. H. the Princess of Wales. Published by Clay and Scriven.

The subject of this interesting little picture, is a fine healthy chubby girl, of about five years of age, pulling a lamb by the ear, that is entangled in a thicket. Every part of the child is well-drawn, and beautifully finished, and the union of the graver and stipple is uncommonly happy, and gives additional beauty to the print. To Mr. Devis, much praise is due for the interest he has given to a portrait (the daughter of Sir James Cockburn), and for the correct costume with which he has decked his "Little Mountaineer," so unlike the theatrical ballet-dancing misses and masters that daily obtrude themselves, with every gaudy colour, on the tired eye; the demi-tint that is thrown over the right arm is judicious, and prevents a spottiness of lights. The engraving of the face, neck, and left foot, is in the most delicate style of stippling, as is every other part of the flesh; while the drapery, hair, water, and foliage is most forcibly touched with the graver. On the whole it is one of the most beautiful prints of infantine simplicity, that has for a long time past made its appearance.

Venus and Luna. Drawn by Huet Villiers, engraved in Mezzotinto, by Charles Turner; published by Ackermann.

The engraving of this pair of prints is extremely good, but mezzotinto is not the proper style for translating a soft and elegantly coloured drawing, for which it is too forcible and abrupt. Mr. Turner's engravings, from the academicians of his own name, or the paintings of Hoppner or Shee, accords better, because they are in a more congenial style. The subjects of these prints are happily conceived, and the faces are beautiful; yet their allegorical character would have been better preserved,

served, had the moon in the one, and the star in the other, been more distinct, and the faces less made out. The drawings, from which these engravings are made, were exhibited at the last year's exhibition, in Brook-street, and met with much and deserved applause.

*Lady Heathcote, drawn by R. Cosway, R. A.
Engraved by Agar: published by Ackermann.*

An elegant companion to Mrs. Duff, and equally well drawn and engraved: the bosom, however, is too meretricious, and more exposed than any modest English woman would like hers to be in public; her ladyship's beauty requires no such false baits to attraction. The figure is light, airy, and fancifully imagined, and the engraver has kept pace with the tried abilities of Mr. Cosway, in this line of art.

Mrs. Clarke. Drawn and engraved by Adam Buck, of Frisb-street.

A portrait of this celebrated character, to whom the nation is under such great and lasting obligations, for the last interesting exposure of corrupt practices, which have at once degraded and ruined the country, cannot fail to find numerous purchasers at the present moment. It is finely drawn by Mr. Buck from the life, and is a specimen of British beauty, which could not, perhaps be exceeded in any part of the world. It is proper to guard the public against a pretended portrait of Mrs. Clarke, published by Holland.

Catalogue raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the Most Honorable the Marquis of Stafford, in the Gallery of Cleveland-house, comprising a List of the Pictures, with illustrative Anecdotes, &c. &c. by J. Britton, F.S.A.

An Historical Account of Corsham house, in Wiltshire, the Seat of Paul Cobb Meibuen, esq. with a Catalogue of his celebrated Collection of Pictures, &c. by the same author, and published by Longman and Co.

The comprehensive titles of the above two useful little works, render an analysis unnecessary. They are executed with fidelity and taste, the anecdotes are characteristic, and the biographical memoirs concise and well written. The former work is embellished with a correct plan, and a beautifully engraved frontispiece, by Bond, from a correct perspective view of the Marquis's new gallery, by J. C. Smith; and the latter with a plan and view of Corsham house, engraved by J. C. Smith, from a drawing by the author. They form entertaining pocket companions to the two noble collections of pictures

they describe; and are chatty, pleasant Ciceronis; good-humouredly pointing out the beauties of each, equally divested of the dogmatizing critic, and the dull catalogue writer of mere names and titles.

Mr. Wild, the celebrated archaeological draftsman, and author of the description of Canterbury cathedral, is pursuing his researches into English antiquities, with indefatigable industry, and will shortly publish a similar work on the beautiful and elaborate cathedral of York.

On Monday, the 23d ult. the lectures at the Royal Academy commenced with the inauguration lecture of Anthony Carlisle, esq. the new professor of anatomy; who, with a zeal and promptitude that cannot be too much commended, commenced a course of lectures on anatomy within two months after his election to the professor's chair. Mr. Carlisle began with an eulogium and biographical account of his much lamented predecessor, the late John Sheldon, esq. and gave a slight but spirited sketch of his professional life from the commencement of his studies under the celebrated Hunter, to the time of his death; and delicately alluded to the melancholy mental eclipse, that occasionally deprived the academy of his regular assistance, and finally England of one of its greatest ornaments. An unfortunate malady (said Professor Carlisle) from whose encroaching inroads none of us are free. Mr. Carlisle is a man of a cultivated mind, and who appears to have made the philosophy of the fine arts his peculiar study, and is therefore, well qualified for the academical honour, with which he has so justly been invested. His eulogium on the Greeks and their Style of Sculpture was as justly delineated as it was true. He apologized to the Professor of Painting if he should appear to make inroads on his province, and by a poetical simile, added, that if he was prevented from occasionally skirting his lines of demarkation, he should scarcely know how to accommodate the science of anatomy to the studies of the artist. After expatiating to the students on the antiquity, utility, and other qualities of the science of anatomy, he proceeded to a general explanation of the component parts of man, as divided into head, trunk, and extremities, with their greater subdivisions, and by a method as novel as it is likely to be useful, he described geometrical diagrams on the body of the model, (the celebrated Gregson, who is reckoned to approach

approach nearer to the proportions of Lord Elgin's admirable Theseus than any other known model), correctly dividing the abdomen, and its region, into more accurate proportions, than by former methods, and every artist is indebted to the learned professor, for the ease with which he may now acquire this elementary branch of the fine arts. Professor Carlisle has wisely promised to abandon technical terms as much as possible, which will certainly make the science more easy of acquisition. Mr Carlisle has since continued his lectures with unabated success.

The Exhibition of the Works of Living British Artists was opened on Monday, the thirteenth ult. at the rooms of the British Institution, Pall Mall, and reflects great honour on the English school of art, though not so numerous as in former years.

England wanted but a school of art to seat her among the most civilized nations of Europe; and to the honour of the present reign, this desirable end is at length obtained.

In the present exhibition the enquiry is naturally directed to those pictures that the learned committee of the institution have stamped with the reward of merit; although by the competition of Sharp and Mulready; Dawe and Hilton; Linnel and Chalon; the utmost abilities of the committee were certainly called forth; yet, perhaps, never were works of art more nicely balanced, and certainly never was the decision of an institution more just; and, as only one in each class could be victors, the unsuccessful candidates have most honourably failed.

In the class of history and poetry the powers of the mind are nearly equalled. Hilton, in the Red Cross Knight, has soared into the regions of ideal horror, and has successfully wielded the baton of Raffaele. "This monster is, perhaps, the most horrific on canvas, after the dragon of Raffaele, now in the Napoleon Mu-

seum, at Paris; but in choice of subject, and in finishing, has his rival beaten him. Dawe has wisely chosen his subject from Nature and Britannia's favourite son, his Imogen is as charming as imagination can suggest; the surrounding spectators admirably grouped, the landscape well contrived, and the whole finished just to such a point, as not to destroy grandeur of style.

In the class of familiar life, the superiority of mind is due to Sharp, and of finishing to Mulready. The mechanism of the art cannot be carried farther than the furniture and parts of the latter's carpenter's shop. It is merely a shop, kitchen, and some figures; no story is told; no action is expressed. Sharp's music master, on the contrary, is all action, all mind; the foot of the boy and the finger of the master are both in unison; their eyes and attention are directed to the same object, and the archness of the female stopping her ears from the dull monotony of a juvenile learner of the violin, is wit—it is "true humour to advantage dressed;" the society is too refined for low humour. It combines the excellencies without the grossness of the Dutch school, from which may be litany of the British school ever be, "Good Lord deliver us." Every true lover of art will be pleased to hear that Mr. T. Hope has purchased this beautiful picture for 100 guineas.

Of the landscapes less shall be said, as they possess a lower degree of excellence, as operations of the mental powers than the two foregoing classes. They are even more on a par than those, but the promising appearance of such a youth as Linnel deserved, and has obtained, its just reward; however, Chalon's landscape must not be forgotten as one of the best in the room.

At the request of several Correspondents, we shall, in future, give notice of all large sales of works of art; and therefore solicit information on that head.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Three Quartetts for two Violins, a Tenor and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to His Excellency Count Rasoumoffsky, Privy Counsellor to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, by Louis Van Breethoven, Esq.

THESE learned, highly ingenious, and valuable Quartetts, abound in original and bold ideas. Lovers, however, as we profess ourselves to be of science and sound theory, we must in candor

say, that this great master sometimes indulges too far in chromatic and far-fetched evolutions in his melody, and evinces in the almost constantly elaborate disposition of his parts, a determination to be original, even at the expence too often of being also crude, quaint, and dissonant. In saying this, however, we do not suffer ourselves to lose sight of Mr. Breethoven's high pretension to our commendation as

a composer of the first order of merit, and a profound harmonist. The pieces before us, are so far proofs both of the native force of his imagination and his rich stock of resources in harmonical erudition, that they alone would be sufficient to maintain the reputation he has so justly acquired, or to raise into notice an unknown name. The whole of the present work, with the exception of a few passages, falling under the objection we have been making, is worthy of the greatest abilities; and at once displays a command of fancy and mastery of combination and arrangement that must delight every tasteful and cultivated ear.

Studio per il Piano-forte, and its Continuation, in Two Volumes, each consisting of forty-two Exercises; intended to facilitate the Progress of those who study that Instrument. Composed, and the leading Fingers marked to each Passage, by J. B. Cramer, Esq. First Vol. 1l. 1s. second 1l. 6s.

We class these volumes amongst the most useful in their kind, that have, for a long while, come under our critical notice. The variety and variously-turned passages by which the pages are occupied; the happy solution of practical difficulties; the comprehensive field Mr. Cramer has taken; together with the equal distribution of exercise to both hands, and the useful hints thrown out by the fingering affixed to certain intricate changes of position, give great value to the publication, and lay the arduous and emulous practitioner under no trivial obligation to the ingenious author.

A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mr. Woelffl, by C. Neate.

This Sonata consists of three movements, the styles of which so far accord as to fall under the same general observations; the same disapproval, and the same commendation. They are all ingenious, but all stiff and cramped; scientific, but affected and dissonant; cannot be rejected for any thing that is *wrong*, nor admired for any thing that is *beautiful*. The ear is now and then, especially in the minuet, attracted by a bar expected to lead to something melodiously satisfactory and conclusive, but is as often disappointed. We are led through a variety of foreign keys, obviously hunted after by the composer; and after a wild evolution of modulated eccentricities find ourselves at the close, without any satisfactory or consistent impression. But no want of natural ability, no lack of science, are any where perceivable; so that, notwithstanding these objections,

we shall be led to expect much from Mr. Neate's future efforts, when he has simplified his ideas, and regulated his judgment.

"O Fairest of all Creatures;" a Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. Elliot. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad possesses much beauty of melody, and bespeaks no small degree of taste and feeling. The subject of the air (though not particularly happy in the expression of the words that fall under the second bar), is round and smooth, and the passages succeed each other with an easy, natural and connected effect. Indeed, we see so much promise in the composition, taken en masse, that we hope Mr. J. Elliot will, by the extent of its circulation, be encouraged to proceed in the cultivation of this species of composition.

Sonata for the Piano forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin (ad libitum). Composed and dedicated to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, by Mrs. Miles. 5s.

A fertility and sprightliness of fancy form the chief characteristics of this sonata. Of its profound science, or happy choice of bass, we will not speak; but the variety, attraction, and analogy of the greater part of the passages, demand our commendation. The composition, taken in the aggregate, is certainly very creditable to Mrs. Miles's taste and ingenuity, and, when well performed, cannot but ensure admiration to its fair authoress.

A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, as performed by the celebrated Miss Randles. Composed by J. Blewitt. 5s.

This sonata, in which we find introduced as its middle movement, the favorite Welsh air of "Ar Hyd y nos," is not without merit. The passages have a natural and easy flow, and are not wanting in connection. The subject of the rondo is pleasing, the movements relieve each other, and the aggregate effect is by no means discreditably to Mr. Blewitt's taste and fancy.

A Military Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute (ad libitum). Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 2s.

This divertimento consists of a march, an andanto in triple times, and a short presto movement, in two crotchets. The march is bold and open in its style, and is well relieved by the second movement, while the third possesses a pleasantness and gaiety which cannot but very generally please.

Four English Ariettos. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, by E. Phelps. 5s.

These ariettos are written in a smooth, simple, and familiar, style, and will not fail to please those who are partial to natural, unaffected, and expressive melody. The accompaniment, which, perhaps, altogether consists too much of the *arpeggio*, is not without taste and meaning; nor does it add inconsiderably to the general interest of the compositions.

Three Sonatas, with six progressive Preludes for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Louisa Dillon, by F. Fiorillo. 6s.

Mr. Fiorillo has, in the publication before us, presented juvenile practioners on the instrument for which it is designed three attractive and improving exercises. The passages are well disposed for the inexperienced hand of the *tyro*, and an easy natural flow of ideas qualify the whole to gratify the general ear.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin. Composed and dedicated to the Rev. C. Macarthy, by S. E. Rimbault. 4s.

We find in this sonata considerable ingenuity. The melodical part of the

composition is easy, pleasant, and spirited; and the bass and accompaniment exhibit science and contrivance. For practitioners who have not arrived at the higher stages of execution, Mr. Rimbault's sonata will be found both agreeable and useful.

The Shepherdess, a Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed by Julian Busby, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s. 6d.

The introduction to this rondo is truly pastoral, and the movement to which it leads is of that light, airy, and fanciful cast which cannot but gratify the general ear. To all those practitioners who have not advanced to the higher stages of execution, the *Shepherdess* will prove highly acceptable, as being not only agreeable to the ear, but improving to the finger.

Air Militaire and Polacca for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. Hudgk. 3s.

The first of the two movements comprised in this publication is bold and nervid in its subject; and the second is conceived with sprightliness and taste. The passages, in both, are connected and *conformable*, and bespeak invention and a well-regulated imagination.

REPORT OF DISEASES.

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1809.

PARALYSIS	1
Hypochondriasis	7
Dyspepsia	2
Febris	3
Catarrh	3
Amenorrhœa	2
Leucorrhœa	1
Pthisis	9
Morbi Cutanei	2
Morbi Infantiles	4

A case of palsy has, this last month, been under the Reporter's care. It is a most melancholy disease, and more especially as it in general occurs in persons of vigorous minds and habits of intellectual exertion and activity. Intemperance is sometimes a cause of this complaint, but frequently it is not an intemperance in intoxicating liquors, but in business which requires a peculiar degree of accuracy and laborious recollection. This is the second instance which the Reporter has been witness to, in which the subject of the paralytic attack has, through life, been remarkably abstemi-

ous, but has stretched and strained his faculties by a laudable exertion to secure for himself and his family the reasonable luxuries of life and a dignified independence.

Labour is the lot of man; and, perhaps, his most genuine luxury. It is necessary to his health, when it is not essential to his subsistence. But as a person may be righteous over much, so he may be industrious over much; which, however, is not an ordinary error. We more frequently die of inertness than of excessive action. If the motions continually going on in the interior of our frame were for a moment stopped, death would ensue; and the voluntary is equally required for our nervous welfare as involuntary action for our physical preservation. The patient above alluded to observed, that "it was very strange a man should be so ill and not know it." The doctors whom he saw, and the medicines which he took, were to him the only indications

cations of his disease. But this is very frequent in paralytic affections. A man may have the muscles of his face distorted without being aware of it, except from the testimony of a friend, or the reflexion of a mirror; unfortunately, or perhaps, fortunately, there is, in these cases, no mirror for the mind, which, on that account, is seldom conscious of its own decay. A withering of the memory is in general the earliest symptom of incipient imbecility.

Next to paralysis, ranks that melancholic depression of the spirits, a kind of mental palsy, which is often marked by an inaptitude approaching to an incapacity for the most trifling exertion. In such instances, the possession of that opulence which affords a man the exterior conveniences and accommodations of life, is an unfortunate circumstance in his fate. To use exertion for the valetudinary purpose of gaining health seldom succeeds; but, on the contrary, indulges and confirms that hypochondriasis which it is intended to cure. The more a man's mind is drawn off from himself, the better is it for his comfort and well-being. By not thinking of our own interest we most effectually, although indirectly, promote it. Not a merely sentimental, but an acting benevolence is required to avert those attacks of unreasonable dejection, which are most apt to oppress amiable, but at the same time indolent, minds. Some of our finest writers have regretted the completion of their most elaborate works. When Gibbon had finished his *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, which will ever remain a monument of his genius, his taste, and his intellectual energies, he laments rather than rejoices at the conclusion of his task; this employment, combined, perhaps, with a prospect of fame from the result of it, constituted the happiest moments of his life.

The gigantic author of the English Dictionary complained of his morbid in-

dolence. Johnson fancied that he had done nothing when he had achieved the greatest literary work that had ever, perhaps, been executed by any unassisted individual. But after that edifice of talent had been completed, he almost wept over its accomplishment. Some passages in the preface to his great work are the most perfect models of the pathetic to be found in the English language: they exhibit the *heart*, rather than the *art*, of eloquence. Johnson was a most exquisite specimen of hypochondriasis, and is sufficient to make hypochondriasis respectable, although the subjects of it may be objects of compassion. Johnson, had he not been himself rich in the faculties of conversation, would have been a mendicant for society. But society fortunately courted him. In the latter part of his life he seemed almost to live upon tea and talking. In a less advanced stage he was self-indulgent in the exhilaration of the bottle; but that, by the advice of his physicians, he afterwards resolutely resigned. This reformation, however, did not abate his relish for social intercourse. This account of Dr. Johnson is not a literary anecdote merely, but a medical case—an instance of the morbid phenomena which may be produced by the influence of the imagination acting upon, and perhaps partly produced by, an enervated corporeal constitution.

The Reporter prescribed the other day to an hypochondriac of some talent, and much refinement of feeling, to be a hermit in abstinence, but not in solitude; and this he has recommended in many former instances; in some of which, the practical adoption of the maxim has been attended with signal and speedy advantage.

“Be not solitary, be not idle.”

February 21, 1809, J. REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

Twenty-Fifth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

BENEVENTE, Jan. 5.—His Majesty being informed that the English army was reduced to less than 20,000 men, resolved upon moving his head-quarters from Astorga to Benevento, where he will remain some days, and from whence he will proceed to take a central position at Valladolid, leaving to the

Duke of Dalmatia the task of destroying the English army.

The rear-guard of the English, by accepting battle at Prievas, had hoped to enable the left column, which was chiefly composed of Spaniards, to form its junction at Villa Franca. He also hoped to gain a night, in order more completely to evacuate Villa Franca. We found in the hospital at Villa

Franca

Franca 300 English sick or wounded. The English burnt in that town a large magazine of flour and corn. They also destroyed several artillery carriages, and killed 500 of their horses. We have already counted 1600 of them left dead on the roads. The amount of the prisoners is considerable, and increases every moment. In the cellars of the town we found several English soldiers who had died from drunkenness.

The head of Merle's division, forming part of the Duke of Dalmatia's corps, came up with the advanced guard on the 3d. At four P. M. it reached the rear guard of the English, who were upon the heights of Prievas, a league before Villa Franca, consisting of 5000 infantry and 600 cavalry. This position was a very fine position, and difficult to attack. General Merle made his dispositions. The infantry advanced, beat the charge, and the English were entirely routed. The difficulty of the ground did not permit the cavalry to charge, and only 200 prisoners were taken. We had some 50 men killed or wounded. General Colbert advanced to see if the cavalry could form; his hour was arrived—a ball struck him in the forehead, and he lived but a quarter of an hour. There are two roads from Astorga to Villa Franca. The English took the right, the Spaniards the left; they marched without order—were cut off and surrounded by the Hanoverian chasseurs. A General of Brigade and a whole division laid down their arms.

The head-quarters of the Duke of Dalmatia were, on the 4th in the evening, at the distance of ten leagues from Lugo. On the 2d his Majesty reviewed at Astorga the divisions of Laborde and Loison, which form the army of Portugal. These troops see the English flying, and burn with impatience to get up with them.

Since the 27th ult. we have taken more than 10,000 prisoners, among whom are 1500 English. We have taken also more than 420 baggage-waggons, 15 waggons of firelocks, their magazines, and hospitals. The English retreat in disorder, leaving magazines, sick, wounded, and equipage. They will experience a still greater loss, and if they be able to embark, it is probable it will not be without the loss of half their army. We found in the barns several English who had been hanged by the Spaniards—his Majesty was indignant and ordered the barns to be burnt. The peasants, whatever may be their resentment, have no right to attempt the lives of the stragglers of either army. His Majesty has ordered the English prisoners to be treated with all the respect due to soldiers who have manifested liberal ideas, and sentiments of honour. On the 4th, at night, the Duke of Dalmatia's head-quarters were ten leagues from Lugo.

We have received the confirmation of the news announcing the arrival of the 7th corps, under General Gouvion St. Cyr, at Barce-

lona. He entered that place on the 17th. On the 15th, he fell in with the troops commanded by Generals Reding and Vives, and completely dispersed them. He took from them 6 pieces of cannon, 30 caissons, and 3000 men. By means of the junction of the 7th corps with the troops under General Duhesme, we have a large army at Barcelona.

When his Majesty was at Tordesillas, he had his head-quarters in the outward buildings of the Royal Convent of St. Clair. It was to this convent that the mother of Charles V. had retired, and where she died. The Convent of St. Clair was built on the scite of a Moorish palace, of which about two halls remain in fine preservation. The Abbess was presented to the Emperor. She is 75 years of age, and for 65 years she had not gone out of her cloisters. She was considerably moved when she passed the threshold; but she conversed with the Emperor with much presence of mind, and obtained several favours for her friends.

Twenty-Sixth Bulletin.

After General Gouvion de St. Cyr entered Barcelona, he proceeded to the Lobregat, and forced the enemy's intrenched camp, and took 25 pieces of cannon. He then took Tarragona, a place of great importance.

The troops of the kingdom of Italy have covered themselves with glory—their conduct has sensibly affected the Emperor. They are in truth chiefly composed of the corps formed by his Majesty in the campaign of the year five. The Italian picked men are as wise as they are brave; they have given rise to no complaint, and have shewn the greatest courage. Since the time of the Romans, the people of Italy had not made war in Spain. Since the Romans, no epoch has been so glorious for the Italian arms.

The army of the kingdom of Italy is already 80,000 strong and good soldiers. These are the guarantees which that fine country has of being no longer the theatre of war. His Majesty has removed his head-quarters from Benevento to Valladolid. He received to-day all the constituted authorities.

Ten of the worst of the lowest ranks have been put to death. They are the same who massacred General Cevallos, and who for so long a time have oppressed the better sort of people.

His Majesty has ordered the suppression of the Dominican Convent, in which one Frenchman was killed. He testified his satisfaction at the Convent of San Penete, whose monks are enlightened men, who, far from having preached war and disorder, of having shewn themselves greedy of blood and murder, have employed all their cares and efforts to calm the people and bring them back to good order. Several Frenchmen owe their lives to them. The Emperor wished to see these religious men; and, when he was in-

formed

formed they were of the Benedictine order, which has always rendered itself illustrious in literature and science, both in France and Italy, he condescended to express the satisfaction he felt at owing this obligation to them. In general, the clergy of this city are good. The monks who are dangerous are the fanatic Dominicans who had got possession of the Inquisition, and who having bathed their hands in the blood of a Frenchman, had the sacrilegious cowardice to swear on the Gospel that the unfortunate man who was demanded of them was not dead, but had been carried to an hospital, and who afterwards owned, that after he had been killed he was thrown into a well where he had been found. Barbarians and hypocrites, who preach intolerance, excite discord and blood; you are not the ministers of the gospel. The period when Europe beheld, without indignation, the massacre of Protestants celebrated by illuminations in great cities, can never be revived. The blessings of toleration are the first rights of man; it is the first maxim of the gospel, because it is the first attribute of charity. If there was a time when some false teachers of the Christian religion preached intolerance, they had not then in view the interests of Heaven, but those of their temporal influence; they wished to be powerful amongst ignorant people. When a monk, a theologian, a bishop, a pope, preaches intolerance, he preaches his own condemnation; he gives himself up to be the laughing-stock of nations.

General Davenoy proceeded with 500 cavalry to Toro. He came up with 2 or 300 men, the remains of the insurrection. He charged them, and killed or took the greater part. The Colonel of the Dutch hussars was wounded in the charge.

Twenty-Seventh Bulletin.

Valladolid, Jan. 2.—The Duke of Dalmatia after the battle of Prievias, proceeded to expel the English from the post of Piedra Fella. He there took 1500 English prisoners, five pieces of cannon, and several caissons. The enemy was obliged to destroy a quantity of baggage and stores. The precipices were filled with them. Such were their precipitate flight and confusion, that the divisions of Lorge and Lahousaye found among the deserted baggage, waggons filled with gold and silver; it was part of the treasure of the English army. The property fallen into our hands is estimated at two millions.

On the 4th, at night, the French advanced-guard was at Castillo and Nocado. On the 5th, the enemy's rear-guard was come up with at Pueste and Ferren, the moment it was going to blow up a bridge: a charge of cavalry rendered the attempt useless. It was the same at the bridge of Cruciel.

On the 5th, at night, Lorge and Lahousaye's division were at Constantine, and the enemy a short distance from Lugo. On the 6th, the Duke of Dalmatia was on his march to reach that city.

The English army suffers considerably; it has no longer ammunition and baggage, and half the English cavalry is on foot. Since our departure from Benevente up to the 5th instant, we counted on the road 1800 English horses, that had been killed.

The remains of Romana's army are found wandering about in all directions. The remains of the army of Majorca, of Iberia, of Barcelona, and of Naples, are made prisoners.

General Maupetet, on the side of Zamora, with his brigade of dragoons, having come up with a column of 800 men, charged and dispersed them, and killed or took the greater part.

The Spanish peasantry of Galicia and Leon have no mercy on the English. Notwithstanding the strictest orders to the contrary, we every day find a number of English assassinated.

The head-quarters of the Duke of Elchingen are at Villa Franca, on the confines of Galicia and Leon. The Duke of Belluno is on the Tagus. The whole of the Imperial guard is concentrated at Valladolid: The cities of Valladolid, of Palencia, Segovia, Avilla, Astorga, Leon, &c. have sent numerous deputations to the King.

The flight of the English army, the dispersion of the remains of the armies of Romana and Estremadura, and the evils which the troops of the different armies inflict upon the country, rally the provinces round the legitimate authority. The city of Madrid has particularly distinguished itself—28,500 heads of families have taken the oath of allegiance upon the holy sacrament. The citizens have promised his Imperial Majesty, that if he will place his brother on the throne, they will serve him with all their efforts; and defend him with all their means.

Twenty-Eighth Bulletin.

Valladolid, Jan. 13.—The part of the treasure of the enemy which has fallen into our hands is 1,800,000 francs.—The inhabitants assert that the English have carried off from eight to ten millions.

The English General deeming it impossible that the French infantry and artillery should have followed him, and gained upon him a certain number of marches, particularly in mountains so difficult as those of Galicia, thought he could only be pursued by cavalry and sharpshooters. He took therefore the position of Castro on his right, supported by the river Tombago, which passes by Lugo, and is not fordable.

The Duke of Dalmatia arrived on the 6th in presence of the enemy. He employed the 7th and 8th in reconnoitring the enemy, and collecting his infantry and artillery, which were still in the rear. He formed his plan of attack. The left only of the enemy was attackable—he manœuvred on their left.—His dispositions required some movements on the 8th, the Duke being determined to attack.

on the 9th—but the enemy retreated in the night, and in the morning our advanced guard entered Lugo. The enemy left 300 sick in the hospitals; a part of 18 pieces of cannon, and 300 waggons of ammunition. We made 700 prisoners.

The town and environs of Lugo are choaked with the bodies of English horses. Upwards of 2500 horses have been killed in the retreat. The weather is dreadful—rain and snow fall continually.

The English are marching to Corunna in great haste, where they have 400 transports. They have already lost baggage, ammunition, a part even of their material artillery, and upwards of 3000 prisoners. On the 10th, our advanced guard was at Betanzos, a short distance from Corunna. The Duke of Elchingen is with his corps near Lugo.

In reckoning the sick, stragglers, those who have been killed by the peasants, and made prisoners by our troops, we may calculate the loss of the English at one-third of their army. They are reduced to 18,000 men, and are not yet embarked. From Sahagun they retreated 150 leagues in bad weather, worse roads, through mountains, and always closely pursued at the point of the sword.

It is difficult to conceive the folly of their plan of campaign. It must not be attributed to the General who commands, and who is a clever and skilful man, but to that spirit of hatred and rage which animates the English ministry. To push forward in this manner 30,000 men, exposing them to destruction, or to flight as their only resource, is a conception which can only be inspired by the spirit of passion, or the most extravagant presumption. The English Government is like the liar in the play, who has told the same untruth so often, that at last he believes it himself.

Lugo was pillaged and sacked by the enemy. We cannot impute these disasters to the English general: it is the usual and inevitable effect of forced marches and precipitate retreat. The inhabitants of the kingdoms of Leon and Galicia hold the English in horror. Under this head, the events that have taken place are equivalent to a great victory.

Zamora, whose inhabitants had been animated by the presence of the English, shut their gates against General Maupetet: General Dorneau proceeded against it with four divisions—he scaled the city, took it, and put the most guilty to the sword. Galicia is the province of Spain which manifests the best disposition, it receives the French as deliverers, who have relieved them at once from foreigners and from anarchy. The Bishop of Lugo, and the clergy of the whole province, manifest the wisest sentiments.

Valladolid has taken the oath to King Joseph. Six men the leaders of revolt and massacre of the French, have been condemned to death. Five have been executed. The

clergy asked pardon for the sixth, who is the father of four children. His Majesty commuted his sentence, and said, he wished thereby to testify his satisfaction of the good conduct of the secular clergy of Valladolid on several important occasions.

Twenty-Ninth Bulletin.

Valladolid, Jan. 16.—The Duke of Belluna, on the 13th, defeated the Spaniards who were retreating in the direction of Alcazar, under the commander Penegas, who was killed in the action. The consequence of this battle was the surrender of two generals, 300 officers, and 12,000 men.

[This Bulletin also contains a recapitulation of the Addresses of the Council of State, and other public bodies, at Madrid, to Napoleon.]

Thirtieth Bulletin.

Valladolid, Jan. 21.—The Duke of Dalmatia left Betanzos on the 12th inst. Having reached the Mero, he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the mean while General Franceschi ascended the river, made himself master of the high road from Corunna to Santiago, and took six officers and 60 soldiers prisoners.

On the 13th, the enemy caused two powder magazines, situated near the heights of St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna, to be blown up. The explosion was terrible, and was felt at the distance of three leagues.

On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery was able to pass. The enemy had taken a position at two leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily embarking his sick and wounded, the numbers of which, according to spies and deserters, amounts to 3000 or 4000 men. The English were in the meanwhile occupied in destroying the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea shore. The commandant of the forest of St. Philip, suspecting the fate intended for his fortification, refused to admit them in it.

On the evening of the 14th we saw a fresh convoy of 160 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line.

On the morning of the 15th, the divisions of Merle and Mermet occupied the heights of Villahoa, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroyed. Our right wing was stationed on the point where the road from Corunna to Lugo, and that from Corunna to Santiago meet. The left was placed behind the village of Elvina. The enemy was stationed behind some beautiful heights.

The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a battery of twelve pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that the Duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.

The assault was made upon the English by the first brigade of the division of Mermet, which

which overthrew them, and drove them from the village of Elvina. The 2d regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory. General Jardon, at the head of the voltigeurs, wrought a terrible carnage. The enemy, driven from his positions, retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark, it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy availed himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made for abandoning the positions of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the enemy has been immense. Two of our batteries played upon them during the whole of the engagement. We counted on the field of battle more than eight hundred of their dead bodies, among which was the body of General Hamilton, and those of two other general officers, whose names we are unacquainted with. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men, and four pieces of cannon. The English have left behind them more than 1500 horses, which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 killed and 150 wounded.

The Colonel of the 47th regiment distinguished himself. An Ensign of the 31st infantry killed with his own hand an English officer who had endeavoured to wrest from him his eagle. The General of Artillery, Bomgeat, and Colonel Fontenay, have signalled themselves.

At day-break on the 17th, we saw the English convoy under sail. On the 18th, the whole had disappeared.

The Duke of Dalmatia had caused a caronade to be discharged upon the vessels from the fort of Santiago. Several transports ran aground, and all the men who were on board were taken.

We found in the establishment of the Palloza (a large manufactory, &c, in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had previously been encamped), 3000 English muskets. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition and other effects, belonging to the hostile army. A great number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants on the spot, and deserters, is, that the number of wounded in the battle exceeds 2500 men.

Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it. They had disembarked 38,000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them, according to calculation, 6500 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on board their vessels are harassed and dejected. In any other season

of the year not one of them would have escaped. The facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the shortness of the days, and the length of the nights, are very favourable to an army on their retreat.

Of the 38,000 men whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured that scarcely 24,000 will return to England.

The army of Romana, which at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements which it had received from Galicia, consisted of 16,000 men, is reduced to less than 5,000, who are wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and are closely pursued. The kingdom of Leon, the province of Zamora, and all Galicia, which the English had been desirous to cover, are conquered and subdued.

The General of Division Lapisse has sent patrols into Portugal, who have been well received there.

General Maupetit has entered Salamanca; he met there some sick of the English troops.

Thirty-first Bulletin.

The English Regiments bearing the numbers 42, 50, and 52, have been entirely destroyed in the battle of the 16th, near Corunna. Not 60 men of each of these corps embarked. The General in chief, Moore, has been killed in attempting to charge at the head of his brigade, with a view of restoring the fortune of the day. Fruitless efforts. This troop was dispersed, and its General slain in the midst of it. General Baird had been already wounded. He passed through Corunna to get on board his ship, and he did not get his wound dressed till he got on board; it is reported that he died on the 19th. After the battle of the 16th, a dreadful scene took place at Corunna. The English entered in confusion and consternation. The English army had landed more than eighty pieces of cannon: only twelve were re-embarked; the remainder has been taken or lost; and by a return, we find ourselves in possession of sixty pieces of English cannon. Independent of two millions of treasure which the army has taken from the English, it appears that a still more considerable sum has been cast away among the rocks and precipices which bordered the road from Astorga to Corunna. The peasants and the soldiers have collected a great quantity of silver among the rocks. In the engagements which took place during the retreat, and prior to the battle of Corunna, two English Generals were killed, and three wounded. Gen Crawford is named among the last. The English have lost every thing that constitutes an army—Generals, artillery, horses, baggage, ammunition, magazines. On the 17th, at day-break we were masters of the heights that command the road to Corunna, and the batteries were playing upon the English convoy. The result was, that many of the ships were unable to get out, and were taken in the capitulation of Corunna.

na. Five hundred English horses were also taken still alive, 16,000 muskets, and a great deal of battering cannon, abandoned by the enemy. A great number of magazines are full of preserved provisions (*munitions conservées*), which the English wished to carry off but were obliged to leave behind. A powder-magazine, containing 200,000lbs. weight of powder, has also fallen into our hands. The English, surprised by the issue of the battle of the 16th, have not had time to destroy their magazines. There were 300 English sick in the hospital. We found in the port, seven English ships—three loaded with horses, and four with troops. They could not get out. The fortress of Corunna is of an extent which secures it from a *coup de main*. It was therefore impossible to enter it before the 20th, in virtue of the annexed capitulation. In Corunna we found above 200 pieces of Spanish cannon. The French Consul Fourcroy, the General Quesnel, and his staff; M. Bougars, Officer of Ordnance; M. Taboureaux, auditor; and 350 French soldiers or seamen, who had been made prisoners either in Portugal or on board the ship *Arlas*, have been delivered up. They express great satisfaction at the conduct of the officers of the Spanish navy. The English have gained by their expedition the hatred of the Spaniards, shame, and dishonour. The flower of their army, composed of Scotchmen, has been either wounded, killed, or taken. General Franceschi has entered St. Iago de Compestella, where he found some magazines and an English guard, which he took. He marched immediately upon Vigo. Romana appeared to have taken this route with 2500 men, all that he could rally. The division of Mermet marched on Ferrol. The air about Corunna is infected by the carcasses of 1200 horses, whom the English killed in the streets. The first care of the Duke of Dalmatia has been to provide for the restoration of salubrity, equally important to the soldiers and the inhabitants. General Alzedo, Governor of Corunna, appears to have taken part with the insurgents only from the constraint of force. He took the oath of fidelity to king Joseph Napoleon with enthusiasm. The people manifest the joy they feel at being delivered from the English.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The attention of the nation has been drawn during the last month to a subject of the highest consequence to its honour and prosperity. No topic has excited for several years so lively and universal an interest, and we cannot do more justice to it than by preserving the able speech made in the House of Commons, by Mr. Wardle, when he first brought it forward in that assembly. On the 28th of January, Mr. Wardle, Member for Oakhampton, rose and spoke as follows:—

“Fully aware, Sir, of the great importance

of the subject I am about to submit to the consideration of the House, I most sincerely lament that my abilities are unequal to do it complete justice. But yet I trust that an ardent zeal for the welfare of my country, supported by facts strong and incontrovertible will enable me to surmount every difficulty, and eventually to rescue the state from the baneful influence of a power which has long been exercised for the worst purposes, and which, in fact, tends to endanger our ultimate security. To stand forward the public accuser of a man so high in rank and so strong in influence as his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, may very naturally be deemed no less a bold than an arduous undertaking. But, however bold, however arduous it may be, being determined that no consideration of that nature shall ever induce any hesitation or wavering in the performance of my duty, either upon this or upon any other occasion, my mind is fully made up for perseverance. In the resolution I have formed, it is but reasonable for me to calculate upon the concurrence and co-operation of this house and the country. For, at a crisis of peculiar peril, when the great if not the only means of our safety may depend upon the judicious organization and able direction of our military force, every man in the community must feel a lively interest in the object which my motion has in view. I trust, therefore, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, will this night find, that however exalted his rank, however powerful his influence, the voice of the people, through their representatives, will prevail over corruption, and justice will be done to the calls of a long-suffering and meritorious body—to the best, the vital interests of the people. In the course which I am pursuing, I feel conscious of no motive but that of a desire of serving my country, and I am confident that none other can be fairly ascribed to me. The conviction of my mind is, and for some time has been, that unless the system of corruption that has so long prevailed in the military department be done away, this country may fall an easy prey to the enemy. Consistently, therefore, with any rational feeling of solicitude for my country, which involves my own connections and my family, it is impossible that I should sit silent and allow the practices which have come to my knowledge to be any longer concealed from those who are so much interested in their character and tendency. It is upon these grounds, Sir, that I am urged to offer myself to your attention.

The first point in the case which I have to state, relates to the half-pay Fund, which is an establishment under the direction of the commander in chief. This fund arises out of the sale of commissions vacant by death; by the promotion of officers not allowed to sell; or by dismissals from the service. The power of the commander in chief over this fund, was constituted, and intended, for the reward

reward of merit, either by the appointment of meritorious officers to the commissions which so became vacant, or by selling them, and applying the produce of such sales to the redemption of half-pay commissions, or to the compassionate fund. Here the power of the commander in chief over such produce ceases. If the commissions I have described are otherwise disposed of, the authority vested in the commander in chief is abused, and the objects of the half-pay fund are abandoned. Now, if I can shew that those commissions are appropriated to very different purposes, it will, of course, appear that such abuse and abandonment does take place—that merit is not rewarded—that the Half-pay List is not reduced—that the Compassionate Fund is not assisted. For the purpose of shewing this, it is absolutely necessary to call the attention of the house to another establishment of the commander in chief's, which is quite of a different complexion to that I have just mentioned. This establishment, which consisted of a splendid house in Gloucester place, a variety of carriages, and a long retinue of servants, commenced in the year 1803, and at the head of it was placed a lady of the name of Clarke. As this lady forms a principal party in several of the facts which I have to cite, I am under the necessity, however reluctantly, to mention her name, as well as that of others, in order to make out a fair parliamentary basis for my motion, and to satisfy the house that I have not brought it forward upon light grounds. In producing this satisfaction, I have no doubt of succeeding, and I assure the house that I shall endeavour to avoid trespassing upon their time by the statement of more cases than appear to me necessary to the particular points which my motion embraces. The first case to which I have to call your attention is that of Captain Tonyn, whom I understand to be an officer of merit, and, in alluding to him upon this occasion, I beg it to be understood that I mean no reflection whatever upon his character. This officer, who held his Captaincy in the 48th regiment of foot, was promoted to a Majority in the 31st regiment, according to the Gazette, on the 2d of August, 1804. For such promotion, to which, no doubt, Captain Tonyn's professional merit entitled him to aspire, he was indebted to the influence of Mrs. Clarke; without which he might have long looked for promotion in vain. To Mrs. Clarke, Captain Tonyn was introduced by Captain Huxley Sandon, of the royal waggon train; and the terms of agreement were, that Mrs. Clarke should be paid 500l. upon Captain Tonyn's majority being gazetted. In order to secure this payment it was arranged, that the amount should be lodged in the hands of a third person, as agent to the parties, and this agent was a Mr. J. Donovan, a surgeon, of Charles-street, St. James's-square. As I shall have frequent occasion to introduce this gentleman's name to-night,

and may be obliged to resort to him hereafter; it seems right that I should present the house with some information about him. It appears that Mr. Donovan was appointed a lieutenant in the 4th royal garrison battalion in the year 1802, and that he was afterwards promoted to the 11th battalion. What the cause of this appointment and promotion was I have endeavoured to ascertain, but without success. I have, however, found, that the services of Mr. Donovan could not have been of a military nature. In fact, since the day of his appointment, in 1802, he has never joined his regiment. But there seems to be some reason for granting him a perpetual leave of absence, as he had been on constant duty in London. This Gentleman was a Member of the medical department of our army in the American war. If he deserved promotion, surely our medical staff is large enough to provide for him. What then could have taken him into the army? But to return to his pursuits in London. The 500l. lodged with this Gentleman was paid to Mrs. Clarke, by captain H. Sandon, as soon as Major Tonyn was Gazetted. Here it becomes necessary to observe to the house, that the regulated difference between a company and a majority is 1100l. which should have been appropriated as I before mentioned. But how does the affair stand? Mrs. C. gains 500l. and 1100l. are lost to the Half-pay Fund. This sum, however, of 500l. was paid by Mrs. Clarke, to a Mr. Birket, a silversmith, in part payment for a service of plate for the establishment in Gloucester-place; the balance for which plate was afterwards paid by his Royal Highness the commander in chief. The positions which I hold to be clearly deducible from this case are these—First, That Mrs. Clarke possessed the power of military promotion. Secondly, that she received pecuniary consideration for such promotion. And, thirdly, that the commander in chief was a partaker in the benefit arising from such pecuniary consideration. To establish the truth of this case I have the following witnesses: Major Tonyn, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Donovan, captain Huxley Sandon, and Mr. Birket's executors.

The second case I have to adduce, relates to the subject of exchanges. Upon the 25th July, 1805, an exchange was concluded between lieutenant-colonel Brook, of the 56th regiment of Infantry, and lieutenant-colonel Knight, of the 5th dragoon guards, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke. The agent for negotiating this transaction was a Mr. Thynne, a medical gentleman. The circumstances of the application to the Duke of York were shortly these—Mrs. Clarke wanted some money to defray the expences of an excursion to the country; she therefore urged the commander-in-chief to expedite the exchange, as she was to receive 200l. for it. This urgent request was made upon a Thursday, and its influence was such, that the exchange

change was actually gazetted upon the Saturday following. Mrs. Clarke in consequence received 200*l.* from the agent. This case then serves to shew—first, that, in addition to promotions, exchanges also were at the disposal of Mrs. Clarke; and secondly, that the purse of the commander-in-chief was saved by the supply which his mistress derived from such sources. The witnesses to this case are, Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Knight, Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. Thynne.

As a contrast to the preceding exchange, I shall take leave to state a case of peculiar hardship which occurred within the year; two meritorious officers, Major Macdonald and Major Sinclair, both of the first regiment of infantry, and both indisposed, were anxious to make an exchange—the one desiring, for the recovery of his health, to remain in England; while the other, from a similar motive, desired to go to the West Indies. These gentlemen sought their object by every honourable means. The most urgent requests, and the most respectable recommendations were made in their favour, but in vain. No mistress was resorted to—no bribe of 200*l.* was offered—Major Macdonald was forced to go to the West Indies, and fell immediately a victim to the climate; Major Sinclair was forced to remain in England, and survived but a few months. Thus was the country deprived of two highly deserving officers.

The fourth case I have to adduce refers to Major John Shaw, of Colonel Champagne's Ceylon regiment. Major John Shaw was appointed deputy barrack master of the Cape of Good Hope, on the 3d of April, 1806, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke. It was known that this officer by no means enjoyed the favour of the Duke of York—that in fact his Royal Highness entertained some prejudices against him. But these obstacles Mrs. Clarke easily contrived to overcome; for it was agreed to pay Mrs. Clarke 1000*l.* for the major's appointment. The appointment was therefore made, and the major himself paid Mrs. Clarke 300*l.* Soon after, 200*l.* more were sent to Mrs. Clarke by Major Shaw's uncle, through Coutts's bank, and the payment was made by one of Mr. Coutts's clerks. The remaining 500*l.* however, was not paid; and when it was found not to be forthcoming, Mrs. Clarke was enraged, and threatened revenge. She actually complained to the commander-in-chief of Mr. Shaw's breach of contract, and the consequence was, that the major was soon after put on half pay. I am in possession of several letters which passed upon this subject, from Major Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, threatening both the commander-in-chief and Mrs. Clarke with public exposure, &c. if their complaints were not redressed, but in vain. In consequence of this business, I have been induced to examine the half-pay list, in order to see whether any similar reduction to that of Major Shaw had taken place in the barrack depart-

ment—but I have found no such thing, such officers being, in fact, kept on full pay, even on the home staff. This case of Major Shaw was indeed the only instance I could find of such an officer being reduced to half-pay. The case of this officer, then, demonstrates, that Mrs. Clarke's influence extended to appointments on the staff of the army, as well as to promotions and exchanges in the army itself; secondly, that the commander-in-chief punished an individual by reducing him from full to half pay, for non-performance of a nefarious contract with his mistress; and, thirdly, that the commander-in-chief was a direct party to all this shameful transaction. The witnesses to this case are, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Shaw, uncle to Major Shaw, Mr. Coutts's clerk, and Mrs. Shaw.

I now come to the very novel case of Colonel French and his levy. This officer was, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke, appointed by the commander-in-chief to conduct a levy in the years 1804-5. The colonel was introduced to Mrs. Clarke by Captain Huxley Sandon, and the condition upon which he obtained his appointment was, that Mrs. Clarke should have one guinea out of the bounty of every man raised, together with the sale or patronage of a certain number of the commissions. The agreement being concluded, it was communicated to, and approved of, by the commander-in-chief. Colonel French was accordingly sent by Mrs. Clarke to the Horse Guards, and, after many interviews, the levy was set on foot. As the levy proceeded, Mrs. Clarke received several sums of money from Colonel French, Captain Huxley Sandon, and a Mr. Corri. She also received 500*l.* from a Mr. Cockayne, who is a well known solicitor in Lyon's-inn, and a friend of Captain Huxley Sandon. But, to return for a moment to Mr. Donovan, the garrison-battalion lieutenant. This gentleman, who was such a prominent agent in these transactions, was acquainted with an old officer, a Captain Tuck, whom he very strongly recommended to seek promotion; and to encourage him by a display of the facility with which it might be attained, he sent him a written scale of Mrs. Clarke's prices, for different commissions, which, instating, I beg leave to contrast with the regulated prices of the army:

<i>Mrs. Clarke's Prices.</i>	<i>Regulated Prices.</i>
A Majority £900	£2600
A Company 700	1500
A Lieutenantcy 400	550
An Ensigncy 200	400

From this scale it appears, that the funds I have before alluded to, lost, in an enormous ratio to the gain of Mrs. Clarke, or any other individual acting upon the same system. Here I am to take leave of Mrs. Clarke. Here the scene closes upon her military negotiations: and in what follows, the commander-in-chief alone is interested. It appears that his Royal Highness required a loan of 5000*l.* from Colonel French, and Mr.

Grant

Grant, of Barnard's-inn, promised to comply with the request in procuring the money, provided the commander in chief would use his influence and obtain payment to Colonel French of a balance due to him by Government on account of the levy. This was promised; but the commander in chief failing to fulfil his part of the condition, the loan he required was not advanced, and 3000*l.* still remain due from government to Colonel French. The case of this levy shews, first, that Mrs. Clarke, in addition to promotions in the army, to exchanges and appointments on the staff, possessed the power of augmenting the military force of the country; secondly, that in this case, as in all others, she was allowed to receive pecuniary consideration for the exercise of her influence; thirdly, that the commander in chief endeavoured to derive a pecuniary accommodation for himself, independently of Mrs. Clarke's advantages. The witnesses in this case are Colonel French, Captain Huxley Sandon, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Corri, Mr. Grant, Captain Tuck, and Mr. J. Donovan.

The last case with which I shall at present trouble the house, is that of Captain Malings. This gentleman was appointed to an ensigncy in the 87th regiment, on the 28th of November, 1805—to a lieutenancy in the same regiment on the 26th of November, 1806—and to a captaincy in the Royal African Corps, under the command of the Duke of York's own secretary, Colonel Gordon, on the 15th of September, 1808. I have every reason to believe Captain Malings to be a very unexceptionable character, although I cannot help pronouncing the mode of his promotion as extremely exceptionable. But this promotion was effected through the influence of the favourite agent, Mr. Greenwood, in whose office Mr. Malings was a clerk, remaining at his desk while advanced in the army by such an extraordinary course—by a course which interfered with the interests, which superseded the rights of many meritorious officers, who had long served in the army—who had fought and bled for their country. This Mr. Malings has also, I understand, had, while so promoted, some appointment of paymaster in Ireland. I would appeal to the candour of the house, to the common sense of any man or body of men, whether it be right, whether it be tolerable, that such an accumulation of favours should be conferred upon any individual, without any claim of professional merit, but merely through the operation of undue influence, while so many hundreds of truly deserving men are slighted and overlooked? I would ask, whether it be possible that our army can prosper—that its spirit can succeed, or its character be advanced, while such injustice is tolerated? But I will not dwell upon those points—it is quite unnecessary. The facts I have stated are such as must suggest such reflections to any man's mind.—The house must feel the

propriety, the necessity of grounding some proceeding upon such facts. The proceeding I propose will, I have no doubt, be acceded to. I am sure I have stated quite enough to induce the house to give what I ask—I could state more, if necessary. There is, indeed, one thing to which I cannot omit alluding. The house must be astonished indeed at the corruption of the times, when told, that there is at this moment a public office in the City for the sale of commissions, at the same reduced scale as that of Mrs. Clarke; and that the persons who manage this office stated in my presence, that they were the agents of the present favourite mistress, Mrs. Carey. Indeed, these agents declared further, that they were also enabled to dispose of places both in church and state, and that they did not hesitate to say, that they were employed by two of the first officers in the administration. But these are points to which I may, on a future day, feel myself more enabled to speak at large. The honourable member concluded with moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the conduct of the commander in chief, with regard to promotions and exchanges in the army, &c. &c."

Mrs. CLARKE, one of the late mistresses of the Duke of York, has since been examined many times at the bar of the House of Commons, and her evidence, which has been clear and correct, and corroborated by a variety of other evidence and written documents, has engaged the labours of the house, and the undivided notice of the public, through the month. The volume detailing these proceedings, will be one of the most interesting in the English language. It cannot be expected that we can give even a faint outline of them, we shall however preserve certain letters of the Duke of York, written during the time, and since the period of his residence with Mrs. Clarke.

DURING HIS RESIDENCE WITH MRS. CLARKE.

"To George Farquhar, to be left at the Post office, Worthing."

Weymouth, August, 4, 1805.

MY BELOVED.—"How can I sufficiently express to my sweet darling life the delight her pretty pretty letter gave me? Millions and millions of thanks for thinking of me. My heart is full of your affection, and on it my whole happiness depends. I am quite hurt my life did not go to Lewes races.—'Twas kind of her to think of me! but I trust she knows me too well not to be convinced that I could not bear the idea of the great sacrifice which I am too sensible she has made to me. Yes! my angel cannot expect to hear from me from hence. There are few here that I know, except Lord Chesterfield's family.—I went to the play last night: it went off better than the night

night before. I have seen Dr. O'Meara, who wishes to preach before Royalty, and I must see what I can do for him. What a time it appears since I parted from my darling!—Believe me ever your's, and your's alone.

"Dearest, Dearest, Dearest Love!"

"Sandgate, August 24th, 1805.

"How can I express my assurances to my best beloved, for her dear delightful letter. Every day but convinces me more and more how I depend for happiness upon her affections. Oh! my angel, with what impatience do I long for the day after to-morrow, when I shall have the unspeakable felicity of clasping you in my arms. Clavering is mistaken, my dearest, in thinking that there are new regiments to be raised: they are only second battalions, and therefore there is no use in his applying. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchiefs you sent—ten thousand blessings on the hand that made them. The day before yesterday I inspected the coast from Doyer to Folkstone, and had a view of the French camp. Yesterday I reviewed the 14th regiment of Dragoons (they were in the highest order), and six regiments of militia. To-morrow I set off for Bray-borne Lees—and then for the pleasure of seeing my Dearest Dearest Love!"

Addressed to George Farquhar, esq.

"I have received your note, and Tony's business remains as it was.

(Signed) "FREDERICK."

SINCE THE SEPARATION.

"To George Farquhar.

"I do not know what you mean; I never authorised any body to plague nor disturb you, and therefore you may be perfectly at your ease on my account."

"To Mrs. Clarke.

"You must recollect, I had occasion, seven months since, to employ my solicitor to make some inquiries relative to a subpoena, which I received on your account; the result of that inquiry gave me no reason to refrain from the opinion I formed on that occasion. Nor did I rashly judge of the circumstances of the case. I am resolved to abide by the resolutions I have taken, and cannot recede from them. An interview would be painful to both of us, and of no advantage to you. I must, therefore decline it."

To Mrs. Clarke, Gloucester-place.

"I enter fully into your sentiments with respect to your children, whose interests, you, of course, ought to consult. With regard to the house at Weybridge, think you had better remove your furniture from the house, and employ the person you directed to take the house to give it up again."

To Mrs. Clarke, No. 9, Old Burlington-street.

"Without being informed of the amount of assistance you require, it is impossible to say how I can be of service to you."

To Mrs. Clarke, 18, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

"If I could see any advantage that could be derived by your seeing me, I should have no objection to our meeting; but as it would be extremely painful to us both, under the present circumstances, I must decline it."

To Mrs. Clarke, Southampton.

"It is totally out of my power to give you the assistance you seem to expect."

Oct. 21, 1806.

SINCE THE TERMINATION OF THE EXAMINATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"To the Speaker of the House of Commons.

"Horse Guards, Feb. 23, 1809.

"SIR—I have waited with the greatest anxiety until the committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into my conduct, as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's army, had closed its examinations, and I now hope that it will not be deemed improper to address this letter, through you, to the House of Commons.

"I observe with the deepest concern, that, in the course of this inquiry, my name has been coupled with transactions the most criminal and disgraceful, and I must ever regret and lament, that a connection should ever have existed, which has thus exposed my character and honour to public animadversion.

"With respect to my alleged offences, connected with the discharge of my official duties, I do, in the most solemn manner, upon my honour, as a Prince, distinctly assert my innocence, not only by denying all corrupt participation in any of the infamous transactions which have appeared in evidence at the Bar of the House of Commons, or any connivance at their existence, but also the slightest knowledge or suspicion that they existed at all.

"My consciousness of innocence leads me confidently to hope, that the House of Commons will not, upon such evidence as they have heard, adopt any proceeding prejudicial to my honour and character; but, if, on such testimony as has been adduced against me, the House of Commons can think my innocence questionable, I claim of their justice, that I shall not be condemned without trial, or be deprived of the benefit and protection which is afforded to every British subject, by those sanctions under which alone evidence is received in the ordinary administration of the law.—I am, Sir, yours,

"FREDERICK."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of January and the 30th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ALLEN Daniel, Newgate-street, shoemaker. (Jones and Roche, Church-yard, Covent garden)

Allen William, Chaudes-freet, shoemaker. (Pitches and Sampson, Swithin's lane)

Aplaud William, Kennington, cheefemonger. (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho, and Knight, Kennington)

Atkinson James, Clevelly Mill, Lancashire, miller and corn dealer. (Parker, Lancaster, and Caton and Brumell, Alderigate-freet)

Baumer George, Cambridge Heath, Middlesex, stock-broker. (Alpinal, Quality-court, Chancery lane)

Bentley Peter, College-hill, Thomas-freet, stone mason. (Luckett, Willoughby-street, Finsbury-lane)

Billing John, Ravenhorpe, Northampton, woolcomber. (Hauckett, Long Buckley, Northampton)

Boardman Thomas, the younger, late of Manchester, but now a prisoner in the castle of Lancaster, liquor-merchant. (Foulkes and Crefwell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn)

Brown John, Little East Cheap, cheefemonger. (Gregory, Clement's Inn)

Brown William, Wormwood-freet, London Wall, victualler. (Taylor, Craven-freet)

Browne Elizabeth, Liverpool, tea dealer. (Blacklock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, London, and Murrow, Liverpool)

Browne Joseph, Liverpool, merchant. (Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool and Windle, John-freet, Bedford-row, London)

Carter John, Bishopgate-freet, merchant. (Palmer, Tomington, and Thompson, Cophall court, Thurgomorton-freet)

Cattell Henry, Duke-freet, Worship-square, silk manufactory. (Coots, Austin Friars)

Children George, Dover, dyer. (Barnes, Clifford's inn, and Shipdon, Wadley)

Choyce William, Chilver's Coton, Warwickshire, inn-keeper and maltster. (Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's Inn square, and Cropper, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire)

Clay Ralph, Hackney, merchant. (Warrand, Castle-court, Budge-row)

Clark John Horn, St. James's-freet, milliner. (Chambers, Furnival's inn)

Condon Joseph, and Coleman Levy Newton, Red Lion-freet, Spal Fields, dyers. (Allison, Freeman's-court, Cornhill)

Darby William, Hexton, Hertford, butcher. (Townsend, Staple's inn)

Davenport Joseph, and John Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants. (Warrand, Castle-court, Budge-row)

Davenport Thomas, Derby, linen draper. (Warrand, Castle-court, Budge-row)

Davies Samuel and Peter, Drayton in Hales, Salop, bankers. (Butterton, Market-Drayton, Salop)

Davies David, Carmarthen, ironmonger. (James, Gray's Inn square, and Morgan and Livett, Bristol)

Davies Heber, Warminster, Wilts, grocer. (Davies, Warminster and Davies, Lodbury, London)

Davis George, Kingland-road, cow-keeper. (Taylor, Old-freet Road)

Dean Joseph, Birmingham, Warwick, japanner. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Bewick, Birmingham)

De Prado Josue, Lime-freet, lead-merchant. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's-lane)

Dew Andrew, Stood, Kent, millwright. (Gibbs, Rochester, and Aubrey, Tuok's-court, Curfior-freet)

Eastwood Jonas and John, Saddler-st, York, dyers. (Ingham, Dobcross, York, and Meredith and Robbins, New square, Lincoln's inn)

Edmonds Elias, Monument Yard, wine-merchant. (Sarel, Surry-freet, Strand)

Ele Stephen, Cannon-freet Road, St. George, Middlesex, mason. (Burt, Gould-square, Crutched Friars)

Ellob Henry, Sunderland, Durham. (Blackinton, Symond's inn, London, and Thompson, Bishopwearmouth)

Ely Simeon, Oxford, wine-merchant. (Taunton, Oxford, Moore, Bow-lane, Cheapside, London)

Eustace William, Little Carter-lane, DoGurs' Commons, cabinet-maker. (Sweet, King's bench-walk, Temple)

Evans Sarah, Wolverhampton, carpenter. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's inn)

Fairbridge William, Gough-square, Fleg-freet, dealer and chapman. (Brace, New Bow-freet-court)

Fisher Benjamin, Dudley, Worcester, wine and spirit-merchant. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Smith and Arnold, Birmingham)

Fox Richard, Rusby, Warwick, scrivener. (Kinderley, Long and Ince, Gray's inn, and Palmer, Colehill, Warwick)

Frow Thomas, Mablethorpe, Lincoln, innholder. (Baldwin, Lincoln and Spencer, Lamb's Conduit-freet, London)

Gane Job, Trowbridge, Wilts, carpenter. (Timbrell, Trowbridge, and Debary, and Derby, Inner Temple, London)

Gillam John, Cambridge, merchant. (Gee, Cambridge, and Sandy and Horton, Crane-court, Fleet-street)

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Glover William and John, Poultry, haberdashers. (Mason, St. Michael's Church-yard, Cornhill)

Gorton Richard, Pendlton, Lancaster, cotton-fzr. (Edge, Manchester and Ellis, Curfior-freet, London)

Grater Robert, Stoke Damarell, Devon, scrivener. (Sauter, Chancery-lane, and Hurley, Gaddon, near Cullington, Devon)

Greenwell John, South Shields, Durham, butcher. (Bambridge, South Shields, and Bell and Brodick, Bow-lane, Cheapside)

Hand Joseph, Wormwood-freet, London, warehouseman. (Marion, Church-row, Newington Butts)

Heckford William, London-freet, Ratcliff Crofs, victualler. (Lingard, Lower Chapman Road, St. George's East)

Ketherington David, Low Crosby, Cumberland, drover. (Birckett, Bond-court, Walbrook and Bond, Carlisle)

Hickson Thomas, Leicester-square, bootmaker. (Jones and Roche, Covent-garden Church-yard)

Hoare Thomas, and William Allen, Waltham Lane, Herts, calico-printers. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-freet)

Hoare Thomas, Waltham Lane, Herts, victualler. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-freet)

Hoare Thomas, Waltham Lane, Herts, victualler. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-freet)

Horefall William, Hamptead road, victualler. (Warne, Old Broad-freet)

Howe James, Walcot, Somerset, grocer. (Shepherd and Adington, Bedford row, London, and Sheppard, Bath)

Hunter James, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer and draper. (Adamson, Whitehaven, and Clennell, Staple's inn, London)

Ireland John, Rumford, Burr-freet, East Smithfield, and Lower Thames-freet, coal factor. (Mayhew, Symond's inn)

Jacob Michael, Berner-freet, Commercial Road, dealer in foreign spirits. (Lyons, Somerset-freet, Aldgate)

James John, Brittol, cooper. (Stephens, Brittol, and Saver, King's bench Walk, Temple)

Jenkins Edmund, Bath, victualler. (Norton, Furnival's inn, and Clarke, Bath)

Jenkins David, Llantriffent, Glamorgan, linen-draper. (James, Gray's inn square, and Cooke, Brittol)

Johnson John, Clifton, Gloucester, coach-maker. (Biggs, Hatton Garden, London, and Biggs, Brittol)

Jones Jane, Doldydhryon, Carnarvon, tanner. (Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, and Williams, Carnarvon)

Jones William, Reading, nurseryman. (Saunders, Reading, and Holmes, Great James-freet, Bedford-row)

Knight Samuel, Whitecross-freet, cloth-factor and woollen-draper. (Vizard, Lincoln's inn)

Lancaster Benjamin, Scarborough, ship-owner. (Barber, Chancery lane)

Lewis Thomas, Bedminster, Somerset, bacon-factory. (Frowd and Blandford, Mitre-court Buildings, Temple)

Lloyd Thomas Hughes, Poultry, London, and Walworth Common, Surry, slate merchant. (Rippon, Bermondsey-freet, Southwark)

Malch Thomas, Criggleston, York, butcher. (Battye, Chancery-lane, and Brook, Wakefield)

Mackenzie Roderick, King's Arms Yard, London, merchant and factor. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Pay Office, Broad-freet)

Mawson William, Kendal, cotton spinner. (Chambers, Chapel-freet, Bedford row, and Richardson and Fall, Kendal)

Merry Jonathan, Hatfield, West Smithfield, London, oilman. (Ruffen, Crown-court, Alderigate-freet)

Miall Samuel, Wapping, brewer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane)

Mobbs Sarah, Southampton, milliner. (Mason, St. Michael's Church-yard, Cornhill)

Morris John, Greenwich, builder and carpenter. (Aldens, Clifford's inn, and Parker, Greenwich)

Morton Richard, Manchester, dry-falter. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)

Morton Joseph, Hull, dealer and chapman. (Cottfworth, Hull and Ely, and Stocker, Furnival's inn, London)

Parker William, Riegs, Hebden, York, cotton-twist spinner. (Scobell, Skipton, York, and Swale and Hechis, Great Omsand-freet, or Staple inn, London)

Payler Thomas, Greenwich, merchant. (Pearson, Temple)

Phillips John Coates, Bank-house, Keighley, York, cotton-spinner. (Hardacre, Culne, Lancashire, and Wieglesworth, Gray's inn)

Powell Henry John, Oxbridge, builder and carpenter. (Mills, Ely Place)

Proctor William, Great Zaling, Middlesex, dealer in hay and straw. (Gale and Son, Bedford-freet, Bedford row)

Richards George, Cornhill, bookseller. (Bolton, Lane and Lane, Lawrence Pountney hill)

Riddell George Augustus, Whitechapel, haberdasher. (Hurd, Temple)

Row William, St. Peter's Quay, Northumberland, ship-builder. (Atkinson, Chancery lane, and Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)

Salter John, Bermondsey, New Road, Surry, carpenter. (Heymont, Burrow's buildings, Blackfriars road)

Scott John, Gray's inn lane, builder. (Wickley, Elm court, Temple, Scott, Thomas, Thaxington Kent, victualler. (Blwyn, Canterbury, and Dyne, Serjeant's inn, Fleet-freet)

Scott Thomas, the elder, Thomas S. the younger, and Dowson Scott, Carthorpe, York grocers and merchants, (Riggs, North Allerton, and Lodington and Hall, Temple.

Simpfon William, Sheffield, innkeeper. (Parker and Brown, Sheffield, and Blgrave and Walter, Symond's Inn, London.

Skyring Zachariah, Bucklersbury, carpenter. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street.

Smith Joshua, Eveham, Worcester, innholder. (Bousfield, Bourne Street, London.

Stanley Sarah, Derby, grocer. (Warrand, Castle Court, Budge row.

Stenner Thomas, Bristol, carpenter and joiner. (Bush and Priddleaux, Bristol, and Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn, London.

Symonds John Rainfden, Oxford, horse-dealer. (Altwood, Enham, Oxon, and Edmunds, Exchange Office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn.

Talbot Christopher, Edgware Road, tailor. (Dawson and Wratfaw, Warwick Street, Golden Square.

Taylor Michael John Latham, and Elijah Belcher Liverpool, merchants. (Kedgeley or Orred, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Chancery Lane.

Thomas Samuel, Bath, Station St. John, Oxfordshire, dealer and chapman. (Walsh, Oxford, and Townshend, Staple Inn, London.

Tucker John, and Richard Rothwell, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. (Redheads, Manchester, and Milne, and Parry, Temple, London.

Watson William, Tothill Street, Westminster, linen draper. (Hurd, Temple.

Watts William, Bristol, hofier. (Biggs, Hatton Garden, London, Riggs and Burgess, Bristol.

Webster John and James, Wakefield, corn-factors. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Beavor, Wakefield.

Webster Michael Witham, York, builder. (Prickett, Hull, and Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's Inn.

Wilkinson John Henry, late of Bond Court, Watbrook, factor, but now in the King's bench. (Brown, Pudding lane.

Willis George, Bath, cabinet-maker. (Edmunds, Chaucery Lane, Miller and Spard, Bath.

Winnard James, Ormskirk, Lancashire, brewer. (Black-Rock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, and Wright and Palmer, Ormskirk.

Wood Thomas and George, Kirky Maizeard, York, butchers. (Coates, Ripon, and Lodington and Hall, Secondaries Office, Temple.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainsworth Thomas, Blackburn, Lancashire, John Watson, John Watson the younger, and Joseph Watson Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, Feb. 27.

Altam William, Tokenhouse yard, London, broker, March 7.

Ambler Joshua, Leeds, York, timber-merchant, Feb. 27.

Atkins William, Stone, Staffordshire, March 6.

Atkinson George, Ship-pwea-mouth, Durham, furgeon, March 2.

Baines John, Ashford, Salop, farmer, March 6.

Bauntynne William, Savage gardens, Tower hills, merchant, Feb. 25.

Barton Horatia, Manchester, dyer, March 7.

Bawden Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall, draper, Feb. 28.

Beecham Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money seriver, Feb. 11.

Bird Hawkins, Bristol, tea-dealer, March 25.

Bishop Mulliner, Robert and William, Cambridge, woollen-drappers, May 2.

Bland Joseph, and John Salterthwaite, Fen court, London, brokers, Feb. 5.

Bland Joseph, Fen court, insurance broker, Feb. 25.

Bowers William, Cannon Street, comb-maker, March 29.

Bowers Nathaniel Ward, Cannon-Street, comb-maker, March 29.

Bowers Nathaniel Ward, and William B. Cannon Street, comb makers, March 30.

Bowman John, Water Lane, brandy merchant, May 2.

Bramme George, Mirfield, York, ship carpenter, Feb. 27.

Carlington John, Manchester, hardwareman, March 11.

Carrar John, bread-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, March 7.

Chellor William, Cheltenham, Derby, mercer, April 4.

Child George Augustus, Bristol, fruiterer, Feb. 11.

Clarke John, Dorset Street, Manchester Square, Jeweller, Feb. 25.

Clarke Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, March 1.

Clumence Mark, Craven Street, Strand, tailor, March 11.

Clafe William and Matthew, Leeds, York, dyers, April 15.

Clois William, Leeds, York, dyer, April 15.

Croft John, Great Portland Street, upholsterer, March 4.

Croft William, Leeds, York, and James Maude, Hull, mercer, Feb. 25.

Croftley Isaac, Halifax, York, and King Street, London, mercer, Feb. 28.

Curtis John Fletcher, Wincles, linen draper, Feb. 19.

Darby John, Vauxhall, Lichfield, April 6.

Evans Peter, Little St. Andrew Street, Seven Dials, medicine vender, Feb. 21.

Evans William, Holborn, linen draper, March 4.

Davis Samuel, Bury Street, St. Mary Ave, April 5.

Dean Joseph, Watling Street, wholesale linen draper, Feb. 28.

Dean G. Thomas, and Michael Forster, Lichfield Street, Sals, tavern keepers, Feb. 7.

Delany John, Liverpool, draper, March 15.

Dunforn Gregory, Beverley, York, draper, Feb. 11.

Buand Charles, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, innholder, March 8.

Dunn Joseph, and Charles Robinson, Wood Street, London, factors, Feb. 28.

Evans Charles, Nantwich, Chester, three-maker, Feb. 22.

Farbridge, Rob. rt, Balgoun Place, Kent Road, timber-merchant, March 25.

Farrington John, Bickerton, Chester, check-factor, Feb. 16.

Fell Michael Edwin, dealer in cotton yarn, Feb. 25.

Flanagan James, Liverpool, mariner, Feb. 20.

Fogson Robert, Salford, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, March 11.

Gibbs James, Peterborough, draper, Feb. 25.

Gill Joseph, Brownhill, Gloucester, clothier, April 7.

Godwin George, Stafford, cord-walker, Feb. 28.

Goodwin William, King's Arms Tavern, and Westminster-bridge-road, timber merchant, Feb. 1.

Greenwood John, and William Grimaldi, Old Bond Street, auctioneers, March 7.

Handley William, Beverley, York, currier, Feb. 28.

Hart Henry, Great Coram Street, Brunswick Square, broker, Feb. 7.

Hartland William, the younger, Bristol, house carpenter, Feb. 25.

Henry Henry, Liverpool, sailor, Feb. 27.

Hilton William, and John Jackson, Oxford Road, linen drapers, Feb. 15.

Houlding Ralph, and John Preston, Lancaster, dealer in liquors, Feb. 28.

Howell Edward, Liverpool, cotton merchant, Feb. 21.

Hubbersty John Lodge, Lincoln's In, harrier, March 27.

Humphreys Richard, Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper, Feb. 7.

Kyle Charles, and Nicholas, Newgate Street, linen drapers, June 17.

Icard William, East Grinstead, Sussex, breeches maker, March 11.

Joel Moses, High Street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthenware, March 11.

Johnson Elijah, Bleeding-hart-yard, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, cabinet maker, Jan. 28.

Kennion John, the elder, and John K. the younger, Nicholas Lane, brokers, Feb. 28.

Keut Elizabeth, Bicester, Oxford, diaper, Feb. 25.

King Joseph, and William Edward King, Covent Garden, silk weavers, Feb. 19.

King Joseph, Covent Garden, silk mercer, Feb. 18.

Knight Samuel, Frome Seelwood, Somerset, tailor, March 4.

Lewis William, Bond Street, woollen draper, Feb. 25.

Linley Francis, Holborn, music seller, March 7.

Longmire Margaret, Penrith, Cumberland, milliner, Feb. 14.

Machan George, Huddersfield, York, grocer, March 25.

MacLaurin Duncan, Watling Street, warehouseman, Feb. 21.

Maddley George, Ashby, Warwick, china manufacturer, Feb. 11.

Marr Robert, Lancaster, merchant, March 1.

Marshall Spencer, Eastbourne, Sussex, shopkeeper, Feb. 18.

Matherman Thomas How, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Feb. 16.

Meyrick John Chabbert, Matthew Eyre, and Frederic Fulford, St. Paul's Church yard, warehouseman, Feb. 14.

M'Kand, Peter and James, M'Gauchin, Manchester, merchants, March 16.

Morgan John, Enfield Highway, farmer, Feb. 28.

Myles George, Jeffrey's Square, merchant, Feb. 18.

Napier Henry, Watford Court, Throgmorton Street, merchant, Feb. 18.

Newell John, and Sampson Stoke, Stafford, carriers, March 11.

Ogely William, George Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffrey's Square, merchant, Feb. 18.

Ogilvy William, and John Chalmers, Jeffrey's Square, merchants, Feb. 18.

Ogilvy William, Jeffrey's Square, merchant, Feb. 18.

Ogilvy William Fre Eric, Minors, druggist, May 27.

Oldham Joseph, Melton, Suffolk, draper, Feb. 16.

Oufey Samuel, Heyrod Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Feb. 12.

Palke Richd. A, Little Kempton, Devon, coal merchant, March 15.

Parker George, Chenie's Street, Oxford Road, British wine maker, Feb. 25.

Parkes William, Derby, coal merchant, Feb. 17.

Parr John Owen, Suffolk Lane, London, insurance broker, March 14.

Peacock Richard, Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell, currier, Feb. 24.

Pierce Thomas, Starcross, Devon, painter, Feb. 22.

Price George, Tottenham Court Road, liquor merchant, Feb. 25.

Raner William, Jermyn Street, tailor, Feb. 21.

Rust Nathan, Rotherfield Peppers, Oxford, miller, Feb. 14.

Sallisbury John, Manchester, cotton spinner, Feb. 22.

Saunderson John, Stokely-Place, York, banker, March 6.

Sayer Joseph, Upper North Place, Gray's Inn Lane, coach and harness maker, Jan. 30, Feb. 28.

Scott Shepherd, Cannon Street, factor, March 7.

Sharland John, Cockspur Street, linen draper, Feb. 25.

Shawcross William, Manchester, merchant, March 2.

Shawford William, Cowdres, Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner, March 7.

Shepherd Wailwyn, Bufwell Court, Carey Street, scrivener, Feb. 18.

Sinclair Archibald, Castle Court, Birch Lane, Feb. 14.

Sisson William, Whitehaven, Cumberland, wine merchant, Feb. 9.

Smalley John, William Elliott, and Robert Walmley, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, March 8.

Smith Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 27.

Soames Robert, Mark lane, London, and New Cross, Deptford, provision merchant, March 7.
 Sommerrail James, Liverpool, merchant, March 25.
 Spittswoode Robert, Aultin Friars, scrivener, Feb. 19.
 Stainbank Christopher, Old Bond street, printer, March 11.
 Standley William, Whetstone, Leicester, maltster, Feb. 21.
 Steedman George, and John McLean, Lamb street, Christ church, Middlesex, potatoe merchants, Feb. 18.
 Surman William, and Ephraim Ford, Cheltenham, linen-drappers, Feb. 25.
 Suter John, East Retford, Nottingham, mercer, March 18.
 Sutton James, Cheapside, Goldsmith, Feb. 28.
 Tennant John, Oxford street, wine and brandy merchant, March 14.
 Thompson William, Dean street, Southwark, merchant, Feb. 21.
 Threlfall James, and Robert Hesketh, corn merchants, Feb. 28.
 Tucker William, the younger, Exeter, serge manufacturer, May 2.
 Tupper George, Linton, Kent, shopkeeper, April 8.
 Tydar George, Houndditch, soapmaker, April 18.

Vinn Thomas, Clement's lane, Lombard street, dealer, Feb. 18.
 Wade Samuel, Manchester, merchant, Feb. 28.
 Ward James, Hermondsey, brewer, Feb. 21.
 Watkin Richard, Liverpool, master mariner, Feb. 25.
 Watkin William, Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, Feb. 28.
 Weston James, Pall Mall, vintner, Feb. 18.
 Whitham George, Aduingham, York, drover, March 4.
 Wilkinson Joshua Richard, Three Oak lane, Horsleydown, cooper, May 2.
 Williams Henry, Chesham, Monmouth, merchant, March 6.
 Wilson John and William, St. Martin's le Grand, warehouseman, Feb. 18.
 Winwood Edward and Samuel Thoday, Poultry, Scotch factors and gloves, April 18.
 Wood James, Miffeld, Suffolk, victualler, Feb. 11.
 Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconist, April 8.
 Wright James, Pitt street, blackfriars road, hat manufacturer, Feb. 25.
 Zachary Henry, Lawrence lane, Cheapside, Irish factor, Feb. 25.

INCIDENTS MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AN aperient chalybeate Spring has lately been discovered near Begging-hall, Norwood, which, from the analysis and repeated trials, is likely to prove a discovery of the greatest importance, particularly on account of its contiguity to London. In constitutional diseases, especially scrofulous affections, inflammatory, gouty, and bilious habits; eruptions, or leprous complaints of the skin; and such constitutions that have been impaired by long residence in hot climates, or by the too liberal use of spirituous liquors, it has proved more beneficial than any other spa water in this kingdom, and has effected cures in cases of scrofula, and diseased livers, which appeared to the faculty hopeless.

About eleven o'clock on the night of the 24th of February, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. So furious and rapid was the progress of the conflagration, that before two o'clock the whole of that extensive and magnificent edifice was totally consumed. The fire is said to have begun under the saloon, on the side of Brydges-street. Thus has the metropolis been deprived in the space of five months, by the same means, of its two principal places for dramatic entertainments.

MARRIED.

At St. Clement's Danes, John Morrough, esq. of Cork, to Mary, youngest daughter of Francis Plowden, esq.

At St. James's, Captain G. Peters, of the 9th light dragoons, to Miss Read, of Walthamstow.—George Wills, esq. of Newgate-street, to Miss Sophia Griffin, third daughter of Robert G. esq. of Golden-square.—T. Bramall, esq. of Lichfield, to Miss S. Robins, second daughter of Mr. R. of Warwick-street, Golden-square.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, Mr. Horlex, of Chiswell-street, to Phæbe, eldest daughter of James Johnston, esq. of Lincoln.—Ebenezer Gardner, esq. of Cannon-street, to Harriet, only daughter of the late T. Meredith, esq. of Calcutta.

At St. Martin, Butler Thompson Claxton, esq. eldest son of Robert C. esq. of Bristol, to Miss Lucy Shuckburgh Anderson, only daughter of John Proctor A. esq. of Newstreet, Spring Gardens.

At St. Sepulchre's, J. Moore, esq. of Newport, to Miss Iles, daughter of I. I. esq. of St. John-street.

At Lambeth, Mr. Keating of the Strand, to Miss Brooks, daughter of the late William B. esq. of Hern Hill, Surry.

The Rev. H. Herve Barber, of the British Museum, to Miss Smith, daughter of Harry S. esq. of Pentonville.

At St. Pancras, John Litherland, esq. to Miss Ellen Jepson, eldest daughter of the Rev. George J. senior vicar of Lincoln cathedral.

William Shaw, esq. of the Bombay military establishment, to Frances Catharine, daughter of the late R. R. P. Steer, esq. of Bawtry, Yorkshire.

Mr. William Douglas, of Ware, to Miss Mary Lee, of Sunderland.

At Mary-le-bonne, Captain Peter Parker, of the royal pavilion, commander of his Majesty's ship Melpomene, to Miss Marianne Dallas, second daughter of Sir George D. Bart.

C. Ellison, esq. to Miss Lovegrove, of Great Marlow, Bucks.

At Chelsea, Henry Willmott, esq. of Shoreham, Sussex, to Miss G. H. Gregory, of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

At Hammersmith, John Dickson, esq. of Helsheshields, Dumfriesshire, to Christian Sole, heiress of John Bethune, esq. of Bengal.

DIED.

In Arlington-street, the infant daughter of Lord Milton.

In Upper Seymour-street, Miss Langham, sister of Sir William L. Bart.

At Kennington, Miss Maria Meyricke.

In Hill-street, Dr. John Hunter, F.R.S. physician

Physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

In Half Moon-street, the *Rev. Philip Stanhope Smelt*, vicar of Aston Abbott, Buckinghamshire, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

In Charles street, Berkeley-square, *Lawrence Dundas Campbell*, esq. editor of the Asiatic Annual Register, and author of several publications on East India affairs.

In Pall Mall, the *Rev. Robert Phillips*, rector of Great Whelnetnam, Suffolk, vicar of Kempstone, Norfolk, and chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

In Baker street, the *Rev. George Chandler*, late of Myless, near Chipping Ongar, Essex.

At Blackheath, *Captain Thomas Gooch*, a member of the Turkey company, in which trade he commanded a ship for thirty years, 72.

In Albemarle-street, *Lieutenant-Colonel Botwell*, late of the 2d, or North British Dragoons.

At his house in Whitehall, at the advanced age of 82, *James Duff*, Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff, Baron Braco, of Kilbryde, in the county of Cavan, in Ireland. His lordship was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Fife, in Great Britain, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Bamfshire. He succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, *James Duff*, esq. [Further particulars of this nobleman will be given in our next.]

In Southampton-street, Strand, *William Burrows*, esq. eldest son, by the second marriage of the late Sir Kildare D. Burrows, Bart.

At Stockwell, *T. Barrett*, esq. proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens.

In St. James's Place, *General Mordaunt*, 70.

In Pater-noster-row, *Mr. Alexander Hogg*, bookseller, 56.

In Argyle-street, *Lady Lumm*, relict of Sir Francis L. Bart.

In Upper Norton-street, *Mrs. Adair*, relict of Mr. Serjeant A.

In Old Burlington-street, his Excellency *Count Brühl*, many years minister from the Elector of Saxony, to his Britannic Majesty, Knight of the Order of the White Eagle.

At Belchamp Hall, Essex, the *Countess of Dundonald*.

In Upper Titchfield-street, the *Rev. Charles Powllet*, late rector of St. Martin's, near Love, in Cornwall, 80.

In Great Russel-street, *Mrs. Jostin*, relict of R. J. esq. of Chancery-lane.

At Hammersmith, *Simon Lesage*, esq. 81.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, *Harry Hammond*, esq. 70.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, *Mr. John Mucke*, solicitor.

In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mr. P. Sidney*, son of John S. esq. of Hunton, Kent.

In Horton-square, *Samuel Tooth*, esq. 65.

At Grimsthorpe Castle, near Bourn, Lincolnshire, his Grace *Brownlow Bertie*, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lincoln, and Recorder of Boston. He was born in 1729, and was consequently in his 80th year. In 1762, while Lord Brownlow Bertie, he married his first wife Harriet, daughter and heiress of George Morton Pitt, esq. but by her he had no issue. In 1769, he was united to Mary Anne, daughter of Peter Ledyard, esq. who died in 1804. By this lady he had one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born in 1771, and married in 1793, to Viscount Millington, eldest son of the Earl of Portmore. She died in 1797. His Grace, while a commoner, was returned knight of the shire for the county of Lincoln in several parliaments. In 1799 he succeeded his nephew, Robert in the dukedom of Ancaster, and became a claimant for the office of great Chamberlain of England, but failed. His Grace having no male issue, by his death the dukedom is extinct: the marquissate is also extinct; but the title of Earl of Lindsey devolves upon General Albemarle Bertie, M.P. for the borough of Stamford; unaccompanied, however, by any estate, unless it shall be determined that that of Uffington descends with the title. Grimsthorpe Castle and park descend to Lord Gwydir, by-right of his wife, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and, it is believed, will be made the residence of his lordship's son, the Honourable Peter Burrell, who lately married the heiress of the house of Perth.—The personal property of the duke (amounting, it is supposed, to upwards of 200,000*l.*) is chiefly bequeathed to his grace's grandson, Mr. Colyear, the heir in abeyance of the earldom of Portmore. The death of the Duke of Ancaster is a subject of real sorrow to hundreds. His Grace was the common benefactor of all who lived around him; and, as a landlord, was regarded as indisputably the best in England. Very few of those who held farms on the extensive domain of the Duke, have had their rents advanced during the 30 years in which His Grace was their landlord.

At his fathers house in Manchester Buildings, Westminster, 28, *Mr. Edward Wold Elwidge*, who had been employed in the pay department upon the expedition to Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres; and upon his return from thence, in consequence of his reputation as a calculator and accountant, was selected by the directors of the Provident Institution, to be their secretary, which situation he filled to their satisfaction, and received every acknowledgment of their approbation. Being however lately offered the appointment of assistant paymaster to the troops at Lisbon, he was preparing for his voyage to that place, but illness prevented his setting out. He was a young man of great pro-

mise, possessing abilities and virtues which must in time have raised him to eminence.

At his lodgings, two pair of stairs room, in Angel-court, Windmill-street, Haymarket, 68, Mr. Christopher Bartholemew, formerly proprietor of White Conduit House, which owed its celebrity to the taste he displayed in laying out the gardens and walks, rendering it the first place of resort in the class of tea-gardens. Possessed of a good fortune from his parents, the gardens, and the Angel inn at Islington, being his freeholds; renting 2000*l.* a year in the neighbourhood of Islington and Holloway, remarkable for having the greatest quantity of hay-stacks of any grower in the neighbourhood of London; at that time, the writer of this article was informed by himself, he was worth 50,000*l.* Not content, he fell a victim to the mania of insuring in the lottery, for which he has paid 1000*l.* a day. He passed the last 13 years of his life in great poverty, subsisting by the charity of those who knew his better days, and as a jurymen of the Sheriffs' Court for the county. In August 1807, he had a thirty-second share in a 20,000*l.* prize. By the advice of his friends, he purchased an annuity of 60*l.* per annum; yet fatally addicted to that pernicious pursuit, insurance, he disposed of it, and lost it all; a few days before he died, he solicited a few shillings to buy him necessaries. A gentleman in his manners, with a mind rather superior to the generality of men, he at one time possessed the esteem of all who knew him; yet he became the prey of that artful and designing set of men, who are interested in eluding all the laws which are made to prevent their nefarious practices, and which never can be effected while government seduce the individual to pay 20*l.* for the liberty of gambling for 10*l.* This obituary is furnished as a warning to all ranks, particularly the trading one, not to engage in a pursuit which will ultimately be their ruin; and when tempted to insure, let them remember the fate of Bartholemew.

At his house in George-street, Hanover-square, Mr. Skelley, miniature painter. This ingenious artist has long been distinguished for his merit in the above line, but he rendered that branch of art subservient to the illustration of historical and poetical subjects, which he treated with taste, skill, knowledge, and elegance. He was one of the founders of the exhibition of drawings in water-colours, in which department a degree of excellence has been attained, that demonstrates a considerable advance in the arts of this country, and which far exceeds any thing of the same nature in former times.

At Bath, where he had been some time for the benefit of his health, the Right Hon. Alan Gardner, Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter, in Ireland and Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter in England. This nobleman may be justly considered as the architect of his own fortune. His father

was lieutenant-colonel of the 11th regiment of dragoons, and Alan was the eighth of twelve children by his second wife. Having manifested an early predilection for the naval service, he was stationed at the age of thirteen years, on the quarter deck of the *Medway*, of sixty guns, and had the good fortune to be placed under the immediate inspection of an excellent officer, Sir Peter Denis, who had been third lieutenant of the *Centurion*, and was patronized by Commodore, afterwards Lord Anson. In this vessel he remained two years, and was present at an engagement, at the conclusion of which a French ship of the line (the *Duc d'Aquitaine*) struck her colours to two English men of war. Our young midshipman afterwards accompanied his commander, first into the *Namur*, of ninety guns, in which he served under the gallant Admiral Hawke, during the expedition against Rochefort, and then into the *Dorsetshire*, of seventy guns. While on board of the latter, he was taught one of the lessons of the old, which he, in his turn has frequently repeated to the new school. Being cruising with a squadron to the westward, May 29, 1758, a signal was thrown out for his ship to give chase, which she accordingly obeyed, and soon after came up with the *Raisonable*, a French sixty-four, commanded by the Chevalier de Rohan. Captain Denis did not fire a single gun until he could do it with effect; and then, after a close engagement, that continued without interruption from seven until nine o'clock in the evening, obliged the enemy to strike: the number of the killed amounting to sixty-one, and the wounded to one hundred. Mr. Gardner was also on board the *Dorsetshire*, November the 20th, 1759, in the general engagement off Belisle between the English and French fleets, commanded by Sir Edward Hawke and the Marshal de Conflans; and Captain Denis was one of those officers who particularly distinguished themselves on that occasion. The highest encomiums were bestowed on him personally by the commander in chief, who thanking him for his services, in the warmth of his gratitude declared that the captains of the *Dorsetshire* and *Resolution* (Denis and Speke) "had behaved like angels." After near five years constant employment, Mr. Gardner in 1760, passed the usual examination, and was appointed a lieutenant on board the *Bellona*, into which he followed his patron, Sir Peter Denis, who was soon after appointed to the *Charlotte* yacht, for the purpose of bringing over her present Majesty. Under Captain Falconer, who succeeded to the command, he assisted at the capture of *Le Courageux*, of seventy-four guns, and was in April 1762 promoted to the rank of master and commander and appointed to the *Raven*, of sixteen guns. Mr. Gardner remained upwards of four years without obtaining any superior rank. In May 1766 he was made post, into the *Preston*, of fifty guns, which had been fitted out as the flag ship of Rear-

Rear-admiral Parry, whom he accompanied to Port Royal, in Jamaica. As profound peace then prevailed, Captain Gardner had neither an opportunity to distinguish nor to enrich himself. On the expiration of the usual period the Preston returned home, and was put out of commission. The contest with America, soon after followed by a general war with France, Spain, and Holland, however unfortunate it might prove for the general interest of the country, yet was attended with many individual advantages, as it rescued a number of promising young men from obscurity, and enabled them to prove serviceable to their country. Captain Gardner had by this time become a husband and a father. While at Jamaica (May 20, 1769) he married Susanah Hyde, the only daughter of Francis Gafel Esq. a planter in Liguania. This lady had, already brought him four children; and as he had now the prospect of a family to the full as numerous as that of his father, and was at the same time ambitious of rising in the service, an appointment of course became an object of consequence to him. Nor did he solicit in vain; he obtained the Maidstone, a frigate of twenty-eight guns; in which he sailed for the West Indies early in 1778, and in the course of that year he fortunately obtained a rich capture on the coast of America. On the 4th of November, while cruising about sixty leagues to the eastward of Cape Henry, he gave chase to and came up with the *Lion*, a French man of war, with fifteen hundred hogsheads of tobacco belonging to the merchants. Although the hold of this vessel was crowded with merchandize, yet there were forty guns and two hundred men on board; she therefore sustained a severe action and killed four and wounded nine of the Maidstone's men before she surrendered. Captain Gardner bore away with his prize for Antigua; and soon after his arrival in the West Indies, he was appointed by Vice-admiral Byron to the command of the *Sultan* of 74 guns. Hitherto the subject of this memoir may be considered merely as a private character; but from this moment he is to be ranked as a public man, occupied with his professional duty, and engaged in almost every great action during the space of the subsequent twenty-two years, which constitute one of the most important epochs in the naval history of Great Britain. Having now obtained a ship of the line, Captain Gardner remained under the command of the gallant but unfortunate Byron, whose fate it was to encounter and combat unceasingly with dangers, difficulties, and hurricanes, in every quarter of the habitable globe. In an engagement which took place with the Count D'Estaing, off the Island of Grenada, the French, instead of being far inferior in force, as had been supposed, exhibited no less than twenty-seven sail of line of battle ships, notwithstanding, which, the *Sultan*, which was the headmost

of the British squadron, gave chase, the moment that the signal was thrown out, and did not return the enemy's fire until she could get into close action. The English admiral was once more unfortunate; for although he determined, notwithstanding his manifest inferiority, to give battle, yet the French always took care to bear up so as to avoid it; and their ships being far better sailers, they were thus enabled, at will, to prevent a decisive engagement. Byron, in his official letters to the lords of the Admiralty, pays many compliments to the gallantry of Vice Admiral Barrington, and the Captains Sawyer and Gardner, the last of whom had no less than sixteen men killed and thirty-nine wounded. Soon after this drawn battle, the *Sultan* was ordered to Jamaica, whence Captain Gardner returned the following year to England with a convoy under his care. On his arrival, his ship was paid off; and after remaining for a short time out of commission, towards the end of 1791 he was appointed to the *Duke*, a second rate of 98 guns, one of the ships sent to reinforce the fleet of Sir George Rodney, who had meanwhile succeeded to the chief command in the West Indies. Captain Gardner had the good fortune to join the Admiral previous to the memorable 12th of April 1782. On that glorious day the *Duke* was second to the *Formidable*, the flagship of Sir George Rodney, and Captain Gardner was the first to break through the enemy's line of battle, according to the new plan of attack adopted by the British Admiral on that occasion. During one period of the action, the *Duke*, in conjunction with the *Formidable* and *Namur*, had to sustain the fire of eleven of the enemy's ships, and their loss was proportionably great. On board the *Duke* thirteen men were killed, and fifty seven wounded, among the former of which were the master and boatswain. Such a spirited conduct entitled Captain Gardner to the particular notice of the commander in chief, who was so well pleased with the exertions of all under him as to remark in an emphatical manner, "that he wanted words to express how sensible he was of the meritorious conduct of all the captains, officers, and men, who had a share in this glorious victory obtained by their gallant exertions." Soon after this, a long peace ensued, during which, the subject of this memoir appeared sometimes in a civil, and sometimes in a naval capacity; having acted as commodore on the Jamaica station, on board the *Europe* of fifty guns, in the years 1785 6-7-8 and 9, and in 1790 as a lord of the Admiralty; he also, as will be seen hereafter, obtained a seat in parliament. Having been at length raised to the rank of rear admiral of the blue Feb. 15, 1793, he soon after hoisted his flag on board the *Queen* of ninety-eight guns, and on the 24th of March he sailed in the capacity of commander in chief to the Leeward Islands. Upon the arrival of

Admiral

Admiral Gardner on this station, Sir John Laforey resigned the command, and returned to England. Soon after this, being encouraged by the disputes between the republicans and royalists in the adjacent colony of Martinico, and earnestly pressed by the latter to make a descent on that island, he determined to give them every assistance in his power. Accordingly, on the 16th of June, after a previous consultation with Major-general Bruce, that officer effected a descent with about 3000 British troops, under cover of the ships of war; but finding the democratical party too strong, they were re-embarked on the 21st with considerable loss. The adherents to the house of Bourbon, who had magnified their means and numbers, were the chief sufferers, many of them having perished in arms, while those who could not be taken on board the squadron, experienced a more cruel death in the hands of their inexorable countrymen. After dispatching the Hannibal and Hector, of seventy-four guns each, to reinforce the squadron on the Jamaica station, Admiral Gardner returned home, and arrived at Spithead October 1, 1793. In 1794 we find him as rear admiral of the white, serving in the Channel fleet under Earl Howe, and contributing with his usual intrepidity to the success of the memorable 1st of June. On the morning of this day the English and French fleets being in order of battle, when the British admiral threw out the signal to bear up, and for each ship to engage her opponent, Rear-admiral Gardner desired his crew "not to fire until they should be near enough to scorch the Frenchmen's beards." The Queen bore a conspicuous part in this action; for Captain Hutt and Lieutenant Dawes were mortally, and her master, with two lieutenants and a midshipman, slightly wounded; thirty-six seamen were killed and sixty-seven disabled. In short, no vessel in the whole fleet, the Brunswick alone excepted, experienced so severe a loss. Earl Howe in his public dispatches, of course, made particular mention of Rear-admiral Gardner; and when his Majesty afterwards gave orders for a gold medal emblematical of the victory to be presented to certain distinguished officers, he was not only included in the number, but also appointed major-general of marines, and created a baronet of Great Britain. Sir Alan continued to serve under Earl Howe while that nobleman went to sea; and when Lord Bridport succeeded to the command, his services were considered so indispensable in the Channel, that he was uniformly employed on that station for a series of years. He was present, in particular, at the action off Port Orient, June 22, 1795, when the French fleet saved itself from inevitable destruction by a precipitate flight.* At the beginning of

1797, such a dangerous mutiny took place at Portsmouth, that on the 21st of February it was deemed necessary for some persons of authority in the fleet to confer with the delegates. Accordingly the Admirals Gardner, Colpoys, and Pole, repaired on board the Queen Charlotte, then in the possession of the mutineers; but they would not enter into any negotiation, as, they said, no arrangement whatsoever could be considered as final until it was sanctioned by both King and parliament. On this Sir Alan was so displeased that, without reflecting on his own danger, he seized one of the chief conspirators by the collar, and swore that every filth man on board should be executed. The crew, in their turn, were so exasperated, that it was with no small difficulty he escaped with his life; after which Lord Bridport's flag was struck, and a bloody one, the emblem of terror, displayed in its place. On this Admiral Gardner, together with two of his lieutenants, were afterwards obliged to go on shore, and he declined an invitation to return until those officers were also permitted to accompany him; which was at length complied with. He accordingly hoisted his flag as vice admiral of the white, and proceeded to sea in the Royal Sovereign, of one hundred and ten guns, on the 6th of May, to cruise as before, under Lord Bridport, in the Channel. The spirit of mutiny, however, was not yet laid, for it discovered itself once more in June, when the crews of several of the ships behaved in a most audacious manner, and two of his own seamen were condemned to death. We now recur to less disagreeable scenes. It being determined to celebrate the late victories in a solemn manner, St. Paul's cathedral was chosen as the most suitable place, and the 19th of December, 1797, fixed for the day. His Majesty and all the royal family, attended by the great officers of state and both houses of parliament, accordingly repaired thither to deposit the standards taken from the French, Spaniards, and Dutch. Sir Alan Gardner assisted upon this solemn occasion, and the following was the order of the procession:

British peerage, and gold chains and medals were conferred on the following officers:

1. Vice admiral Sir S. Hood now Lord Bridport
2. ——— T. Graves.
3. Rear-admiral A. Gardner.
4. ——— E. Bowyer.
5. ——— T. Passey.
6. ——— Sir R. Currie.
7. Capt. William Hope.
8. ——— Elphinstone.
9. ——— Hon. J. Pakenham.
10. ——— J. T. Duckworth.
11. ——— Sir A. Douglas.
12. ——— Henry Harvey.
13. ——— W. Domett.
14. ——— J. W. Payne, and
15. ——— T. Pringle.

* The admiral for his conduct on this occasion was admitted to the honours of the

- I.** Vice-admiral Caldwell, with the French national colours,
 Vice-admiral Sir T. Pasley, bart.
Rear-ad. Bazeley, **Vice-ad.** Gardner, Bart.
Rear-ad. H. Seymour, **Rear-ad.** Sir R. Curtis,
Capt. W. Domett, **Rear-ad.** Gambier,
Capt. J. Elphinstone, **Capt.** J. W. Payne.
II. Vice-ad. Goodall, with the flag taken from the French in the Mediterranean Mar. 13, 1795,
Rear-ad. W. Young, and **Capt.** J. Holloway,
III. Rear-ad. Hamilton, bearing the flags taken from the French off L'Orient, June 23, 1795.
Captain Larcom, **Captain** Grindall,
Capt. Monckton, **Captain** Browne.
IV. Vice-ad. Sir Charles Thompson, bearing the flags taken from the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797,
Rear-ad. Sir H. Nelson, **Vice-ad.** Waldegrave,
Capt. Whitshed, **Sir** Charles Knowles,
Capt. Sutton, **Capt.** Dacres,
Capt. Irwin, **Capt.** Towry.
V. **Capt.** Douglas, bearing the flags taken from the Dutch off the Cape of Good Hope, August 16, 1796;

VI. **Ad.** Lord Duncan, bearing the flags taken from the Dutch off Caperdown, on the coast of Holland, October 11, 1797,

Capt. Sir H. Trollope, **Vice-ad.** Onslow,
Capt. O. B. Drury, **Sir** G. W. Fairfax,
Capt. J. Wells, **Capt.** W. Elphinston,
Capt. W. Mitchell, **Capt.** E. O'Brien,
Capt. W. Bligh, **Capt.** Geo. Gregory,
Capt. Waller, **Capt.** W. Hotham.

Early in 1798, Sir Alan again served in the Channel fleet, having his flag hoisted on board the Royal George, under Lord Bridport; as also in the beginning of 1799 in the Royal Sovereign; but he soon after returned into port with a squadron from a cruise off the coast of France. Having sailed again, it was discovered that the French fleet, after escaping from Brest during a fog, had steered towards the Mediterranean; on which he was sent by the commander in chief with a detachment of sixteen sail of the line to reinforce the squadron off Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean under earl St. Vincent. Perceiving, however, that there was but little danger in either of those quarters, he returned in July with the convoy from Lisbon, accompanied by nine sail of the line. Early in the year 1800 we once more find Sir Alan, who was soon after created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Lord Gardner, serving at one period under his old admiral Lord Bridport in the Channel fleet, and at another commanding a squadron of observation off Brest; but on the 23d of August he left the Royal Sovereign, and succeeded Admiral Kingsmill in the naval command in Ireland, which he held for several years. In 1807, he succeeded the Earl of St. Vincent in the command of the Channel fleet, which ill-health obliged him some time since to relinquish. Lord Gardner sat in three successive parliaments. In January 1796, he was elected one of the representatives for the town of Plymouth, the

corporation and inhabitants of which were of course well acquainted with his merits. On the 13th of June, 1796, he was nominated, in conjunction with Mr. Fox, one of the members for Westminster. It may be doubted, however, whether a naval officer, liable at all times to be sent aboard on public service, is well calculated to represent a city which is the residence of the government, may be considered as the second in the empire, and ought to send two independent legislators to St. Stephen's chapel. Many severe contests have accordingly taken place; and in that with Mr. Tooke, his lordship had to contend with a man of the first-rate talents. He was, indeed, well supported, and attended by a numerous and respectable body of freeholders; but he who had never flinched from a contest with the public enemy, must be allowed to have been overmatched by the wit, satire, and eloquence, of so formidable an antagonist. On this occasion it was well known to all his friends that the gallant veteran would have rather encountered a shower of cannon-balls, than been exposed to the continual hisses of the mob, and pelted by the arguments of a popular adversary. At the general election, in 1802, when he was again returned for Westminster, Mr. Fox paid a very high compliment to his virtues and integrity. "A noble admiral-(said he) has been proposed to you. I certainly cannot boast of agreeing with him in political opinions; but whom could the electors pitch upon more worthy of their choice than the noble lord, in his private character universally respected, and a man who has served his country with a zeal, a gallantry, a spirit, and a splendour that will reflect upon him immortal honour?" The family of Lord Gardner is still more numerous than that of his father, consisting of no less than fourteen children, all of whom, three only excepted, are still alive. Two of the sons are officers in the army, and two in the navy; and it is not a little remarkable, that his wife was actually delivered of one of her children (Samuel-Martin) on board the Europa at sea. He is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, the honourable A. H. Gardner, born in 1772. His remains were deposited in the Abbey-church, Bath. The funeral was conducted with appropriate grandeur and solemnity; the hearse, six mourning coaches, and a long retinue of gentlemen's carriages, formed the procession. Four sons of his lordship paid their last offering of filial affection, as chief mourners; the pall-bearers were Admirals Sir C. Knowles, M'Donnell, Sir J. Saumarez, Wolseley, Stirling, and Pickmore. There has been seldom seen on any similar occasion in that city so great a concourse of spectators as attended this funeral; all appearing devoutly anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to one of the firmest supporters of our naval renown.

At Gorhambury, near St. Alban's, the Right Honourable *James Bucknell Grimston*, Viscount Grimston, Baron of Dunboyne, in the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Verulam, of Gorhambury, in the county of Hertford, Great Britain, and a baronet, D. C. L. and F. R. S. His lordship was born in 1747, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded his father in the family titles and estates in 1773, and the following year married Harriet Walter, grand-daughter of Lord Forrester, whom he survived but a few weeks. In 1784 he was returned knight of the shire for the county of Hertford, and on the dissolution of that parliament was created an English peer by the title of Baron Verulam. He is succeeded by his only son James Walter, born in 1775, who, in right of his mother, lately inherited the barony of Forrester in Scotland, and in August, 1807, married Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, daughter of the late Earl of Liverpool. The family seat of Gorhambury Abbey was once the mansion of the venerable Bacon, Lord Verulam, whose gallery inscriptions and several curious portraits are still extant. At this place the deceased nobleman kept a considerable farm in his own hands, and proved himself a skillful and spirited encourager of agricultural improvements.

The *Rev. J. Edwards*, a dissenting minister of the unitarian denomination. He was drowned early in the month of September, 1803, whilst bathing in an arm of the sea, near Wareham. This truly good man, and highly useful teacher of religion, was born January 1, 1768, at Ipswich, where his father, the *Rev. David Edwards*, was pastor of a dissenting congregation of the calvinistic persuasion. It is reported, that in early life, he was designed for naval employment, and with that view was some time at sea. Short however this might be, it is certain he afterwards uniformly discovered that intrepidity, generosity, and nobleness of spirit, for which the British navy has been so long and so justly celebrated. Being as well prepared as young men usually are for entering on a course of academical education, he commenced his studies for the ministry at a seminary, then supported at Hoxton, by the trustees of the late Mr. Coward's will, under the direction of Dr. Savage, Dr. Kippis, and Dr. Rees; and in the year 1785, removed to a similar institution at Daventry upon the same foundation, where he completed his education. It may be proper to remark here that at these seminaries every advantage except one was enjoyed, that could be requisite to prepare young men for the successful discharge of ministerial duties; and it is surely singular, that, upon that one, their popularity, and consequently, the extent of their usefulness, chiefly depended. On the theory and practice of elocution, no lectures were given; no examples afforded; no exercises required. This study, so essential to the success of public speaking

was, and no doubt still is, in similar institutions, wholly neglected; and to many a man of real talents, both natural, and acquired, the consequence has been, consignment to obscurity, and comparative insignificance for life. Mr. Edwards, however, shewed his good sense by devoting a considerable portion of his time, during his academical course, to the improvement of the capital advantage which nature had given him, in a powerful and melodious voice, for the acquisition of a delivery, that might fix his attention, and give the best effect to his pulpit instructions. This circumstance, as well as the excellence of the first discourses he delivered, excited considerable expectations of him as a preacher, which were not afterwards disappointed. At first, the art of the speaker was by much too visible; but when practice and experience had ripened and mellowed his talents for elocution, every degree of stiffness and formality was nearly worn off, and his delivery was at once easy, and in the highest degree forcible and impressive. In his best days, he was always heard with great attention, and the younger part of his audience, who are usually most inclined to impatience under public instruction, were accustomed to say, though he was in the habit of delivering long discourses, and though familiar with his manner, they were never wearied. During the time he spent in preparation for the ministry, he was also remarkable for the regularity of his behaviour, for strict integrity, for a conscientious though unostentatious regard for religion; and for ardour, firmness, independence of mind, and zeal for truth, by which he was distinguished through the rest of his days, and thus rendered an ornament to his sacred, and truly honourable profession. His first settlement as pastor of a congregation, was at Gateacre, near Liverpool. In the year 1791, a year made memorable for ever in English history, by the bitter and unrelenting persecution of one of the greatest and best men this country could boast of; he received a unanimous invitation from a large, and respectable congregation at Birmingham, to officiate as colleague with this deservedly eminent philosopher and divine. A fever, however, to the attacks of which he was afterwards liable, prevented his immediate removal; and, during that interval, the riots alluded to took place, which finally ended in the voluntary banishment of Dr. Priestley, into the wilds of America, and thus was removed one of the principal inducements of Mr. Edwards, as he himself observed, to settle at Birmingham, namely, that he might enjoy the benefit of the converse, advice, and example of this intrepid friend of truth, science, and religion. His colleague in this situation for a few years, was the *Rev. David Jones*; at that time well known, and highly respected for his spirited, and able publications in the cause of freedom, political and religious, and

in defence of the pure doctrines of christianity. Upon the resignation of this gentleman, who has since devoted his superior talents to the assiduous study, and to the practice of the law, the whole pastoral care of the congregation, by their request, devolved upon Mr. Edwards. This circumstance alone was a sufficient testimony of the high estimation in which he was held, for till that period, two ministers had always been thought necessary to fill that station. During his connection with this society, the attendance upon his ministry was often very numerous, and always respectable. In discharging the duties of his office, his zeal for truth, his uncorrupted integrity, his firmness and consistency, but above all his generosity of spirit, and his earnest concern for the practical and religious improvement of his hearers, were very conspicuous, and on some occasions were displayed in a manner that does not often occur. His exertions to be useful were by no means confined to the pulpit. Considering the smallness of his income, his liberality was almost unexampled. Little more than one-third of what he received as the reward of his labours, was sufficient to supply his own necessities; the rest was entirely devoted to the relief of those who stood most in need of assistance; and to pecuniary aid, were commonly added by him, the still more valuable benefits of Christian advice and consolation. Nor can there be the least doubt, had his income from the ministry been double, or treble what it was, he would have employed the whole the same way. In 1802, his connections with Birmingham was dissolved, but not without the deepest regret amongst his numerous and affectionate friends. Every exertion was made by the young people of the society especially, to induce him to remain with them. Their address to him on his departure, and the substantial proofs they afterwards afforded him of their attachment, are testimonies to his worth, which cannot be effaced. The estimation in which his memory is still held by them; the fidelity and strength of their attachment; the affection with which they cherish the recollection of the known goodness of his heart; and his faithful exertions for their benefit, are as honourable to themselves, as to him. Upon this separation, Mr. Edwards removed to the neighbourhood of London. He had been there but a few months, when he was afflicted with a severe illness, which so much affected his nervous system, as to render him incapable of great exertion, during his residence in this vicinity. After a long confinement, however, he was enabled to renew his ministerial services, which were carried on partly at Edmonton, and partly in the metropolis, where he conducted during the winter season, evening lectures. Of the spirit and ability with which these services were conducted, the very excellent sermon on the death of Dr. Priestley, is an admirable specimen; but the state of

his health however, at this period, rendered relaxation and the air of the country necessary. On this account he declined some very promising offers that were made to him, and retired for some time to the neighbourhood of the sea; officiating during one summer, to a small but respectable congregation in the Isle of Wight. Soon after he was invited to become the minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters at Crediton, in Devonshire. He complied with their request, and divided his services during the first year, between that society, and another of the same description at Moreton Hampstead. At these places, he usually preached three times on the Lord's day, besides which he had a weekly lecture. At Crediton, he also established Sunday schools, which in that neighbourhood are not common, chiefly upon the plan of the very large and well conducted institution of this kind at Birmingham. Severe afflictions, however, that had befallen some of his nearest relatives, as well as others of a personal nature, had induced him to form the resolution of leaving Devonshire, and suspend for a season his ministerial labours. From the first it does not appear to have been his design to continue long in that situation, for he had engaged to officiate as minister at Crediton, only from year to year. It was the will of Providence, however, that his valuable life should now be suddenly cut short, when many years of activity and increasing usefulness might have been expected; and to that will, mysterious as it often is, it becomes creatures whose faculties are limited as ours are, to bear in every instance with perfect acquiescence. That his death was accidental and wholly undesigned, there is every evidence which the nature of the case will admit. His clothes were all found laid in the usual manner by the water side; letters were in his pocket, in which he expressed his intention of returning for a short time to his late abode. A few days before, on his way through Exeter, he had purchased some books, and a few days previous to that he had written a letter to a young person of his former congregation at Birmingham, abounding with proofs of good sense, and the best advice, which the circumstances of that young person required. These surely are evidences that can leave no doubt in the mind of any impartial person. His publications consist of Letters to the Rev. Mr. Madeley, and a Vindication of them. Letters to the British Nation, (on the Riots at Birmingham,) and Five single Sermons. For an able and just estimate of his character, and talents (which the sermons he delivered, as well as those he published, prove to be far above mediocrity), the reader is requested to refer to an excellent discourse, occasioned by his death, delivered and published by his successor at Birmingham, the Rev. John Kentish, sold by Belcher, Birmingham; and Johnson, St. Paul's Church Yard.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE number of baptisms in Newcastle, and Gateshead, for the year 1808, was 1235, of which 656 were males, and 539 females. Burials, (including those at the Ballist Hills) 1144, viz. 569 males, and 575 females. Marriages 454. The baptisms of the Dissenters, which are considerable, are not included in the above number.

Married.] At Wittingham, George Laing, esq. of Long Haughton, to Miss Law, daughter of the Rev. Mr. L. vicar of the former place.

At Ryton, P. B. Minster esq. to Miss Ann Elizabeth Stowe, of Ryton Grove, daughter of the late John S. esq. of Newton, Lincolnshire.

At Newcastle, Capt. John Ismay, of the Royal Navy to Miss Punshon.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. William Moody, of Durham to Miss Jane Jefferson, seventh daughter of Mr. William J. of Pancake Hall, near Durham.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Mr. Stephen Owens, of Chester-le-street, to Miss Bowden, daughter of Mr. B. of Dean House.

Died] At Durham, Mr. James Smurthwaite, 76.—Mrs. Hunter, 68.—Mr. John Taylor, 56.—Mr. Thomas Dixon, 75.—Mrs. Eleanor Wetherhead, 71.—Miss Mary Fairest, 23.—Mr. Martin Smith, 88.—John Impett, esq. 49.—Mrs. Pearson, 74.

At Gateshead, Capt. A. Rutherford, of Hillgate, 80.

At Coatham Hall, Garth, near Darlington, Mr. Thomas Porthouse, inventor of the useful machines for heckling and spinning flax and hemp, 47.

At Wingate Grange, near Castle Edin, Mr. Thomas Watson, 106.—He retained his faculties till his death.

At Escomb, near Bishop Auckland, Mr. Thomas Spark, 80.

At Walsingham, Mrs. Bates, wife of Mr. B. surgeon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, and sister of the late Captain H. of the St. Fiorenzo frigate.

At Hexam, the Rev. Mr. Fleming, curate of Hexam, and master of the Free Grammar School at Haydon Bridge.

At Newcastle, Miss Ann Mounsey, daughter of the late Rev. Robert M. of Ravenstonedale, Westmoreland.—Miss Mary Allen, 15.—Mr. Hunter Benney, 32.—Mr. T. Hubbuck, 78.—Mrs. Rannev, 85.—Mr.

Robert Rawes, proprietor of several slate-quarries at Shap, near Appleby, Westmoreland, 68.—Mrs. Creighton, wife of Mr. David C. 22.—Mrs. Mather, 40.—Mrs. Bariy, 78.—Mr. William Mewburn, 69.—Mr. John Cram.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. John Burnell. At the Steel, near Bellingham, William Dodd, esq.

At Billingham Grange, Mrs. Burrell, 38.

At Lumney, Mr. Thomas Chapman, 78.

At Elsdon, Mr. Anthony Hall, 75.

At Berwick, Mrs. Charters.—Mr. James Patterson.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Shepherd, 78.

At Stannington, Mr. John Hart, 92.

At Tantoby, Mrs. Richardson, 79.

At Wark, Mrs. Loraine, 84.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Anthony Ellis, 30 years parish-clerk of that place, 66.

At Barnardcastle, Mrs. C. Richardson.

At Edmonosley, near Chester-le-street, Hannah, second daughter of George Wardle, esq. 14.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At Kendal Dispensary, 1087, patients were admitted during the last year. The expences amounted to 157l. 5s.—One hundred and two poor women received relief, during the last year, from the Lying-in charity, in the same town, at the expence of 65l. 14s. 3d.—At the Schools of Industry, Kendal, at Midsummer last, there were 138 boys and girls employed, viz. 30 boys in card-setting, and 108 girls in knitting, sewing, platting straw, &c. The yearly expences (including for repairs 36l. 13s. 3d. and for rewards to 49 children 12l. 2s. 6d.) amounted to 298l. and sixpence.

Married] At Appleby, the Rev. John Waller, rector of Southamstead, and master of Appleby School, to Miss Wade.

At Sowerly Row, Mr. Denton, surgeon and apothecary in Penrith, to Miss Ann Wells.

At Whitehaven, Thomas Parker, esq. of Hull, to Miss Spedding, youngest daughter of the late James S. esq.

Died.] At Penrith, Mrs. Hindson, 86.—Mr. John Stagg, 22.—Mrs. Salkeld, wife of Joseph S. esq.—Mrs. Margaret Sandwich, 91.—Mrs. Jane Ralph, 81.—Mrs. Margaret Noble, 75.

At Wyersdale, Mrs. Jackson, 93.

At Broughton in Ferness, Mrs. Elizabeth Casson, 79; and a few days afterwards at Fallen

Fallen Cross, in Cleator, her brother, Mr. William Atkinson, 78.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. John J.—Mrs. Montgomery.—Mr. William Barnes.

At Rickerbey, Mr. Irvine, 75.

At Scotby, Mr. Thomas Colthard, 85.

At Corby, Miss Jane Gaddes, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard G. 22.

At Workington, Mr. William Adair, 24. Mrs. Hudson, 79.—Mr. John Bradle, assistant to the master of the Grammar School,

At Breckabank, Mr. John Fleming, 83.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Miss Burrow.

At Whitebank, Mrs. Ann Mandle, 89.

At Dissington, Mrs. Jane Walker, 89.

At Close, in Embleton, Mr. Wilfred Robinson, 82.

At Wath, Mr. Jacob Tyson, 71.

At Lowther, Mrs. Lumb, 39.

At Ambleside, Lieut. Steward, of the 88th Foot, son of the late Lieut. General S.

At Carlisle, Jane, wife of Mr. John Bowman, 62.—Mrs. Hannah Wright, 70.—Mr. Thomas Wilkin, 56.—Mrs. Ann Hall, 65.—Jane, wife of Mr. Walter Armstrong, 27.—Mr. Joseph Robinson, of the Grey Goat Inn, 42.—Mary, wife of Mr. George Wood, 58.—Mr. John Blacklock, 21.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. R. Jerrard, 80.

At Kendal, Mr. James Creighton, 25.—Mrs. Nelson, relict of the Rev. Mr. N. of Garsdale, near Sedburgh.—Moses, son of the late Mr. M. Wilkinson, 16.—Mr. Thomas Huyton, son of Mr. H. of the White Lion Inn, 21.—Mr. John Atkinson, 79.—Mrs. Dodgson.—Mrs. A. Patterson, 76.

At Maryport, Mrs. Sarah Saul, 67.—Capt. William Thompson, senior.—Mrs. Thompson, of the King's Arms Inn.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hull, Lieut. Thomas Robinson, of the East York Militia, to Miss Sherwood.

At Halifax, William Voase, esq. of Hull, to Miss Rawden, daughter of Christopher R. esq. of Underbank.

At Baildon, Edward Ferrand, esq. of St. Ives, to Fanny, youngest daughter of William Holden, esq.

At Kirk Hammerton, Mr. Edward Spink, jun. of Wilstrop, to Miss Howell, eldest daughter of the Rev. William H. of Knaresborough.

At Malham, Samuel Broomhead Ward, esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Sheffield, to Miss Martindale, of the former place.

At Bradford, Laurence Halstead, esq. of Burnley, Lancashire, to Anna, daughter of the late John Preston, esq. of Bradford.

Died.] At Doncaster, Mr. Charles Spencer, formerly of the Sheffield theatre, 66.—Mr. Pugh.

At Douthorpe, Charles E. Broadley, esq. of Hull.

At Hull, at the vicarage house, Mrs.

Bromby, mother of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Holy Trinity.

Mr. Samuel Thornton, 31.—Mr. John Walker, 32.—Mr. S. Mann, 60.—Mr. John Bailey, 78.

At Ackworth, Miss Heaton, sister of John H. esq.

At Selby, John Audus, esq. who, during the last twenty years, has, by his energies, abilities, and public spirit, made great improvements in the new roads, buildings, &c. at that town.

At Rawcliffe, Patrick Ferthwick, esq.

At Havingham, near Malton, Robert Prowde, esq. 59.

At Morley, Mr. Thomas Cash, many years an approved minister among the Quakers, 69.

At North Cowton, near Richmond, Mr. Robert Raisbeck. He died on the day which completed his 78th year; and was celebrated in that neighbourhood for his skill in the management of cattle.

At Knaresborough, Mr. William Dearlove.—Mr. J. Green, 73.

At the West Fields, Bramley, Mr. John Beecroft, one of the partners of the iron-works, Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds, 59.

At York, aged 70, Richard Metcalfe, esq. one of the Aldermen of that Corporation.—He served the office of Sheriff in the year 1787, and that of Lord Mayor in 1795.—Mrs. Dinsdale, wife of George D. esq. of Middleham, 23.—Mr. George Champlay, 76.—Henry Raper, esq. one of the Aldermen of the Corporation, and father of the city, 82.—He served the office of Lord Mayor in the years 1765 and 1782, and discharged the important duties of a magistrate with honour to himself, with credit and utility to the city.—Joseph Collins, esq. of Welton, near Hull, 66.

At Langtoft, the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, vicar of Reighton, and minister of the perpetual curacies of Sledmere and Filey, in this county.

At Askham, Edward Willey, esq. late Lieutenant Colonel of the fourth Dragoon Guards.

At Leeds, Richard Ramsden Bramley, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough.—Mr. John Cockson, one of the common council.—Mrs. Furbank, senr. and Mrs. F. jun.—Mr. John Stocks.—Mr. John Bradford, 38 years clerk of Trinity Church, 67.—Mr. Philip Coulman, formerly an attorney.—Mrs. Drake.

Aged 69.—Ralph Ferry, esq. of Thorpe. On his return from Sunderland, through the darkness of the night he lost his road, got among a quantity of drifted snow, where he perished; and was not found until the next morning.

At Lascelles Hall, Samuel Walker, esq. 62.

At Stackhouse, near Settle, William Clapham, esq.

At Elland, near Halifax, Mr. Robert Lumb, master of the workhouse there, 65.

At Wakefield, Miss Hannah Demain, 27. Mr. Austwick, of the Ram Inn.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Poinson, 28.—Mrs. Burgen, wife of Mr. Jonathan B. 62.—Mr. Richard Ogden, well known and respected as a commercial traveller, 61.—Mr. Samuel Wheatcroft.—Mr. James Warburton.—Mrs. Cooper.—Mr. J. Staniland, 67.—Mrs. E. Gray, wife of Mr. Thomas G.—Mr. Luke Fitzherbert.

LANCASHIRE.

The New Exchange Room at Manchester was opened on the 2d of January. In point of architectural elegance and convenience, it is an ornament to the town, and reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Harrison, of Chester, the architect under whose direction and superintendence, the building has been erected. This building comprises an exchange-room, dining-room, and drawing-room, ware-rooms, shops, and counting-houses, a suit of rooms for the post-office, with cellaring under the whole, well adapted for the depositing of merchandize. It presents a semicircular front to the market-place, and a straight one to Exchange-street, built of Runcorn free stone, ornamented with half columns of the Grecian Doric order, supporting an appropriate entablature, upon which is placed an attic, divided by a pedestal over each column, and the intermediate spaces are adorned with ornamented pannels. The Exchange-room is contained in the semicircular part of the edifice, and comprises an area of four thousand superficial feet; it is lighted by eight windows, and a semicircular sky-light in the centre of the dome covering the room, which is forty feet in height: the dome is supported by eight Ionic reeded columns, standing twelve feet from the wall of the room, forming a colonade; four of which inclose cylindrical tubes of iron, heated by a proper apparatus, affording a regular temperature, aided by three fire places. The dining room is 66 feet long, and 33 feet wide; the drawing-room is 36 feet long, and 26 feet wide, of a proportionate height, and communicating with each other by means of folding doors; and the approach to these rooms is by a commodious geometrical stone stair, fronting Exchange-street. The site of this building is the property of the Right Hon. Lord Ducie, and is held by the proprietors (who have erected the building by subscription) upon payment of a yearly chief rent. There are at present 1244 subscribers, producing annually 2370l.

Another benevolent Institution has been added to those which are so liberally supported in Manchester. It is named, "The Ladies' Society for employing the Female Poor;" and the relief is intended, by giving those who are orderly and industrious, the opportunity, "by their own exertions, to contribute to the necessities of their families."—

The employment is to consist of making up wearing apparel, and other plain articles of domestic usefulness. Though but just established, there are now upwards of one hundred poor females employed, whose families are rendered comparatively comfortable, by the aid that is afforded them through the medium of this Institution. It is the sincere wish of those who see the great advantages that arise to the poor, from this mode of relieving their distresses, that many more may partake of the benefits of this well-directed charity.

Married.] At Liverpool, John Dodgson, esq. of Lorton, Cumberland, to Miss Bird, of Kensington.—Mr. James Redmayne, surgeon, to Miss Russell.

At Eccles, Jonathan Dorrington, of Swinton, esq. to Miss Betty Radcliffe, daughter of Mrs. R. of Sale-lane, near Leigh.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Stanley, relict of the Hon. and Rev. John S. rector of Urnwick, 92.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. William E. surgeon, 22.—Mr. Thomas Berry, merchant, 51.—Mrs. Stephens, 75 Mrs. Richmond, 63.—Mr. William Reeves, 28.—Mrs. Nevett, 74.—Mr. Roger Chamley, 34. Mr. Thomas Wycliffe, of an ancient family of that name at Galey, near Richmond, Yorkshire; and formerly a merchant of this town, 81.

At Manchester, Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. John Taylor, attorney, 12.—Mr. Bolton.—Mr. James Denton, a travelling preacher among the Methodists.—Mr. Peter Owen, 51.—Mr. John Kearsley, solicitor.—the Rev. J. Griffith, M. A. senior Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Christ. The loss of so philanthropic a character will be severely felt by the poor, to whose tale of woe he, invariably lent an attentive ear, and distributed comfort to them accordingly.

At Lancashire, Mr. William Rathbone, merchant, of Liverpool; whose loss will be deeply felt and regretted, not only by a numerous acquaintance, but by society at large. To do justice to his character would far exceed our limits, whether we consider him as a man, as a christian, or as a philanthropist. Constant endeavours to promote the happiness of his fellow-creatures and the welfare of society, were his chief delight; his heart overflowed with the milk of human kindness; and the urbanity of his manners, and uncommon punctuality as a tradesman, endeared him to all around. His consequence in the mercantile world, in which he was looked up to in all affairs of importance, and his endeavours to get the existing (and to him obnoxious) Orders in Council, repealed, will be long remembered. His illness has been long and painful, but he supported it with christian patience.—As a proof of the great esteem and regard he was held in by his neighbours, we are informed that, although he was a member of the society of Friends, public pray-

ers were offered up for his recovery, at several churches and chapels in Liverpool, a few weeks past.

At New Barns, near Dalton, Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, 99.

At the Rectory House, near Ormskirk, Mrs. Vambrugh, mother of the Rev. Mr. V. rector of that place, 33.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Davies.

At Hulm, near Manchester, Mrs. Mary Leatherbarrow, 106.

The Rev. John Tatham, A. M. rector of Tatham, 93.

At Preston, Mr. Cornelius Cheetham, veterinary surgeon. He went to bed apparently well, and was found dead the next morning.—Thomas Welsham, esq. 78.—Mrs. Thomas, 70.

At Dean, in Prestwick, Mr. Nathaniel Welve.

At Darwen, Mr. James Entwisle.

At Moss, near Liverpool, Mrs. Edge, relict of James E. esq.

At Leyland, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, one of the justices of the peace for this county.

At Padiham, Mr. Hoyle, senior.—Maria, wife of the Rev. John Advanson, 52.

At Ardwick, near Manchester, Mr. George Bolton.

At Stocks, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of Thomas W. esq.

At Toxteth Park, Mrs. Dickinson.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At Astbury, John Antrobus, esq. of Cheam, Surry, to Mrs. J. Bence.

At Prestbury, the Rev. George Pownall, to Miss Twemlow, of Macclesfield.

Died. At Stockport, Mr. R. Knowles, deputy constable.—Mr. Randle Alcock, 88. He was father to 15, grandfather to 91, and great grandfather to 28 children.

At Middlewich, Mr. Thomas Mailor, attorney, 83.

At Chester, Mr. Thomas Spense, one of the vicars choral of the cathedral, 88.—Mrs. Speed, relict of Hugh S. esq.

At Newton, Phæbe, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Wood, esq.

At Congleton, Margaret, wife of the Rev. J. Wilson, 50.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Mayfield, Mr. William Forman, jun. of Chelleston, to Miss Sarah Mellor, of Coventry.

At Youlgrave, Mr. William Taylor, of the White Meadow, near Ashborne, to Miss Briddon of Elton.

At Bakewell, Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Ann White.

Died. At Newbold, Mrs. Hardwicks, relict of John W. esq.

At Stone Gravels, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Wardley.

At Chesterfield, Charles Kinder, esq. a gentleman distinguished through life by strict integrity and active benevolence.

At Alvaston, the Rev. Joseph Smith, who

for knowledge and integrity of heart was surpassed by none and equalled by few.

At Draycott, Mr. Robert Jowett, 54.

At Tiffington, Mr. Richard Holland.

At Kodleston-hall, Mrs. Mary Garnet, 43 years housekeeper to the late and present Lord Scarsdale, 84.

At Derby, Mrs. J. Meyneil.

At Eyam, Frances, wife of Mr. Farrer, 52.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Willford, Mr. George Shilcock, of Chilwell, to Miss Richardson.

At Nottingham, Mr. Richard Warsop, to Miss Ann Johnson.—Mr. Webb, to Miss Page.—The Rev. John Grundy, to Miss Ann Hancock.

At Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, William Worth, esq. of Gipple, Lincolnshire, to Miss Taylor, daughter of John T. esq.

At Worksop, the Rev. Thomas Stacey, vicar of that place, to Miss Maria Outram.

Died. At Hoveringham, Mr. Andrews.

At Newark, Mr. Francis Brown.

At Ratcliffe upon-Trent, Samuel Parr, gent.

At Woodborough, Mr. Nicholas Lee, 88.

At Arnold, Mrs. Padley, 86.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Sheldon.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. At Easton, near Stamford, Thomas Lindsell, esq. of St. Ives, Huntingdon, to Miss Margaret Hunt, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. H.

At Gasperton, Charles Bonner, esq. of Spalding, to Ann, the youngest daughter of John George Colthorp, esq.

Died. At Gainsborough, Mr. Edward White, 76; and a few days afterwards, his wife Mrs. Hannah W. 70.—Mr. Stephen Dinnis many years master of the Rosemond, Newcastle trader.—Mrs. Etherington, relict of Robert E. esq. 67.—Mr. Boswell of the Kings Arms, 33.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Bratton, 78.—Mr. H. Footit, 64.

Mrs. Nelthorpe, aged 73, widow of John N. esq. of Little Grimsby, near Louth, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Crafcroft, esq. of Hackthorne. She has left issue, one son, John Nelthorpe, esq. and one daughter, the present Lady William Beauclerk. Her loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whose distresses she was always attentive, as well as by her numerous friends, amongst whom her enlightened conversation diffused instruction, whilst her vivacity enlivened all around her.

At Gate Burton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Edward Norwood, 85.

At the Rectory-house, Broughton, Mrs. Radcliffe, mother-in-law of the celebrated authoress of that name.

At Ulceby, Mrs. Field, wife of William David F. esq.

At Brigg, Mrs. Mary Morris, 99.

Charles Aysthorpe, esq. formerly of Aysthorpe, near Brattleby.

At Louth, Mrs. Skinner, 82.

At Springthorp, Mr. H. Palfreman, 88.

At Castor, Mrs. Hudson, 84.—Mr. T. Barkworth, 74.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Joseph Watson, of Goadley to Miss Bromley.—The Rev. John Benson, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Levett, only daughter of the Rev. John L. formerly rector of Wilioughby, Waterless.

At Ashby, John Clarke, esq. of Barrow, near Loughborough, to Miss E. Tims, third daughter of the late Mr. T.

At Spearsby, Mr. Benjamin Credland to Miss Mary Walker.

At Bosworth, Mr. W. Carter of Coventry, to Miss Godfrey of Shenston.

Died.] At Oadby, Mr. Swinfen.

At Burton in the Wolds, Mr. Creswell.

At Grooby, Mr. Slater.

At Seagrave, the Rev. R. A. Ingram, rector of that place, 46. He was deservedly esteemed as a gentleman and a scholar. Several of his works are before the public, and the last, on the "Causes of the Increase and Progress of Methodism and Dissention," has gained him great credit for his strenuous endeavour to check the progress of Methodism.

At Syston, Miss Mary Keal, 18.

At Leicester, Captain James Walker, of the 17th regiment of foot, for a long time senior officer on the recruiting service in this town.—Mr. Elliot.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hill.—Mrs. Cart, 71.

At Long Clawson, Mrs. Hinde.

At Barlstone, Thomas Baker, esq.

At Pistern Hill, near Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. William Bryan, 79.

At Hinckley, Mr. Elliot Dawson.

At Great Glenn, Mr. John Bosworth, 35.

At Breedon, Mrs. Clarkson, 79.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married] At Norton, Mr. Thomas Beech, of Newcastle-under-lyme, to Miss Ann Slater.

At Becknall, Mr. Thomas Blurton, of the Royal Oak Inn, Lane End, to Miss Waller.

Died.] At West Bromwich, Mr. Baily Brett, a proprietor of coal-mines, at that place, and at Tipton.

At Burton-on-Trent, Mrs. Smith, wife of William S. esq.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Sudell, 82.—Mr. Samuel Stubbs, surgeon.

At Little Madeley, Mrs. Goodale, 47.

At Sandon, the infant son of the Rev. G. Bonney.

At Hanley, Mr. Samuel Rowley.

At Stafford, Mrs. Mary Rawlings, 94.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Rushall church, T. Jones, esq. of London, to Miss Eliza Salt, of Daw End.—Henry Couchman, esq. of Balsall Temple, to Miss Short, of Solihull.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Mariot, of Coventry, to Mrs. Hacker.

Died.] At Harrow, Mrs. Perry, 102.

At Alton House, near Coventry, Mrs. Seymour, wife of John S. esq.

At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Ledsam, 66.—Mr. Bott.—Mr. John Edwards.—Mr. Keeling.—Mr. William Bradford, 49.—Mrs. Collier, 66.—Mr. Richard Gardner, late Captain in the Birmingham Volunteers, 42.—Miss Ann Martin.—Mr. Joseph Banks.

At Warwick, Mr. Robert Blick, one of the alderman of the corporation. He served the office of mayor in 1807.

At Coventry, Mrs. Cooke.—Mrs. Lee.—Mrs. Shaw, 35.—Mrs. Reeves.

At Hatton, Mr. Thomas Grove, of the Falcon inn.

At Solihull, Mr. J. Cheshire, 70.

At Henley in Arden, Mrs. Suger.

At Cesters Over, Mr. Boddington, late of Warwick, and many years one of the aldermen of that corporation.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. George W. Marsh, rector of Hope Bowdler, to Sarah Cheney, second daughter of the late Cheney Hart, M.D.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Jones, surgeon to Beatrice, daughter of John Brooks, esq.

At Bridgnorth, the Rev. W. W. Holland, of Oxford to Miss Murray.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Winnall.—Mrs. Wright, relict of Mr. Joseph W. of Manchester.—Mrs. Worten.—Mr. Mays.—Mrs. Cooke.

At Creamore, near Wem, Mr. Samuel Walmsley.

At Westbury, Mr. Narcombe.

At Wellington, Mrs. Eyton, wife of Thomas E. esq.

At Ludlow, Mr. Acton and Mr. Collier, both alderman of that town.

At Bridgnorth, Miss Barber.

At Much Wenlock, Mrs. Mary Tucker.

At Kingsland, near Shrewsbury, Mr. James, attorney.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Samuel Cross.

At Conover, Mr. Jordan, 84.

At Bishop's Castle, Mrs. Guillian, formerly of the Nag's Head inn, in that town, 101.—Mr. Robert Embrey, a gentleman who for several years, made it his daily duty to visit the poor and instruct their children.

At Brocton, Mr. Thomas Sayce, 65.

At Little Wollaston, Mrs. Evans, 77.

At Wem, Mr. Walford, wife of Mr. W. attorney.

At Lydbury North, Mr. Wilson, 107.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Old Swinford, the Rev. Matthew Booker, vicar of Hitchenbury, and Lecturer of High Wycombe, Bucks, to Miss P. Oliver, eldest daughter of the late Mr. O. of Stourbridge.

At Broomsgrove, Major James Colbrooke, of the 8th Madras regiment, to Miss Harriet Clarke, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Croft Worcester.

At Redmarley, D'Abitot, Mr. John Racter, surgeon, of Pershore, to Miss Eleanor Hanford, youngest daughter of the late Charles H. esq.

Mr. Nott, of Suckley, to Mrs. Freeman, relict of T. F. esq. of the White house.

Died.] At Bewdley, the Rev. Thomas Compson, curate of that place, late curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and eldest son of James C. esq. of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, 26. The death of this excellent young man is a loss, not only to his friends, to whom he was endeared by his amiable qualities and intellectual accomplishments; but, to the sacred profession to which he had devoted himself; in which he was active and assiduous beyond his strength of constitution, and conscientiously zealous without fanaticism, gloominess, or ostentation.

The Rev. William Cox, rector of Shrawley.

At Dudley, Mrs. Parsons.

At Martley, Mrs. Turley.

At Ham Green, Mr. J. Woodyatt.

At Ombersley, Mr. Severne, of the Crown.

At Leigh Sinton, Mr. Bearcroft.

At Whitby, Mrs. Richards.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It has been determined to erect at Hereford, a public Market, adapted for the sale of every description of the necessaries of life, except corn, in an eligible situation, on a plan, equally convenient to the frequenters, and inhabitants, and ornamental to the city. The money necessary for the purpose, is to be raised in 50l. shares, on security, and bearing interest, which will be regularly paid half-yearly.

Married.] At Sarnesfield, Mr. J. Arden, of the Lays, near Weobly, to Miss M. Ricketts.

At Callow, Mr. John Donne, of Michael Church, to Miss Sarah Bickerton.

Died.] At Hereford, James Woodhouse, esq. many years steward to the Guy's Hospital estates in this county.—Mr. Thomas Allen, 55.—Mrs. Owens, 45.

At Holmer, near Hereford, Mrs. Carwardine.

At Ross, Mr. Joseph Gardiner, clerk to the magistrate, and collector of the taxes for that district of the county.

At Kingston, Mary Eleanor Gwynne, eldest daughter of Bridgewater Meredith, esq. 30.

At Byford, Mrs. Maxey, wife of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Boulstone, Mr. E. Smith, 18.

At the Old Ford corn mills, parish of Goodrich, Mr. Edward Moore.

At the White House, Eastnor, near Ledbury, Mrs. Harford, 70.

At Leominster, Mrs. T. Tudor, 78.

At Whitborne-court, Richard Chambers, esq. 60. He served the office of sheriff in 1793.

At Winforton, Mr. R. Fencot.

GLoucestershire.

Died.] At Tibberton, Mr. Matthew Hook. At Nailsworth, Mrs. Day, relict of Daniel D. esq. in consequence of a fall on the ice.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Ann Lamb.—Mr. James Pynock, only son of the late James P. esq. of Tewkesbury.—Mr. William Birt, lay clerk and vergor to the cathedral, and many years master to the General Workhouse; a man greatly respected for industry and integrity.—Mr. Dovey.

At Walbridge, near Stroud, Mrs. Hains.

At Stancomb Farm, near Dursley, Mr. Daniel Dimery.

At Mangersbury, Mrs. Chamberlayne, relict of the Rev. John C. 79.

At Wolton-under-edge, Mrs. Dauncey, relict of John D. esq. 75.

At Cirencester, aged 51, the Rev. Mr. Kings' a dissenting minister, of the Unitarian denomination. He held a distinguished rank among his brethren, for his general learning, and his extensive information upon all subjects connected with his profession. He was possessed of an accurate judgment, the purest principles of integrity, a heart warmed by genuine piety, and the most conciliatory and amiable manners.

At Little Dean, Mr. Richard Lewis.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Headington, the Rev. William Perry, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Richard Finch, esq.

At Oxford, Mr. Ring Stranding, of London, to Miss Brumhead.

Died.] In her sixth year, Lucy, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Roberson, attorney-at-law, Oxford. This interesting little girl had been sent with her sister, about three years older, by the Oxford coach to school at Turnham Green; and, owing to the carelessness of the other passengers (two ladies and a gentleman), she was suffered to go to sleep reclining against the door, which, not being fastened, flew open at Brentford, and the child fell to the ground, when, the wheel going over her, she was killed on the spot.

At Banbury, Mr. Hawtyn, 76.

At Rofford Farm, near Stadhampton, Mr. Thomas Greenwood,

At Westwell, Mr. John Pinnell, sen. 83.

At Oxford, Mrs. Eleanor Badger, 83.—Mr. James Smith.—Mrs. T. Randolph. She was sister to the Bishop of Bangor, and also the Rev. Mr. Randolph, minister of Wimbledon, and only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Randolph, D.D. archdeacon of Oxford, and president of Corpus Christi College, in that University; she bore a long and severe illness with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian.—Mr. Thomas Bell, of Magdalen Hall, 55.

At Dorchester, Peter Cherill, gent.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, T. Tindall, esq.

esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of A. Chaplin, esq. clerk of the peace for this county.

Mr. Sumpter, of Denton Lodge, to Mrs. Setchell, of Yaxley.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. Thomas Bell, 67.—James, son of William Rickford, esq. 11.—Henry, the eldest son of Mr. Sheriff, keeper of the goal. He was going up the court-yard of the prison, when the chimney of the debtor's hall fell upon him and killed him on the spot.

At Amersham, Mr. Edward Smith.

At Lower Winchendon, Mr. Rose.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The East India College, building near Hertford, is not expected to be ready for the reception of the professors and pupils till next Michaelmas. When completed, it will be one of the most sumptuous edifices in the country; the expence of it to the company will probably exceed 150,000*l.* sterling.

Died.] At Huddesdon, W. Milward, esq.

At Tring, Mr. George Claydon, late of the Rose and Crown Inn, 67.

At Newlands, near Stansted, Mrs. Hankin, wife of Thomas H. esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Swannells, of Pavingham, to Miss Lucy Inslip, of Shelford. At Yeldon, Mr. [J.] Dunlop, secretary to Lord St. John, to Miss Elizabeth Charles.

Died.] At Bedford, Miss Maria Odell, third daughter of Mrs. O. 17.—Miss Gurney.

At Ashby, Mrs. Elizabeth Hervey, third daughter of the late Rev. Edward H. rector of Halcote, in whom the poor lost a zealous friend.

At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. John Stone, 51.

At Henlow Grange, G. Edwards, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Carlton, Brigadier-general Montresor, to the Right Hon. Lady Sondes, of Rockingham Castle.

At Northampton, Samuel Sanders, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Cutts.—Mr. James Woolley, of Ecton, to Miss Jones, younger daughter of the late Mr. J. of Abington.

At Oundle, the Rev. William Elstob, rector of Shelton, Beds, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mrs. Maydwell, of Fotheringhay.

Died.] At Duddington, John Smith, M. D. He was of an ancient family in North Britain, and after serving several years as surgeon in the navy, settled at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, in the same house where two of his immediate predecessors and countrymen, Drs. Fordyce and Garthshore, had been so successful as to establish themselves afterwards with eminence in London, as physicians. He was for many years in extensive and respectable practice in the principal families in the town and neighbourhood; punctual and indefatigable in his profession, and, in addition to his medical services, ever charitable to the poor.

At Gtotesbrook, Miss Manton, 21.

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At Kettering, Mr. John Rose.

At Weedon Royal, Mrs. Hopcroft.

At Maidwell, Mrs. Bland, wife of Mr. Edmund R.

At Northampton, Mrs. Matthews, 84.

At Daventry, Mrs. Watkins, 27. And a few days afterwards, her husband, Clarke W. esq. 37.

At Yelvertoft, W. Wills, gent. 33.

At Geddington, Mrs. Haines, 72.

At Peterborough, Mr. Robert Marishall, only surviving son of Robert M. esq. 23.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Bushmead, Mrs. Ingle.

At Stanground, the Rev. James Devie, rector of that place, and a magistrate for the county, 88.

At Chesterton, Mr. Richard Hinsby, surgeon, 32.

At Hartford Hill, near Huntingdon, Mr. Charles Beaumont, 59.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Bradshaw.

At St. Ives, Mr. George Robson, of the Crown Inn.—Mrs. Barker.—Mr. Roger Ames.

At Eynesbury, Mrs. Cole, relict of the Rev. Mr. C.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subjects for Sir William Browne's prizes for the present year are:—For the Greek Ode, *Desiderium Porsoni*.—Latin Ode, *Lusitania liberata*.—Greek Epigram, *Αἴγιον παύρος*.—Latin Epigram, *Strenua inertia*.

Died.] At Cambridge, Lieutenant Youngs, of the 24th regiment of dragoons, 32. He served thirteen years in India, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Delhi under Lord Lake.—W. T. Taylor.

At Wentworth, near Ely, Mr. P. Sanxter, 73.

At Wisbech, Mr. William Thirkill, 75.

At Duxsord, Mr. Robinett.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Foulton, Mr. Timothy Winkfield, of Stoke Ferry, to Miss Atmore, daughter of John A. gent.

At Thetford, Thomas Withers Gill, esq. to Miss Mingay, only daughter of the late W. R. M. esq.

Died.] At East Dereham, Large Nicholls, gent.

At Norwich, Mrs. Gedge, wife of Mr. G.—Mr. Richard Pope.—Mr. Wm. Edgar, 39.

—Miss Eliz. Say, daughter of Mr. Thomas S., 30.—Mr. James Smith, 37.—Mrs. Miller, 33.

At Lynn, Mr. Alexander Smith, 84.—Miss Silverwood, 30.

At Poringland, Mr. John Riches, 76.

At Walton, Mr. Dennis Wright, of the George Inn, 29.

At Bawburgh, Mrs. Eliz. Roberts, 73.

At Gurst, Mr. John Goddard, 66.

At Munford, Mr. Wm. Wade.

At Heigham, Mrs. Hanger, widow of Parrott H. esq. 51.

At Necton, Mr. Wm. Trundle, 75.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. William Rose, of Boxford, to Miss E. Wright, youngest daughter of William W. esq. of Coshall.

Died.] The Rev. John Brand, M.A. rector of St. George, Southwark, and vicar of Wickham, Skeith, in this county. He was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1766. A.M. 1769. When he had obtained the latter degree, he wrote an ethical essay, entitled "Conscience," intended as a candidate for one of the Seatonian prizes; but an accidental delay which it met with upon the road, occasioned its being presented to the vice-chancellor two days after the appointed time, and on that account, it could not be admitted to the competitions. Mr. Brand, however, published his poem in a quarto pamphlet, in 1772, and it met with applause for some bold and poetical passages which it contains. His subsequent publications have been:—"Observations on some of the probable Effects of Mr. Gilbert's Bill, (with Remarks deduced from Dr. Price's Account of the National Debt)," a pamphlet, 8vo. 1776. "The Alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons, and the Inequality of the Land-tax Considered conjointly," a pamphlet 8vo. 1793. "A Sermon, on Luke xix. 41. 42. preached on the occasion of the Fast, Feb. 28. 1794," 4to. and "Considerations on the Depression of the Funds, and the present Embarrassments of Circulation; with Propositions for some Remedies to each," a pamphlet, 8vo. 1797. The profundity and ingenuity of Mr. Brand's political pamphlets, gained him very distinguished credit. He was an excellent calculator, a powerful reasoner, and a very acute, and able writer. Of the pamphlet on the Alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons, and the Inequality of the Land-tax, it may be said in particular, that the press has seldom produced a more masterly production.

At Saxmundham, C. Bell, esq. 77.

At Bury, Mrs. Hubbard.—Mrs. Plumb, wife of Mr. P. schoolmaster.—Mrs. Rogers, 71.

At Eye, Thomas Nash, esq. surgeon, 59. By whose death the public have to regret the loss of an eminent and skilful practitioner, his friends a most generous and convivial companion, amongst a large circle of whom he was sincerely respected. He served the office of bailiff of the borough of Eye six months, with the greatest integrity.

At Stradbroke, Mr. Simon Borrett, 75.

At Cretingfield, Dr. Rodbard, formerly an eminent physician at Ipswich, 84.

At Yoxford, Mrs. Howard, daughter of the late T. Sisney, esq. of Leicester.

At Oakley, Mrs. Gudgeon.

At Newmarket, Miss Fisher, only daughter of Mr. F. of the theatre of that town, 18.—Mr. Jonathan Poulter.

At the Parsonage, Wetherden, the Rev.

Richard Shepherd, D.D. formerly of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford, rector of Wetherden, and Helmingham, in this county, and archdeacon of Bedford, 78.—He was an instance of very considerable erudition, united with rare condescension; and though he filled an office of dignity in the church, he was not the less attentive to the humbler, but equally important duties of a parish-priest. In him the poor will long deplore the loss of a kind benefactor, and all of a zealous pastor. His publications, which are various, all breathe the spirit of a mild benevolence; and evince the liberal and enlightened divine, added to the pious and rational philosopher.

At Palgrave, Mrs. Lloyd, the wife of the Rev. C. Lloyd. The situation in which she had been for many years placed, was arduous and important. In addition to the care of a young, numerous, and increasing family of her own, she had to superintend the domestic concerns of a flourishing school of the first respectability. The accurate judgment, unremitting care, and maternal kindness, with which she performed her duty in this capacity, secured the esteem, and excited the gratitude of all concerned. As a wife, her memory will always be revered by him who knew her by that endearing name. Her loss to him is the loss of a steady, faithful, and affectionate, friend, and of a calm, dispassionate, and judicious, monitor. As a mother, her affection for her children, though ardent and uniform, was always tempered by prudence and judgment. Too wise, too compassionate to sacrifice their future interests to the gratification of the humours and fancies of childhood, her aim was to check, as it rose, every improper feeling, and rectify, in its birth, every wrong idea peculiar to this age; to inculcate and exact obedience to precepts which had reference to the whole of their existence, which contemplated their usefulness and respectability here, and their eternal happiness hereafter. In forming an opinion upon any subject, she exercised the most mature deliberation; but when once her conclusions were drawn, when the course of conduct which she ought to follow was clearly ascertained, she pursued it with a perseverance which nothing could abate. In her were happily united firmness of mind and suavity of manners. In all the trials and dangers of life, she was perfectly calm and collected; an entire stranger to every boisterous and angry passion. A character so amiable, so eminently and steadily virtuous, could not fail to obtain universal respect and esteem. Every tongue is eloquent in her praise. Poverty blesses her memory, and bedews her grave with the tear of gratitude. The powerful principles of rational religion were the seed from which sprang such an abundant harvest of good works. Her God was her father, and her brethren mankind. The first alarming symptoms of the fatal disorder which terminated

nated the life of this excellent woman, appeared in August last, and soon deprived her friends of the least hope of her recovery. From its commencement to its close, every day witnessed the gradual progress of her malady, and afforded proofs, from within and from without, that her dissolution was fast approaching. To her a scene of trial was a scene of glory. Sufferings unveiled the beauty of holiness which adorned the saint. Forbidden to indulge the dearest hopes which animate the breast of a parent, those of seeing her offspring rise up to be blessings to the world, expecting every moment, amidst the pains and sorrows of a lingering illness, to close for ever her eyes on the objects of her fondest affection, though

“Long at her couch Death took his patient stand,
And menaced oft, and oft withheld the blow.”

The days of her affliction passed away, and not a murmur escaped the lips of the dying Christian. With patience she ran the race that was set before her. However dark and rugged the path which conducts to the valley of the shadow of Death, she trod it with a firm and unhesitating step. She has arrived at her destined goal, and her reward is sure.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chipping Ongar, Mr. J. Potter, surgeon, to Miss Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. G.

At Great Radon, Mr. William Rooke, of London, to Miss Polley, of Galleywood Common.

Died.] At Romford, Mr. John Rumball, jun. son of Mr. R. of the Bull Inn.

At Colchester, Mrs. Johnson, 77.—Mrs. Malthy.—Mr. John Masoe, attorney.

At Chelmsford, Mr. John Rayner, second son of Mr. Henry R. 18.

At Moulsham, Mr. Pearson, of the White Hart.

At Baddow-lane, near Chelmsford, Mrs. Mary Howlett, 81.

At Stratford-grove, Mrs. Langford, wife of R. L. esq. of Enfield.

At Great Ilford, Emanuel Goodhart, esq. 52.

At the Hyde, near Ingatestone, Mr. William M'Glashon.

At Manningtree, Miss Sarah Leech, only surviving daughter of Mr. William L.

At Little Baddow Hall, Mrs. Taylor.

At Billericay, Mrs. Fairchild.

At Ardleigh, Mr. Henry Blomfield.

KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, William Scudamore, esq. to Miss Davies, of Mortlake, Surry.

At Littlebourne, Mr. Franklin, aged 88, to Miss Mary Dewel, 17.

At Dover, M. Abrahams, esq. to Miss B. Levy.

At Upper Deal, Samuel James Hatch, esq.

to Miss Forster, daughter of Mr. Benjamin F.

Died.] At Spring Grove, the Hon. Mrs. Woodgate, wife of Henry W. esq.

At Sydenham, Charles Bill, esq. late of Farley Hall, and many years an active, useful, and upright magistrate, 87.

At Barton, near Canterbury, Allen Grebell, esq. secretary and treasurer to the Kent Agricultural Society.

At Woolwich, Captain M. T. Jennings.

At Deal, Mrs. Hammond, wife of Mr. Charles H. merchant.—Mrs. Vile.

At Ash, Mrs. Smith.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Hayward, 74.—Mr. Francis Villiers, 84.—Mrs. Evernden, 69.—Mrs. Fedarb, 76.

At Brompton, Mrs. Weatherall, relict of J. W. esq. formerly storekeeper of Chatham dock yard.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Winsor, 38.—Mrs. Pearce, 72.

At Thanington, near Canterbury, Mr. John Reynolds, 88.

At Margate, Charles Dalbiar, esq. 84.—Mrs. Leapidge, 78.

At Knowton House, — Turone, esq. At Ashford, Mr. John Bourne, 82.

At Hythe, Mr. Thomas Winter, 66.—Mr. William Hussey, 76.

At Folkstone, Mr. Ingram Spearpoint, 62. Mr. William Jewell, 70.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Reader.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Cock, 82.

SURRY.

Married.] At Morden, Robert Ekins Lillington, esq. to Miss C. Stent, of Almer, Dorset.

Died.] At Richmond, the Viscountess de Cambia.

At Guildford, James Vincent, esq. 68. He was father of that corporation, and had thrice served the office of mayor.

SUSSEX.

Married.] The Rev Mr. Baldwin, to Miss A. Riggs, ninth daughter of Henry R. esq. of Eastbourne Cottage.

At Brighton, S. Lucas, esq. of Sheffield, to Miss Lydia Gold.—Lieut. Cocksedge, of the Dapper gun brig, to Miss Allen, of the White Horse Inn.

Died.] At Woolbeding, Sir Francis Vincent, bart. private secretary to Mr. Fox, during the short period of his administration, 27. He was a gentleman of superior talents, and married the eldest daughter of Mrs. Bouverie, who died about three years ago, leaving two children, Francis, the eldest, who is in his 7th year succeeds to the title.

At Horsham, from excessive fatigue while in Spain, Captain G. Forth, of the 26th regiment.

At Standean, Mrs. Philadelphia Hamshar, 87.

At Arundel, Mrs. Swinburne, relict of Henry H. esq. of Hanisterly, Durham.

At

At Brighton, Mrs. Peete, relict of the Rev. Mr. P. of Polton, Bedfordshire —Mrs. Pedder, 78.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. James Hollis, of Bishop Stoke, near Southampton, to Miss Young, eldest daughter of John Y. esq.

At Portsmouth, Lieutenant Dutton, commander of the Hardy, to Miss Priscilla Edgecombe.

Died] At Southampton, Richard Edmund, youngest son of Richard Bourke, esq. of Nottingham-place, 9.—At the house of her grandfather, James Taylor, esq. Miss Sarah Georgina Clerk, second daughter of Robert C. esq. of Padworth House, near Reading.

At Crabthorn, near Fitchfield, James Green, esq. one of the oldest officers of the royal marines, on the list. He was at the taking of the Havannah in 1760, under Sir G. Pococke and Lord Albemarle.

At Titchfield, Rear-admiral Jonathan Faulkner.

At Portsmouth, Lieutenant-colonel Archbold, of the royal marine forces, but who had retired on full-pay, on account of Services. The death of this gentleman is somewhat impressive, though he had attained almost to the full age of man. He was in as good health the day before his death as he had been for some time, and his natural cheerfulness was remarkably increased towards the evening. At nine o'clock at night he was attacked with a complaint which terminated in his death, by four o'clock the next morning. He was an intelligent and brave officer, and an affectionate and modest man. He served with great credit at the taking of Havannah, where he was afterwards adjutant of that corps.

At Cotisfield, near Farnham, Rear-admiral Edward O'Brien, who so gallantly broke the Dutch line when commanding the Monarch, in the memorable action off Camperdown.

At his house at Stubbington, near Titchfield, Hants, Jonathon Faulkner, esq. 50. rear admiral of the Red in his Majesty's navy, 50. He was the eldest son of the late Admiral Faulkner, whose family claims a pre-eminence in the naval history of the British Isles; for, from the close of the seventeenth century, and even previous to that time, it has uniformly adorned the list of our admiralty.—One of Admiral Faulkner's ancestors, Captain William Faulkner, had the honour of receiving the flag of the renowned Czar Peter, when serving under Sir John Norris, in the Baltic, in the year 1715.—The late Rear-admiral Faulkner was advanced to post-rank in 1782. and was promoted to his flag in 1804: by his death his country has lost a gallant and meritorious officer, and his family an excellent husband, father, and friend.—No one was more deservedly esteemed in the

neighbourhood where he resided:—generous, hospitable, and benevolent, his name will ever be revered by all who knew him! Rear-admiral Faulkner married the eldest daughter of Lieut. General Spry, of the marines, by whom he has left three children: his eldest son, Jonathon, has just commenced his career in the British navy, and is now serving as a midshipman with Admiral Parvis, in the Mediterranean.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Hale, near Salisbury, the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, to Miss Louisa May, second daughter of the late Joseph M. esq.

Died.] At Fisherton Anger, Miss Westcott, of Bishop's-down.

At Salisbury, Mr. Matthew Hibberd, 78. —Mrs. Bracher.

At Damerham, Mrs. Henville, wife of Mr. Edward H. 26.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Waldron, wife of John W.

At Denton, Mr. Philip Bennett, of the French Horn inn.

At West Grimstead, Mrs. Rowden, relict of Mr. Joel R.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Kintbury, Mr. Barker, surgeon of Hungerford, to Miss Hemsted, daughter of Dr. H. of Holt Lodge.

At Cookham, Mr. William Lacey, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, of Benson, Oxon.

At Sonning, Mr. R. Bennet of London, to Miss Elliott, of Early.

At Reading, Lieutenant John Scott, of the Queen's Bays, to Miss Sowdon, second daughter of Thomas S. esq.

Died.] At West Hanney, near Wantage, Miss Elizabeth Ann Godfrey, 25.—Mr. John Smith, 85.

At Thatcham, Mrs. Bailey, 68.

At Beenham, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. John T.

At Milton Hill, Miss Hopkins.

At Reading, Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. Dr. D.—Mr. Round, attorney, 74.—Mrs. Hill, a maiden lady.—Mr. Thomas Wild.

At Little Faringdon, Robert Saunders, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Bath and West of England Society, held at Hetling-house, Bath, was most numerous attended by nobility, members of Parliament, and principal gentlemen of the Society, from various parts of the West of England, and of the kingdom at large. The Duke of Gloucester was present, and condescended to become an honorary member. The exhibitions of Live Stock were deemed better than for several years past. The samples of manufacture in broad cloth, kerseymere, corduroys, shawls, stockings, &c. were numerous, and most excellent, evincing the growing importance of the Anglo-Merino wool, from which they were

were made, and which, so far from degenerating, evidently increases in firmness of pile, to the great satisfaction of the Society, and with every prospect of permanent advantage to the community. Carcasses, also, of this mixture of sheep were exhibited in a slaughtered state, the mutton of which appeared very fine. Several useful implements in mechanics were produced for the Society's approbation. The Committee of Superintendence reported on the progress and result of their labours during the past year, and, in particular, in connection with the Committee of Staple Regulation, on the further arrangements they had made to perfect the views of the Society in respect to the growth, manufacture, and sale of improved British Wool. The Committee of Chemical Research reported, that the few samples of Soils, &c. which had been sent to the Society, had been carefully analyzed by their Chemical Professor Mr. Boyd; and that their funds had been sufficient for every purpose. With a view to overcome a prevailing prejudice, by demonstrating the possibility, by proper selection, of uniting form and quality of carcase with a fine fleece, Mr. Gordon Gray exhibited two one-shear Wether Sheep, from a Ryeland Ewe; a second cross from Dr. Parry's Anglo-Merino Ram. These sheep, before and after slaughtering, were very much admired.—Mr. Gordon Gray's fat Sheep was deemed by the judges the best as to form and quality, but he was precluded from the premium by a standing rule of the Society.—The Meeting, fully satisfied with the perfection to which the Wools of this county have been brought, resolved, that a Premium be offered for the finest Piece of Navy Blue Cloth, made from Wool grown in any county.—The thanks of the Meeting were given to Sir J. C. Hippisley, bart. for a Copy of the Second Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Highways of the Kingdom; and at his request a large Committee of the Society was appointed to receive and digest information respecting the Highways of the Western Counties.—Dr. Parry having read to the Society an account of the symptoms and cause of the disease in Sheep called Giddiness, illustrated by dissections and anatomical preparations, and of an operation performed on a living animal with a view to the cure, by Mr. George Norman, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Dr. Parry and Mr. Norman; and a request made to them that they would continue to favour the Society with communications on similar subjects.—The thanks of the Meeting were also given to Sir Hugh Inglis and Sir Charles Rich, and Robert Barclay, esq. for their communication on the subject of Barley Wheat; to Mr. Boyd and Dr. Wilkinson, for their professional assistance; and to the Rev. T. Owen, for his Translation of Palladius on Agriculture.—Among the Premiums awarded on this occasion were the following:—

£ s. d.

To Dr. Parry, for exhibiting a Piece of Navy Blue Broad Cloth, made from the fleeces of Shearling Sheep, unshorn when Lambs	8	8	0
To Thomas Joyce, esq. for manufacturing a Piece of Navy Blue Broad Cloth	10	10	0
To John Bell, esq. for ditto	10	10	0
To John Dowding, esq. for manufacturing a Piece of White Kerseymere	8	8	0
To C. C. Gray, esq. for exhibiting the best fat Cow	10	10	0
To Mr. Pester, jun. the best fat Steer	10	10	0
To Robert Lucas, esq. the best fat Sheep	5	5	0
To S. Payne, esq. the best Boar and Sow, with her offspring	5	5	0
To G. W. Hall, esq. for breeding and keeping the greatest number, and most profitable sort of Sheep	10	10	0
To the Rev. G. T. Hamilton, for an Essay on Irrigation	5	5	0
To Wm. Whitaker, esq. for exhibiting thirteen New Varieties of Potatoes	5	5	0
To the Stowey Female Friendly Society	10	10	0
To L. Tugwell, esq. for the Invention and Improvement of the Beverstone Plough; and for publicly ploughing an acre of land with the same, with one horse only, in four hours and thirty-five minutes, a piece of plate, value	21	0	0
<i>Married.]</i> At Buckingham, William Tranter, esq. to Miss Joyce, youngest daughter of Mr. James J.			
At Bristol, Thomas Skyrme Protheroe, esq. eldest son of Thomas P. esq. of Abbott's Leigh, to Ann, second daughter of William Holder, esq.—Mr. Edward Hutchins, to Miss Sarah Guest, second daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Dowllais iron-works, Glamorganshire.—The Rev. Peter Lewis Parfitt, of Wells, to Miss E. Griffith, daughter of E. G. esq.—Lewis G. Senior, esq. of Jamaica, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mrs. Hussey.			
At Bath, the Rev. B. Cracknell, of Weymouth, to Miss Phillips, only daughter of the late William P. esq.—The Rev. Matthew Mapletoft, rector of Earington, in Cleveland, to Miss Este, only child of Charles E. esq.			
At Frome, James N. Franklyn, esq. to Ann, youngest daughter of Samuel Humphries, esq.			
<i>Died.]</i> At Sneed Park, near Bristol, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Joseph Yates, esq. 15.			
At Taunton, Mr. John Bluett.			

At Uxbridge, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. B. attorney.

At Bath General Edward Smith, uncle to the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, Colonel of the 43d regiment of foot, and Governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica. The general was present with Wolfe, at the ever-memorable battle of Quebec, and on many other glorious occasions; and was as brave and distinguished as an officer, as he was good as a man. His loss will be widely and most justly lamented.

In his 88th year, the Rev. J. Duncan, D.D. formerly of St. John's College, Oxford. He was 45 years rector of South Warmborough, Hants. In the years 1745 and 1746, while chaplain of the King's own regiment, he was an eye-witness of every battle in Scotland, in which that regiment was engaged; he afterwards accompanied the regiment to Minorca, and was present at the memorable siege of St Philip's. He was the author of an "Essay on Happiness," an "Address to the Rational Advocates of the Church of England," and other theological works. Liberal in his principles as a theologian, warm in his attachment as a friend, and earnest in his endeavors to promote the cause of rational piety, as a minister of the gospel, he shone to the last a bright example of private virtue, and professional excellence. —J. W. Foster, esq. late collector of Drogheda, Ireland.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Beaminster, the Rev. William Rose Holden, A.M. fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss Eveleigh.

At Lyme, William Maule, esq. of London, to Mrs. Blakeney, of Bath.

At Dorchester, Mr. Joseph Cust, of Came, to Miss Mary Bascombe, third daughter of Mr. John B.

Died.] At Poole, Thomas Saunders, esq. merchant, 57.—James Seager, esq. alderman of that corporation, 71.—John Bird, esq. 86.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Pride, relict of Mr. John P.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Exeter, Arthur Tremayne, esq. of Sydenham, near Okehampton. He served the office of high Sheriff for the county, in 1798.—Mrs. Sarah Merrifield.—Mr. Moses Mordecai, 65.—William Bidwell, gent. 88.—Mrs. Westcott, 90.

At Lympston, Mrs. Searle, relict of J. S. esq. and daughter of the late Egerton Filmore, esq.

At Tavistock, Adriana Dewindt, youngest daughter of William Maynard Mills, esq.

At Honiton's Clyst, Mrs. Lang, mother of Major L. of the South Devon Militia.

At Pownwell, Mrs. Legassick, wife of Henry L. esq. 57.

At Coffinswell, near Newton Abbott, Mrs. Mead.—The Rev. John Rymer, vicar of Littleham and Exmouth. He discharged the duties of his ministerial office with humility and zeal, was a faithful assessor of the

genuine and orthodox doctrines of the church of England, was uniformly exemplary and pious; his humanity and unremitted attention to the indigent and sick were manifested to all, and his memory will be long held in veneration in the neighbourhood where he resided, by all real lovers of christianity.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Corunna, in his 24th year, the honourable major Charles Stanhope. This young man was second son of earl Stanhope, by his lady Louisa, the only daughter of Mr. Henry Grenville. Several branches of the Stanhope family have been illustrious in arms, and have displayed, in various periods of our history, an energy of character, and a devotion to their country's cause, which have rendered the name illustrious in the annals of Britain. The youth, whose loss we now deplore, chose, at a very early period, the military profession, as that in which he hoped he might be usefully employed. He had been assiduous in forming his character, and in attaining a thorough knowledge of the duties attached to several degrees of military service, through which he had passed. From the high opinion formed of his courage and talents, he was, about two or three years since, appointed by General Moore to be one of his aide-de-camps. Nothing could be better adapted to his wishes, he was anxious to be the witness of, and participator in real and active service. He could not bear the idea of being raised step by step in the army, without having, at the same time, the opportunity of proving to his friends and his country, that he was worthy of the rank and honour conferred upon him. It was a source of extreme mortification to Major Stanhope that he returned from Sicily, and Sweden, without being able to justify, by his conduct, the expectations which his friends had naturally formed of his character. In Spain he was no longer aide-de-camp, to the General under whom he served, and whom he loved with a filial affection, but was appointed with major Napier, his particular friend, to the command of the fiftieth regiment. Never were men more attached to officers than the soldiers of this regiment to their noble-minded and heroic majors. This body is distinguished by General Hope, as having borne the brunt of the action; and the efforts of the officers and soldiers from its very commencement, claimed the applause of their general, who, witnessing their prowess, and highly approving of the judgement by which their exertions were made, rode up to them, exclaiming, "Well done, my 50th, well done, my majors of the 50th." To their energy a large portion of the regiment, and both the majors sacrificed their lives. The body of Major Napier was not found; but that of Major Stanhope was carried to his tent till the battle was won. His younger brother, Captain James Stanhope, who had shared in the dangers of the day, as aide-de-camp to general Moore, paid the last tribute of respect and sincere affection to the remains of

of the major. The fatal bullet had passed through the heart of the deceased, and so instantaneous must have been the death of Major Stanhope, that a sense of pain had not torn from his countenance that smile which the bravery of his soldiers and the applause of his commander had excited. At any period, but particularly in times when we may have to contend for our liberties as a nation on our own shores; the death of such a man must be regarded as a public loss: and every lover of his country will deeply lament that so many excellent lives should have been sacrificed to so little purpose. The loss of Major Stanhope to his immediate connections is irreparable: his manners were remarkably mild:—his attachments strong; and his heart overflowed with the

milk of human kindness. His brother, who parted from him at the commencement of the action, and who almost saw him fall, the affliction may be conceived but cannot be described. Well might the unhappy youth exclaim on the occasion.—“To lose in one hour the companion of my earliest years, and most affectionate friend of my heart; and the kindest protector and best of friends in the gallant Sir John Moore; is almost more than philosophy or human nature can withstand.” Those only can appreciate the affectionate attachment of these brothers, who were witnesses to their growing years, and who can affirm that in their breasts, were never perceived those emotions of envy, those risings of jealousy so frequently fatal to the happiness of the nearest relations.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE embargo, which has for so long a time been a favourite object of policy with the government of the United States of America, so far from having been set aside by a vote of the legislature, as many people in this country were led to believe, has been confirmed by the American Congress, as a wise and necessary measure; and so far from any relaxation taking place with respect to this country, steps are to be taken for rendering it more competent to its intended purpose. Another measure of still greater rigour, that of passing a non-intercourse act, was in contemplation when the last vessel came away. The principle of the non-intercourse restriction is to apply equally to France and Great Britain, and is understood to comprehend both private, armed, and unarmed vessels. It was generally supposed in America, that when this measure should have been carried into effect, the embargo will be taken off, with respect to the few countries which are not immediately within the scope of French and British influence. The consequence of this decision has already caused a considerable advance in the prices of Tobacco, Cotton-wool, Flaxseed, Athes, Staves, Timber, &c. &c.

A new tariff has been agreed on at Rio de Janerio, which considerably reduces the valuation on which British manufactured goods paid duty in the ports of Brazil, and which it is understood will be retrospective. A warehousing, on a principle similar to our own, is also in contemplation, as well as several other matters of great importance, calculated in every respect for placing the future commercial intercourse with that country on the most liberal and respectable footing. The whole of the regulations, it is fully understood, are embraced by Lord Strangford, in the treaty which he was negotiating with the Prince Regent. The *Baltic Merchant* has arrived from Rio de Janeiro, and by her our merchants have received considerable orders for our manufactures, particularly for coarse woollens of every description. The communication between that port and the shores of the *Rio de la Plaga* is now open, and a large portion of the merchandize ordered by the aforesaid conveyance is intended for that market.

Little business is doing for some days past in the Cotton-market, chiefly owing to the large quantity of that article lately arrived at Liverpool from America, by vessels that escaped the embargo. Sugars have a dull sale in the market, owing to the distillation from corn, and the great quantity on hand. Coffee a dull sale, except for home-consumption, but not lowered in price. Old Jamaica Rum scarce and dear. Leeward Island Rum advanced full 6d. per gallon.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Feb. 7.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.
Hamburg..	31 3	31 3 ..	31 3 ..
Altona ..	31 4	31 4 ..	31 4 ..
Amsterdam	33 2	33 2 ..	33 0 ..
Paris	22 8	22 8 ..	21 3 ..
Leghorn...	57	57	57
Naples	42	42	42
Genoa	50	50	50
Lisbon	67	67	67
Oporto	66	66	66
Dublin	8½	8½	8½
Cork	10	9½	9½

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 14s. per cwt.
— Sussex, 3l. 3s. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
— Essex, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 14s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 4l. 6s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
— Sussex, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.
— Farn. 7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 10th of February, 1809, is 53s. 2½d. per cwt. exclusive of duties.

New Dollars, 5s. 5d. per ounce.

The

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in February, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—The Erewash Canal, at 60s. 15s. per share, dividing 37l. 10s. nett per share per annum.—The Melton Mowbray, 131l. dividend, 7l. 10s. nett.—The Leicester, 166l. dividend, 10l. nett.—The Grantham, 64l. dividend, 4l. nett.—The Leeds and Liverpool, 182l. dividend, 8l. nett.—The Monmouthshire, 106l. to 107l. 10s. dividend, 5l. nett.—Grand Junction, 132l. to 133l. dividend, 4l.—Wilts and Berks, 28l.—Kennet and Avon, 23l. to 23l. 10s.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 21l.—Lancaster, 17l. with a dividend of 1l. per share.—West India Dock Stock, 164l. to 175l. per cent.—London Dock, 118l. to 118l. 10s.—East India Dock, 125l. 10s.—Rock Assurance, 5s. per share premium.—East London Water Works, 46l. to 47l. premium.—Covent Garden New Theatre Subscription, 31l. 10s. per share premium.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JANUARY.

Reviving Winter Month.

The horizontal sun

Broad o'er the south, hangs at his utmost noon,
And, ineffectual, strikes the gelid cliff.

ON the whole the weather during the month of January has been very unpleasant. In my last Report I stated that a thaw commenced in the evening of the 27th of December, and continued till the 4th of January. In the morning of the 2d we had some snow, but, (although the wind was north east,) no frost. It was on the night of the 4th that the frost re-commenced, and with great severity. On the 14th we had some snow, and in the ensuing night a much heavier fall than is usual in the maritime counties of the south coast of England. On the 19th the wind changed from north-east to south-east, and the thaw was so rapid as to flood a great portion of the low ground in the neighbourhood of the rivers. The 28th was a remarkably fine and warm day; but the 30th was one of the most tremendous days I can recollect. For many hours we had a perfect hurricane: the rain was incessant: persons were scarcely able to walk abroad; and bricks and tiles were blown from many of the houses. Considerable damage has been done in various places.

January 6. I am informed that, in some parts of Wiltshire, the flocks of different species of wild geese, in consequence of the hard weather, are immensely numerous. They have devoured no small quantity of the blades of wheat which were springing up. Some of the fields, till they were driven away by the sportsmen and farmers attacking them with their guns, are said to have been almost covered with them.

Bitterns have been more numerous in the neighbourhood of the place from which I write, than they have for many years been remembered. Several of them have been shot. They are doubtless induced to approach the coast in consequence of the marshes in the inland counties having been frozen.

Woodcocks have, this year, been unusually scarce; but snipes have been found in great numbers. During the open weather they were upon the heaths; and since the commencement of the frost they are found about ditches and springs in the marshes.

January 17. Several goosanders (*mergamus merganser* of Linnæus) have been shot. A male and female were this day brought to me for examination.

January 19. Some of the early flowers have appeared; amongst these I observe, in sheltered situations in gardens, the winter aconite (*belleborus hyemalis*), Christmas rose (*belleborus niger*), and snow-drops. The only flower which now adorns the hedges is that of the furze.

January 28. This being an unusually mild and pleasant day, I walked for two or three miles along the sea shore, and found on the sands several species of coleopterous insects which had been thrown back by the tide. Amongst these I particularly remarked *chrysomela staphylea*, several kinds of *hydrophilus*, and two or three species of *dermestes*, all of them alive. There were also several boat-flies, *notonecta glauca*, which perhaps had mistaken the salt water for fresh.

January 31. I went again to the shore, expecting that the tempest of yesterday might have cast up some shells, and other marine productions that I wanted. I found *mya truncata*, *mastra subtruncata*, and *mastra sulcorum*, in great quantities, but particularly the former, which is in general a somewhat scarce shell on our coasts. There were likewise several kinds of *sertularia*, *aprodita aculeata*, *aprodita squamata*, *asferia lacertosa*, *cancer tetradon*, and *cancer latipes*.

A bean goose, brent goose, and snew, were this day brought to me.

The

The first leaves of wall-pennywort (*cotyledon umbilicus*), cuckoo-pint (*arum maculatum*), virgin's thistle (*carduus marianus*), and hemlock (*conium maculatum*), appear.—Hepaticas, mezereon, and crocus's, are in flower.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN our present report we mean to give an account of the botanical part of the ninth volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, lately published. The first botanical paper we meet with in this volume is the fourth in order, and from the pen of the president. It is what the author calls a sketch of the genus *Conchium*. This genus having been characterised by Dr. Schrad-er of Göttingen, and published under the name of *Hakea*, in his *Sertum Hannoverianum*, before the reading of Dr. Smith's paper in the fourth volume of the Transactions, the latter name has the right of priority, and was accordingly adopted by Cavanilles; and the doctor allows, that he might have acceded to this decision, however sorry to part with an apt and characteristic name, were he certain that *Hakea* were liable to "no botanical exception." We do not exactly know what is meant by this expression, but the fact is evident, that the author very naturally feels reluctant to part with so appropriate a name in favour of one applied after a botanist perhaps unknown to him, as to us. But for this attachment to his own offspring, we do not suppose that Dr. Smith would have made any exception to the name *Hakea*, having been himself perhaps a little too lavish in bestowing on his friends this *unicum botanicorum premium*. We do not however feel at all inclined to blame this attempt at establishing his excellent name of *Conchium*, taken from the form of the seed vessel, which aptly enough resembles a bivalved shell; especially as the genus is not yet recorded, under any name, in Willdenow's or other systematic work; on which account no inconvenience can arise from preferring the best name to the one having only a claim of priority, and we sincerely hope that *Conchium* will be adopted in the next edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, as whichever name may be taken up there will probably be established, as long as our present systems and nomenclature shall remain. Twelve species of this genus are here characterised with the author's usual precision.

The next paper, from the same hand, is an inquiry into the genus *Abelicea cretica* of Pona, the *Pseudosantalum creticum* of Caspar Bauhin, which the author considers to be undoubtedly a congener of *Ulmus nemoralis*; but whether either belong to the genus *Ulmus*, cannot, for want of complete fructification, be positively decided. It is here said that *Rhamnus carpinifolius* of the Flora Rossica is the same tree with *Ulmus nemoralis*, and that, from the very imperfect state of the fruit, as possessed both by Pallas and Linnæus, it does not appear very like that of an *Ulmus*, but it bears still less resemblance to that of a *Rhamnus*. We wish every botanist would follow the example of Dr. Smith, who says that he always prefers leaving things as they are, to any hasty or rash alteration.

The sixth paper is still from the same pen, and entitled an inquiry into the real *Daucus gingidium*, a plant which Linnæus himself, it seems, did not well understand. It is here remarked that the synonyms of Magnol and Boccone quoted by Linnæus, are very doubtful; that the *Staphylium folio latiore* of Rivinus, Pent. irr. t. 30, unquestionably belongs to *Daucus gingidium*, as does probably *D. hispanicus* of Gouan, who does not seem to have been acquainted with the true *gingidium*, by name at least. In the *Supplementum Plantarum* the *gingidium* is again taken up under the name of *D. lucidus*, from a specimen of it which Linnæus had cultivated in the garden at Upsal in his declining years, and had preserved in his herbarium without applying any specific name to it, though it agrees perfectly with his own character of *D. gingidium*, and with the figure of Matthioli first quoted by Van Royen. In the Linnean herbarium there is a specimen of *Daucus* (or rather *Ammi*) *visnaga*, marked *D. gingidium*; and Dr. Smith remarks, that he had never seen an authentic specimen of the latter plant in any collection.

The seventh paper contains Descriptions of eight new British Lichens by Dawson Turner, Esq.

The next is an illustration of the species of *Lycium*, which grow wild at the Cape of Good Hope, by Professor Thunberg. Eight species are described, and four, viz. *afrum*, *retrandrum*, *cincereum*, and *horridum*, are figured.

The next botanical paper is the fourteenth, and contains an account of some new species of Piper, by Mr. John Vaughan Thompson. The author has given some very sensible remarks on this very natural genus, in which the attempt of the authors of the *Flora Peruviana* to separate the herbaceous species, under the name of *Peperonia*, appears to us to be very judiciously condemned. Representations are given of two new species, the *quadrangulare* and *bracteatum*.

The fifteenth paper is an inquiry into the structure of seeds, and especially into the true nature of that part called, by Gærtner, the Vitellus. The principal intent of this essay appears to be to show that the organ called, by Gærtner, the Vitellus, does not differ in its

nature or office from the subterraneous cotyledons, or such as do not rise out of the earth; and the author observes, that cotyledons and vitellus never occur in the same seed. Gärtner had himself remarked that there is so little difference between the subterraneous cotyledons and vitellus, that they are, in fact, united by the closest affinity, nature seeming to proceed in the formation of these organs by gradual advances from the simple texture of the albumen, to the more organised structure of the vitellus, and thence to the still more perfect cotyledons: so that, in this respect, at least, the opinion of the president does not appear to be very different from that of Gärtner. The latter, however, supposed the vitellus to be destined to afford nutriment to the young plant, at its first germination, which Dr. Smith does not allow, thinking it more reasonable to suppose that the albumen alone is destined for this purpose, whilst the vitellus and cotyledons, like the lungs of animals, appear intended for the absorption of oxygen. This is illustrated by a reference to the experiments of Dr. Priestley, showing how oxygen is absorbed in the dark by the under surface of the leaves: so the under side of the cotyledons and vitellus is always turned outwards; and those that do not ascend out of the earth may be favoured, in this operation, by exclusion from light; for which purpose the author further observes that the testa of the seeds is frequently of a black colour. But as it is allowed that the albuminous or nutritious matter, instead of being lodged in a distinct organ, is so frequently united with the cotyledons, in which cases these organs perform the double office of supplying nutriment and absorbing oxygen; so, if we consider the vitellus in the same latitude as Gärtner has done, it may be concluded, that, in those cases, in which it fills a considerable portion of the testa, the albuminous matter is mixed with the vitelline organization, and the double office performed as in the more perfect cotyledons. If the name of vitellus be confined to the small scale-like organ, as it occurs in grasses, where the albumen forms so large and distinct a viscus, it may safely be concluded that it does not afford nutriment to the germinating embryo, but is destined for the sole purpose of absorbing or being acted upon by oxygen. Dr. Smith's idea of a Cotyledon is that it is "a vital organ, capable, as such, of being stimulated by oxygen, heat, or both, for the propulsion of its contents; while such an albumen is merely a repository of nutritious vegetable matter, subject to the laws of chemistry alone, and only passively resigning those contents to the absorbing powers of the embryo, to which it is attached." It may, however, be very well made a question, whether the first germination of the seed is occasioned by the propulsion of the fluids towards the embryo, as Dr. Smith imagines, or that the embryo by its vital principle first absorbs and propels the fluids into the cotyledon, to be there oxygenated, or to undergo the necessary changes, and thence returned to the embryo fitted for all the purposes of nutrition and the increase of the young plant. The latter opinion may appear the most probable, if a comparison be made with what takes place in the animal system, in which the blood is propelled by the vascular system of the fetus into the placenta or cotyledons, for the purpose of being furnished with oxygen and nutritious particles, whence it returns to the focus. It must be allowed, however, that this analogy is very defective, from the want of any organ similar to a heart, in the vegetable embryo. Upon the whole, while we allow the merit of an ingenious and plausible hypothesis to this essay, it is very evident that anatomical facts, many experiments, and much patient investigation, are still necessary to explain satisfactorily the physiology of germination.

The sixteenth paper, by William Hunter, esq. secretary to the Asiatic Society, determines that the little cakes or lozenges known by the name of *Gutta gambir*, are not prepared from the *Mimosa catechus* as had been suspected, but from the leaves of a species of *Nauclea* here described, figured and named *Nauclea gambir*. Two other species of *Nauclea*, viz., *N. acida*, and *N. sclerophylla*, are here characterized and described.

The seventeenth paper contains observations on several British species of *Hieracium*, by the president. It is here observed too, that *Hieracium dubium*, and *H. auricula*, were admitted into the *Flora Britannica*, solely on the authority of Mr. Hudson. It having been suggested to the author of that work by a learned friend that he had taken the one for the other, he has in this paper defended himself from the supposed error; and for this purpose he has critically and chronologically examined all the Linnæan synonyms of both species. It appears, by this detail, that the Linnæan names have been misapplied in the *Flora Danica*, the *H. dubium* of which work, tab. 1014, is the *H. auricula* of Linnæus and Dr. Smith; and *H. auricula*, tab. 1011, is the true *H. dubium*.—2. It had been suggested to the author of the *Flora Britannica*, that his *Hieracium murorum* β . was the α . of Linnæus; the mistake is here handsomely acknowledged and accounted for.—3. Under *Hieracium sylvaticum*, the synonyms of Ray, and Gerard emac. as well as Petiver's t. 13. f. 5. a copy of the latter, are to be removed from this place to designate a variety of *Cineraria integrifolia*: the tale of this decision is unfolded in an agreeable and interesting manner.—4. *Hieracium cerinthoides* is added to the British Flora, on the authority of a specimen gathered in the Highlands of Scotland by Mr. George Don; from whom we learn, that it is a plant of common occurrence on the rocks of that country.

The eighteenth paper, by the same, contains specific characters of the decandrous papilionaceous plants of New Holland, the genera of which Dr. Smith had before determined in the first volume of the *Annals of Botany*. From this paper may be added to the list of

New Holland plants by Dryander, in the second volume of *Annals of Botany*: *Paltæa elliptica*; *Gompholobium scabrum*; *Chorozema sericeum*; *C. coraceum*; *Daviesia incrassata*; *D. reticulata*; *D. cordata*; *D. alata*; *D. juncea*; *Dillwynia myrtifolia*; *D. glycinifolia*; *Callistachya lanceolata*; *C. elliptica*; *C. cuneifolia*.

The *Gompholobium maculatum*, only mentioned here from *Bot. Repository*, we are pretty certain is not a *Gompholobium*, nor a native of New Holland, but of the Cape. *Chorozema* Dr. Smith derives from *χορος*, a dance, and *ζεμα*, a drink; supposing that La Billardiere gave his name to the plant, in allusion to the joyful finding of water at the place where it was found after the party had suffered much from thirst. For this reason Dr. Smith has changed the name of *Chorozema*, and altered the gender, which La Billardiere had made the feminine. This latter author has not himself given the etymology; and Dr. Sims supposing its derivation to be from *χορος*, a dance, and *ζεμα*, a mischief, or punishment, from the inconvenience its spinous leaves must occasion to the naked-footed dancers of that country, had maintained the propriety of making it of the feminine gender. We shall not here undertake to determine whose etymology is the most probable; but Dr. Smith justifies the change he has taken the liberty to make.

The nineteenth paper is on the subject of the variegation of plants, by Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. The design is to prove, that the variegation is not always to be considered as a mark of disease or debility, although in certain instances it appears to be so: this debility appears more certain in plants variegated with white; and when they become altogether white, Mr. Knight thinks they very seldom live long. Having impregnated the flowers of the white Chasselas with the farina of the variegated or Aleppo vine, he raised many young plants from the product, every one of which was more or less variegated both in the leaves and fruit, yet all the plants were strong and vigorous. But the most important fact is, that some of these varieties of the Aleppo vine possess a more than ordinary degree of hardness and vigour, and two of them appear much more capable of affording mature fruit, in the climate of England, than any now cultivated.

The twentieth paper contains characters of *Hookeria*, a new genus of Mosses, with descriptions of ten species, by the president. This genus is dedicated to the author's young friend, Mr. William Jackson Hooker, of Norwich.

The twenty-second paper, by R. A. Salisbury, esq. contains remarks on the plants now referred to *Sophora*, with characters of the genus *Edwardsia*. It is here very justly observed, that the last edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium* contains, at least, eight genera; very few, if any, of which will follow each other in a natural series. Lamarck detached two of these heterogeneous parcels, joining with them nevertheless some that are quite dissimilar in habit. Willdenow, strange to tell, not only re-united the two genera of Lamarck, but added to them a third, still more discordant, and nearly allied to *Halodendron*. One of the parcels of these plants, containing *Sophora tetraptera*, *microphylla*, and *chrysophylla*, a new species, is here raised into a distinct genus, and named in honour of Mr. Edwards, draftsman to the Botanical Magazine.

The twenty-third paper contains characters of *Platylobium*, *Bossiaea*, and a new genus named *Poisetia*, by the president. These three genera have a very great affinity with each other, but are distinguished by a marked difference in the structure of the legumen.

The twenty-fourth paper contains descriptions of several new Mosses from Nepal; by William Jackson Hooker, esq.

This volume bears ample testimony to the ability with which Natural History is cultivated by the members of the Linnæan Society, and to the zealous industry of its learned president.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, to the 24th of February, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.14 Feb. 19. Wind N.W.
Lowest, 28.4. Feb. 12. Wind S.W.

Thermometer.

Highest, 53°. Feb. 3. Wind S.W.
Lowest, 29°. Feb. 22. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 51 hundredths of an inch
On the 13th the mercury stood at 28.67, and on the 14th, at the same hour, it stood at 29.18.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 13°. On the 25th ult. the glass was no higher than 34°, and on the 26th it was as high as 47°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last Report is equal to 5.54 inches in depth. We have had another very rainy month; on eighteen days out of thirty-one there has been rain,

rain, and often in great quantities. From the rapid thaw we alluded to in our last Report the accounts from the country have been truly distressing; the damage done in low countries is almost incalculable; and there is reason to fear that the havoc committed by the floods among the sheep, will be productive of serious effects upon the country in general.

The average temperature for the current month is equal to $44^{\circ} 2'$ about 5 degrees higher than it was during the same month last year, and 7 degrees higher than it was in February 1807. The average height of the barometer is 29.297, which is rather lower than it was for the last month. The winds have blown chiefly from the westerly quarter, sometimes north, and sometimes south-west. We may reckon, notwithstanding the great number of rainy days, nine in which the sun has shone with great brilliancy.

Astronomical Anticipations.

In the course of the present month the moon will be twice at the full; viz. on the morning of the 2d, at 57 minutes past three, and in the afternoon of the 31st, at 23 minutes past three. The conjunction or new moon will be on the morning of the 16th, at 19 minutes past four. On the evening of the 4th, will take place a notable occultation of the bright star, of the first magnitude, in the constellation of the Virgin, commonly named the Virgin's spike, and by Bayer marked α . The immersion will take place at the bright edge of the moon, 1h. 23m. after her rising, at 20 minutes past ten, apparent time; and the emersion $25\frac{1}{2}$ minutes afterwards. At the commencement of the phenomenon the star will be 15 minutes, and at the end $14\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, to the south of the moon's centre. It should be noticed, that the sun-dial is 11m. 57f. behind a well-regulated clock at the time of the occultation. Mercury and Jupiter will be too near the sun this month to be seen with the naked eye. Venus will make a very splendid appearance, every clear evening, in the west, and towards the end of the month may be seen with the naked eye about two hours after sun-set. On the 1st, her elongation from the sun will be $45^{\circ} 42'$, and on the 31st, $44^{\circ} 48'$. Her greatest elongation happens on the 13th, when her angular distance from the sun will be $46^{\circ} 8'$. Throughout the month she will increase in splendour, and will be up between four and five hours after sun-set. About the middle of the month she will appear dichotomized, as seen through a telescope, after which she will become horned. Mars will be a morning-star for the month. He will be up the greatest part of the night, and will make a fine appearance near the Virgin's spike, towards which bright star he will be constantly approaching by his retrograde motion. Saturn is still a morning-star. On the 1st he rises at one o'clock in the morning, and on the 31st, at 5 minutes past eleven, night. In the beginning of the month he will be $3^{\circ} 32'$ less in longitude, and $6^{\circ} 36'$ more north, than the Scorpion's heart, a star of the first magnitude; on the 13th, the day of Saturn's stationary appearance, the planet will be seven minutes of a degree nearer to the star in longitude, and only one minute further to the north, than at the beginning of the month; and on the 31st, the difference of longitude will be $3^{\circ} 30'$, and of latitude $6^{\circ} 39'$. The Georgium Sidus will be above the horizon the greatest part of the night. On the evening of the 1st he rises at 49 minutes past ten, on the evening of the 16th at 53 minutes past nine, and on the evening of the 31st at 56 minutes past eight. He may be readily found with the telescope, by observing, that on the 1st the difference of longitude of this planet and the bright star of the second magnitude, in the south scale of the Balance, will be $2^{\circ} 50'$, and on the 31st, $3^{\circ} 17'$, the star, in both cases, being further to the east in longitude, and about 7 minutes more to the south in latitude. That very singular star, the β in the constellation of Perseus, sometimes called Medusa's head, and sometimes Algol, was observed to be at its least brightness on February 18, at about 8 minutes past eleven, night, clock-time, at which time it was as faint as the γ Persei, of the fourth magnitude. From this datum, compared with that of Mr. Goodricke of York, which was fixed on October 25, 1783, the following times of least brightness visible to Great Britain are, with sufficient accuracy, determined to be: the 8th, at 3 minutes past four, morning; the 11th, at 8 minutes before one, morning; the 13th, at 41 minutes past nine, night; and the 31st, at 33 minutes past two, morning. Those who are curious to observe the whole phenomenon, must begin to examine the star about four hours before the time of its least brightness, and continue their observations for the eight consecutive hours. The vernal equinox happens on the night of the 20th, at 14 minutes past twelve, at which moment the real centre of the sun will be rising to all those places whose longitude is $87\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to the east of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, precisely at their six o'clock; and at the same moment it will be setting to all those places whose longitude is $93\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to the west of Greenwich. But, on account of the refractive nature of the atmosphere, especially in the horizon, the sun's centre will appear to rise three or four minutes before, and to set the same space of time after six. On the equator the quantity of the acceleration of the rising, and retardation of the setting, will be 2m. 14f. in latitude 10 degrees north and south, 2m. 16f. in latitude 20 degrees, 2m. 23f. in latitude 30 degrees, 2m. 35f. in latitude 40 degrees, 2m. 55f. in latitude 50 degrees, 3m. 28f. in the latitude of London, 3m. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ f. &c. &c. &c.

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[3 of Vol. 27.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the EMBASSY of LOUIS DE BOURBON, COUNT DE VENDOSME, JACQUES JOUVENEL DES URSINS, ARCH-BISHOP of RHEIMS, and others, to HENRY VI. KING of ENGLAND, from a MS. in the NATIONAL LIBRARY at PARIS, marked 8448, by M. GALLIARD: now first published in ENGLAND.

AT the epoch of the negotiation, of which we are about to treat, Charles VII. reigned in France, and Henry VI. in England: the English, after a long time, lost in France all the conquests which Henry V. and the Duke of Bedford had made there. The two nations were fatigued with war, and their minds were disposed to accommodation. Henry VI. nephew of Charles VII. had the same affection for him and France, which Richard II. his great uncle, according to the British mode, had had for Charles VI. maternal grandfather of Henry. Conferences for peace were perpetually held; sometimes at Arras, sometimes between Calais and Gravelines, sometimes at Tours. The ascendancy, which the factions in France had hitherto given to the English, whether in arms or council, declined every day. The same factions then reigned in the English regency. The Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle, and the Cardinal of Winchester, his great uncle, son of the Duke of Lancaster, father of Henry IV. were quarrelling for supremacy; and each accused the other several times of treason in various parliaments. These civil discords had the most sensible influence upon continental affairs. The Cardinal and the Duke were divided in opinion upon public business, as well as upon the private views of ambition. The Duke of Gloucester desired only war, and what he called the glory of the English name. The Cardinal was for France and peace. The Duke had wished to unite Henry with a daughter of the Comte d'Armagnac: the Cardinal had concluded in 1444, the year preceding, at the conferences of Tours, the marriage with Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René, Duc d'Anjou, and King of Sicily. In fa-

vour of this match, England, in lieu of demanding a dower, had yielded the province of Maine to Charles d'Anjou, uncle of the Princess. Margaret never pardoned the opposition of the Duke of Gloucester to the marriage; and landed in England, an enemy to that prince, and patroness of the party of the Cardinal. The young Suffolk, whom the Cardinal had used to negotiate this marriage, became the Queen's favourite, and she loaded him with such acts of kindness, as to bring some stain upon her character. Henry was despotically governed by her: no other power was known than that of Margaret: she occupied Henry with a pusillanimous devotion, while he gave up the reins of government to her. Upon the whole Henry was a prince of weak mind, and Margaret a woman of strong character; her courage and her pride destined her to great faults, great misfortunes, and great resources. The party of the Queen and Suffolk was called in England the French party. Margaret, in truth, appeared to be always attached to the interests of France, her country; and the Duke of Suffolk, in order to please her, went sometimes so far as to betray his own; for which, in the end, he was ruined; but at the time of the embassy he was in the zenith of favour.

At the conferences of Tours, they could only agree upon a truce: the object of the embassy was, if possible, to convert this truce into a lasting peace.

Four of the ambassadors arrived at Calais, July 2, 1445, and went the next day to Dover. On the 8th they all united at Canterbury, and made their entry into London upon the 14th. At about a league from the metropolis, says the MS. came the Earls of Suffolk, Dorset, Salisbury, and many others, all of whom greeted the ambassadors personally and pleasantly, and escorted them by London Bridge to their quarters. Upon the bridge were the mayor and citizens, all robed in scarlet, furred with martin-fur; about 60 in number. Before the mayor a man held a gilt sword; afterwards along the streets, were stationed the

trades, each dressed alike, and many people to see them enter.

On the 15th, the ambassadors were admitted to an audience of the King, and found him on a high sallet^t [a little hall. *Cotgr.*] without a bed, hung with blue tapestry, diaped with the livery of the late King, i. e. to say, with broom plants, and his motto, *Jamais*, worked in gold; and throne of tapestry, of ladies, who were presenting to a lord the arms of France: it was all worked upon gold, very rich, and a high chair stood under the said throne, covered even to the ground with a vermillion cloth of gold."

[Here M. Galliard, Frenchman like, (for there cannot be a doubt, but *Clarke's Naval Tactics*, will one day be affirmed to be a plagiarism from the French!) digresses to shew, that the broom-plants were borrowed from the order of the geniste in France, and adopted by Henry V. when he took the title of the King of France; whereas every body knows, that this was the cognizance and Plantagenet (*Plantagenista*) the name, of our Kings from Henry II.—"Menestrier (adds Mr. G.) is right in making the word *Jamais*, James, being a word in the order"—So much for French criticism upon English affairs. The order was not founded till long after the death of our Henry II. not till 1234! The throne and audience chamber of Henry VI. are engraved by Strutt. Dresses, Pl. cxv. *Translator.*]

Henry, proceeds the MS. received the French Ambassador with every mark of distinction; and as soon as the Comte de Vendosme and the Archbishop of Rheims, who were the first, entered into the chamber, and the King saw them, he descended, and, standing upright before his throne, there waited for the said ambassadors, *et toucha tous ceux du Roi bien humblement*,* in taking off his hood a little to the Count and Archbishop.

The Count presented the letters, and the Archbishop *porta la parole*,† took up the word, and spoke in French, announcing the rank of each of the ambassadors. He observed, that the Comte de Laval was nephew by affinity of the King of France, and cousin german by affinity of the King of England.

[Here Mr. Galliard adds the pedigree.]

The King had by him at this audience the Cardinal of York, and the Chancel-

lor Archbishop of Canterbury, both creatures of the Cardinal of Winchester and the Duke of Suffolk: these were on his right. At his left were the Duke of Gloucester and some others.

The instructions and discourse of the French ambassadors breathed nothing but peace and amity; and on hearing these words, the King of England made a very fine aspect * of being exceedingly contented and rejoiced, and especially when they spoke of the King his uncle, and the love which he had for him, his heart seemed to leap for joy—*il sembloit que le cuer lui rist*. At his window was Mons. de Glocestre, whom he looked at occasionally, and then turning to his right, to the Chancellor, Duke of Suffolk, and Cardinal of York, who were there, smiled upon them, and seemed to make a sign. He was observed even to squeeze the hand of the Chancellor, and was overheard saying in English, "I am extremely glad that some people, who are present, hear these words: they are not at their ease."

The Chancellor of England replied also, in the name of his master, with some words of peace and amity; nevertheless the King complained to him, in English, that he had not said enough. And the King came to the ambassadors, and, putting his hand to his hood, and lifting it from his head, cried two or three times, *Saint Jehan, grand mercy! Saint Jehan, grand mercy!*—i. e. "Thank you, Saint John! Thank you, Saint John!"—and clapped them on the back, and made many very joyful gestures, and bid the Comte de Suffolk tell them, that he did not consider them as strangers; and that they should make the same use of his house as that of the King his uncle, and come and go at all hours, the same as in the house of that King.

On the 16th they returned to the King's audience chambers, and, while waiting, conversed with the Comte de Suffolk, as the MS. frenchifies the English title.—He said to them, purposely loud enough for every body to hear,—*Et si avoit "la plusieurs*; princes and seigneurs—that he wished them all to know, that he was the servant of the King of France, and that, except the person of the King of England, his master, he would serve him with person and property against all the world; and added: I say, except my master, *his person*: I do not speak of the Lords, and do not except neither the Dauphin nor Gloucester, nor any others, beyond *his person*; and he repeated these words

* The translator is not certain as to the sense of this passage.

† It is contrary to modern etiquette to speak first to the King, but ambassadors may be privileged.

* *Tres bel semblant.*

three or four times over each time, in a louder tone of voice, saying, that he knew well, that his master wished the same, and that the King of France was the person whom his master loved best in the whole world, next to his wife. He added, that he desired such great honour and good to the King of France; that he wished every one to know, that he would serve him towards all and against all, except the person of his said master."

[From this silly speech, it appears that Suffolk, was a very weak man; and with such counsellors the misfortunes of Henry are not surprising.]

In this second audience they talked of business and peace, but in a manner superficial and fitted to the bounden capacity of the King. They talked more of peace in general, than of the methods of making it. They said, that since the two Kings were such friends! "cursed be he who should advise them to have war together!" to which every one present replied Amen. It was also said, that the two Kings could better than any person terminate their differences by an interview; and Mons. de Suffolck said, quite loud, that when he was in France, it was rumoured, that Mons. de Gloucestre hindered the King, and that the King offered to come in person to aid the affair; but that the said Sieur de Suffolck answered that he did not believe it (*sic*), and that Mons. de Gloucestre did not wish him to do it, and thus he had not the power: and at another time said, quite loud, that the second person in the world whom the King loved best, was the King his uncle; and the King answered, "Saint John, yes!" many times in English.

It was agreed, that the Cardinal d'Yorck, the Comte de Suffolck, and Raoul (Ralph), otherwise William, le Bouteiller (Boteler), Grand Treasurer of England, should labour in concert with the French ambassadors to effect a peace. When the ambassadors were preparing to leave the audience, because they had nothing more to say at that time, the King said "*Nenny*," [probably a French conversion of Nay, Nay], and withheld them, and seemed as if he was exceedingly glad to see them; but he did not speak any other word to them.

After the protestations, the progress was of course to the conferences and propositions.

The Count de Suffolck began them by saying, that, at the conferences of Tours, he had it in charge to demand the cession of Guienne and Normandy, and other French domains to which the English had

acquired a right, before the quarrel of Philip de Valois and Edward the Third about the succession to the crown of France.

The Archbishop of Rheims, who was the orator of the French embassy, repeated also the offers which had been made at Tours on the part of France: it was to cede to England, in the southern provinces, Guienne, le Quercy, and le Perigord; in the part of the north, Calais and Guisnes; the whole under condition of homage. These offers, he said, were full as great, or very nearly so, as the pretensions of the English before the quarrel for the crown; since then they laid no pretensions to Normandy, and were confined to the Duchy of Guienne, and the county of Ponthieu.

The Cardinal d'Yorck pretended, that Poitou and Normandie were part of their just pretensions (*en estoient* MS.). The ambassadors recalled to their recollection the famous treaty of 1259, concluded between S. Louis and Henry III. King of England, by which Saint Louis ceded to the English the Duchy of Guienne, composed of the Bourdelois, the Landes, and the Bazardois; and some other adjacent provinces, which were those offered at the conferences of Tours, and were still offered. In consequence of this cession, the English had formally renounced the provinces of Normandy, Anjou, Maine, &c. In the end King Edward I. had Ponthieu *du chef de sa femme*, he had done homage for it, as well as for Guienne and its annexations, which had not been ceded by St. Louis but under the express condition of homage, which the English demanded that they should renounce, and to which the French ambassadors protested that France would never assent. Posterior treaties had only confirmed the treaty of 1259: thus Edward III. who himself had rendered homage for Guienne and Ponthieu, did not possess but these two provinces, and their dependences, in France, before the quarrel for the crown. They now offered to the English, instead of Ponthieu, Calais and Guisnes, which were worth more, and the Duchy of Guienne, such as they had possessed. "Let us leave all these debates," said the Duke de Suffolck; "let us not thus go from offer to offer, disputing always the territory, and passing through all the usual lengths. These are two Kings, relatives and friends, it is an uncle and nephew, who are treating together. They are treating by the intervention of humble and faithful subjects, who share their sentiments, enter into

into their views, and know their intentions. Let us come to the point: tell us frankly the last offers which you are charged to make us. We will tell you at the same time, what are the last demands to which we confine ourselves."

Never did plenipotentiaries answer in earnest to a similar request, because they could never reckon upon the good faith of those who made it, and both sides are afraid of being too forward.—The ambassadors then said, that the offers which they had made were the last which they had to make, and that they were reasonable and advantageous. "If you have no others," replied Suffolk, "we must break up our conference; but happily I know that you have some others. As to the rest, it is late, let us go to dinner, and afterwards proceed directly to business, and, without losing more time, hasten to say the last word."

These debates had lasted till the 20th: that day they began by insisting upon the first offers, by wishing to keep to them; and lastly, upon urgency to advance, and give the last word, the French said, "Well! all that we can promise you is, to read over our instructions, to study them to the bottom, and to see, jointly, if, in interpreting them the most favourably for peace, we can without prevarication pretend to add any thing to these offers; but do you also, on your side, declare in good earnest what is the last limit which you put to your demands, your hopes, and your projects."

The next day (21) the ambassadors went to see the Cardinal of England, who had just come to London: by this term they denominated the Cardinal of Winchester, because he was of the royal family, and because he had the greatest interest in England. He was, as we have said, entirely devoted to the Queen and the French party; the English plenipotentiaries were all his creatures: his discourse was entirely conformable to theirs, and breathed nothing but peace.

In the conference of that day, the French ambassadors added to their offers the Limousin. The Cardinal de Yorck said, that in the evening he had conceived good hopes, from the last words which the French ambassadors had spoken, on quitting his hotel: that he saw in the steps, which they have just taken, the pacific disposition of the King of France, of which M. de Suffolk had been the witness, and with which he had so entertained them in the transports of his satisfaction and delight; but that it was not possible for such dispositions not to

have produced more; that assuredly the powers of the ambassadors were much further extended; that, in short, the time was come for developing the whole, and that peace was so great a good, that there ought not to be the least delay.—The ambassadors, having gone a little aside to deliberate together, agreed to add to Limousin the Saintonge and the *Pays d'Annis*, since a hint of that kind had been dropped by M. de Precigny to M. de Suffolk.

The French plenipotentiaries, in their turn, then pressed the English in the most urgent manner to imitate their frankness, and say the last word.

"If we have delayed till now to say it," replied the Cardinal d'Yorck, "it was for two reasons only; one, that your offers are the smallest which have been hitherto made on the part of France, although the situation of our affairs is much better than it has ever been since we began to treat; the other, that being so near the King, we can say and do nothing without taking his orders." "Ah!" cried Precigny, "would to God, that the two Kings were within reach of each other; in the disposition in which they both are peace would be soon concluded." Every one cried, Amen—and after this unanimous voice, the French ambassadors begged the English plenipotentiaries to propose this interview to Henry. Suffolk was charged with the office.

On the 30th July, the Comte de Vendosme, the Archbishop of Rheims, and the Seigneur de Precigny, had a private audience of the King of England at Foleham (Fulham), a country house of the Bishop of London. The Archbishop of Rheims, speaking in the name of all, said, that he believed that the King had already been informed of the proposition which they had to make to him; that all minds were disposed to peace, but that the objects upon which they treated with the purpose of definitive settlement were so delicate and important, that servants hesitated to meddle with and lay their hands upon it. It had been avowed, that if the two Kings could meet, and converse together, the matter would be better and sooner brought to an issue; and that, in truth, they knew that the King his uncle had a very great desire to see him, and that it would be a very great satisfaction to him. They proposed then that he should come to France in the following spring or later; but as the truce expired on April 1, 1446, they had powers to continue it till All-Saints (Nov. 30), of the same year.

These words seemed to give Henry very great delight, and when they named the King his uncle, he lifted his hood a little, and, in reciting his love and desire he had of seeing him, said, holding his hood, "St. John, thank you!" which he seemed to speak with the most perfect sincerity.

When the Archbishop had spoken, the King deliberated in private with the Cardinal d'Yorck, the Comte de Suffolk, and the Lord Treasurer: afterwards the Cardinal said to the French ambassadors in very elegant Latin, "that the King of England felt all the advantages of peace, and would spare no pains to effect it; but independently even of so great a concern, it would be a sensible pleasure for him to see the King of France his uncle, and that the smallness and insufficiency of the offers made by France would not be for him either a motive or pretext for refusing such a journey; but that the passage of the King of England to France, at this conjuncture, and amidst such a conflict of parties, was not a step to be taken lightly; that he could not attempt it without great counsel and deliberation, without being assured at first of the truces being sufficiently long; without having taken measures of every kind, which prudence required; that he would then consult at leisure, and would give his answer to the King his uncle, and if the result of his reflections, and the influence of circumstances should deprive him of so pleasant a journey, he would send to France persons instructed to treat on all the great interests which divided the two nations, and upon every thing which bore a relation to them."

Here ends the narration.

[There is a great paucity of information after the reign of Edward III. and this important paper shows, that Suffolk was very weak: that Henry was half an idiot, and that, unless it was to gratify royal inclination, the reference, after such rejection of offers, to an interview between such a Prince as Henry and the French King, proves the Council to have been egregious dupes, of which the passages in the Cardinal of York's reply, marked in Italics, seem very strong proofs. What concessions for diplomats!!!—They were not fit to deal for a horse, much more for kingdoms. That the MS. was not written at the time does appear; for Suffolk, who is stiled Duke, Count, Monsiur, and every thing else but his real title, that of a Marquis, was not created a Duke till 1448, nearly three years after the embassy.—See Bolton,

276; Stowe, 386.—In 1446, on account of the expiration of the truce in April, forces were sent to Normandy, in which the agency of Suffolk was very conspicuous; and that lest the French should not consent to amity.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOU were so obliging, in the last Number of your Journal, to insert my inquiry respecting the original plates of Ames's Typographical Antiquities; this, it seems, has given rise to a rumour of my not performing what I had pledged myself to perform; namely, the giving of new plates to my new edition of this work. As I am not in the habit of making promises rashly, and still less so of not performing them when made, so it will be found, on the present occasion, that I have faithfully adhered to the words of my "Prospectus," published in May or June, 1808.

At page 3, I have observed that the plates of Ames's, or rather (it should have been said) of Herbert's work, are "almost all defective," and that it was "proposed to remedy these defects."—Now, Sir, it will be found, that my first volume will contain eight new copper-plates, and upwards of thirty wood cuts. Ames's portrait, in Herbert, is almost a caricature of that amiable and excellent English bibliographer: it has therefore been re-executed. Of Herbert himself, there will be two portraits for the first time given to the public—the one a mezzotint, of the size of Ames's; the other an outline stippling of him, with a turban and beard, as he was accustomed to dress in India.—Of Caxton's types alone, there will be four copper plates: the plate in Herbert presents us with but an imperfect idea of the original types. The extrinsic embellishments (if I may so speak) will consist of three stippling engravings of portraits of the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Oxford, and Dr. Mead; these being the leading bibliographical characters of the first half of the 18th century. These portraits will belong to the small, as well as large, paper copies; and it is intended to continue the series of them to the present day, in the subsequent volumes.

It is probable, that the five volumes of my new edition may comprehend five or six plates which are in Herbert; but they will be accompanied with upwards of one hundred and thirty additional copper and wood cuts. Printers' devices and portraits will be given on an entire new plan, and

and with the most faithful resemblance to the originals.

Kensington, Your's, &c.
March 6, 1809. T. F. DIEDIN.

P. S. I should not have troubled you with this explanation, but that I thought myself absolutely called upon so to do, from an ungrounded report which might otherwise operate to my prejudice.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE delight I have received from perusing the rational Reports of your humane, intelligent, and courageous Correspondent, Dr. Reid (for in an age like this, of malicious criticism, it demands the firmness of a man devoted to the service of his fellow-creatures, to project even the shadow of a medical reform), I cannot easily express; and this delight has been greatly augmented of late, by perceiving that he is not to be deterred by the suggestions of false pity, from exposing the inefficacy of the prevailing mode of treating the disease called Consumption—for, until the whole nation is roused to a due sense of the necessity of discovering some method of checking its originating causes, or applying other sorts of remedies in the cure, when the present so miserably fail, we have scarcely a right to assume the character of a reflecting or even a rational people.

To see consumptive patients, as I continually do, owing to the situation I live in, riding about early on raw damp mornings, after coming out of hot-curtained beds; frequently lodged on the humid banks of a muddy river, in houses whose walls, being constructed of rude masses of petrosilex, are always cold, and often damp in the spring; to see many of these unfortunate beings condemned to drink profusely of water on an empty stomach, or load their jaded digestive faculties with balsamic mixtures, or repose on contaminated feather-beds, probably one of the many original causes of this cruel disease to the healthy who attend them, and possibly the very origin of the disease itself; for thousands of feather-beds (that accursed invention of unthinking luxury,) in this country, have not for centuries performed any quarantine, while even new ones, as they are called when the ticking is new, are often little else but pest-conductors, composed of materials from brokers' shops, to which they are generally consigned by the heirs of those who died of contagious diseases.—To see these things and be silent in the view of such

errors, is impossible.—Permit me, therefore, to state one or two instances of persons recovered, who were very far gone in this disease, by a directly opposite principle, and to suggest, as I hope many others will do by means of your liberal pages, how far I have reason to think, that a contrary treatment would be of utility, the result of some degree of experience among my relatives.

Considering consumption as a lasting, habitual, intermittent fever, arising from the effect of cold humid vapours absorbed by bodies relaxed and dry:—whether by the acridity of hereditary humours, the heat induced by intemperance, the artificial noxious warmth of manufactories, or excessive application of the mind to studies that irritate the nervous system, or athletic exercises by far too violent:—whether the victim is prepared by the bed infected; the indulgent nurse; the meretricious chambermaid; or the ambitious tutor, who wants to rear a prodigy of infantine abilities—whatever be the cause, if it really be of the nature of fever, as a fever, I think there can be no doubt, it ought to be treated; and if the system of cold ablution has been found favourable in other fevers, I cannot see why it should not be resorted to in the crises of this.—In support, therefore, of this doctrine, let me be allowed to advance a case in point, as it appears to me.—A young gentleman, whom I knew many years ago, being given over by all the physicians at the Hot Wells, on expressing a certainty that he could not live out another week, was advised by a stranger, as that was his opinion, to try an experiment to save his life, and to go to a poor woman's cottage in the neighbourhood, where there literally was nothing to be had but bread, potatoes, and water. He went, subsisted on nothing else for the first week, scarcely eating any thing whatever, and, when I saw him, was completely recovered, having continued this low diet from choice for about a year afterwards.

The second is more remarkable.

A linen-draper, connected with a house in Bread-street, Cheapside, being considered in a deep decline, was sent by his physicians to Gibraltar, where his distemper increased, until an order came to dismiss all the English from the garrison, war being declared suddenly with Great Britain. Embarked without delay in a felucca, he was scarcely out of the harbour when an Algerine pirate took them prisoners, and this gentleman was first

first stripped, then allowed a jacket and a coarse pair of greasy trowsers, and at night consigned to the cold benches of the long-boat without straw or covering: the food was black bread, with coarse fibres and stalks in it, and thus he remained until the vessel arrived at Algiers, exposed nightly to cold, dews and rain; and when there, daily driven to the common slave-market for sale.

Yet under this discipline this gentleman got daily better in health, and finally was so well recovered of his disorder, as, on procuring his liberty, by means of the Neapolitan Envoy, to go by Minorca to Spain, and from thence walk all the way to England. When I saw him on his return, he was perfectly hearty, strong, and very able to have walked with ease thirty miles a day.

He attributed his cure to want of food (for at first he could not eat his wretched allowance), and to the cold dews of the night in a fine atmosphere. I could add to these cases others, that point out to privations and dry cold air for their cure. The upper parts of Gloucestershire, from Cirencester to Stowe in the Wold, have done more towards recovering persons approaching to consumption, than all the damp warm southern coast of England.—In parturition the people called Gypsies rarely ever suffer a fever, or lose a child, and they always chuse to be delivered in the open air, even in winter, and prefer a high and dry flat country for that purpose. All animals do the like by instinct; and whatever dumb creature has by accident dislocated a joint, or broke a bone, seeks the nearest wet ditch, where, although often half famished, he assuredly recovers without a fever. But it will be replied, with loud consent, Would you have us treat consumptive delicate patients thus?—and what are we to do in the winter? To which I can only calmly answer, Not without their own consent: but in cases called desperate, which may not after all be so, I can see no objection, if they admit of the reasoning, to go very great lengths in this way, according to their habits of life; for before we get rid of a malady so fatal and contagious, we must submit to many resolute experiments.

Again, if I were to seek for an air proper for a person in this disease, I should always chuse to send him to that where the sheep seldom are subject to the rot, and where many recover that are tainted, as in the upper part of Gloucestershire I know to be the case; not to

the Estuaries of the Severn Sea, itself the seat of heavy vapours, fogs, and dense mists; where agues are within the reach of a ride, for all along every vale leading to its waters they reign: and through Dordham Down, and from Herfield to the hills all around, the air is the purest of the pure, yet the vicinity of our wet-dock and grounds, that extend from the Hot-wells to Cannon's Marsh, can never be fit for tender lungs. The water of the Hot-wells, even under its at present improper management, thousands know to be a great corrector of intestinal acrimony; and could they be received as they rise out of the earth with all their light and wholesome air, fresh, as I may say, from the mine, and thus drank, accompanied with some light bread, or wholesome food, at any time that was agreeable to the patient, and in what quantity also was agreeable to him, no doubt they would do wonders—but prescribed, as they often are, at too early hours, in too large quantities, and on an empty stomach; or, which is still worse, after previously being physicked and weakened, it is no wonder they have lost their reputation; especially when we consider that they are drank from a cistern, not from the spring head, and consequently less warm and more vapid, of course less imbued with those virtues which once made them so justly famous in these cases.

But while a company of merchants hold these noble springs, the gift of heaven to the whole island, under perhaps a questionable right of manor, and conduct them as a profitable concern, there is little hope of their sources being ever unveiled as they ought to be to all eyes; or baths formed in abundance, as are daily wanted for hundreds lingering under ulcerous complaints, for which they are a sovereign acknowledged curative lotion.

To effect this desirable object, the citizens of Bristol have, however, only to demand of any one presenting himself at the next election for member of parliament, that he shall undertake to bring in a bill for the purpose of purchasing this spring of the merchants, and restoring it to the public, to whom it ought ever to have belonged, with every accommodation that the corporation could have procured, *gratis*.

In that case proper houses might be erected of the driest materials, where the air could be tempered by steam and ventilators, to receive the consumptive patients;

patients; whose beds might be of clean soft straw, or fern, with conveniences for exercise, both within and without, suitable to the winter months, with accommodation also for riding, swinging, &c.; in short, a real establishment for the cure of phthisis on the best principles; where students in medicine might have every opportunity of acquainting themselves with the whole progress of that stubborn disease; and learn from the communications of their numerous patients its general origin.

To such houses there can be no doubt, I think, of finding subscribers; for as the generality of the sufferers under this disease are among the wealthy classes, and most are softened deeply by their sufferings, we might expect great support from many patients and their relations, at least as much as would sustain the poor who come for advice.

Thus, Sir, I have thrown together a few loose hints that I hope may be ultimately serviceable to the public; for my motto has always been, that every effort in a good cause does good, and that we are never so blameable as when we despair.

Bristol, Your's, &c.
Jan. 4, 1809. G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I BEG leave to submit for insertion, in the Monthly Magazine, a description of a new fence for enclosing pleasure grounds.

The basis of the invisible fence is elastic iron wire, manufactured, prepared, and applied by a process discovered and matured by the undersigned. Of this infrangible material, which for the main-wires must be drawn out to the thickness of a small reed, continuous strings are inserted horizontally through upright iron stancheons; the interval between the strings is about nine inches, between the stancheons about seven feet. The horizontal wires in a state of tension, are fastened to two main-stancheons at the extremities of the fence, passing at freedom through holes drilled in the intermediate stancheons. The tension of each horizontal wire is preserved by the superior stability of the extreme stancheons, on the construction of which, and the mechanism of the base-work, the whole as a barrier against heavy cattle, depends.

When the extent of the fence is great, the main-stancheons are relieved at expedient distances by other principal stanche-

ons. An improvement in the mode of joining horizontal wires, qualifies every part of the length equally to bear the highest degree of tension.

The invisible fence, in this simple form, of the height of three feet and six inches, has in the royal pleasure grounds at Frogmore, and in various parks of the nobility and gentry, been invariably found adequate to exclude the largest and strongest kinds of grazing stock. Increased in height two feet, the fence becomes applicable to deer parks: deer have never been found to injure it, or attempt to leap it, and appear to avoid it as a snare, probably deterred by its transparent appearance. When it is intended to keep lambs out of plantations, perpendicular wires, comparatively small, are interwoven upon the lower horizontal wires: and to protect flowers and exotics from hares and rabbits, it is only necessary to narrow the interstices, by minute additions to the upright wires. On substances so small, presenting a round surface, neither rain nor snow can lodge; independent of which, by a coating of paint, they are preserved from the effects of the weather.

The strength attained by the principles on which the materials are manufactured, and the erection of the fence is constructed, cannot be justly conceived, but by a person who has witnessed the effect of a considerable force impressed, or weight lodged on a single wire of a fence erected. The tempered elasticity of the tort-string, allows it to bend, and on the removal of the oppressing force, the vigorous recoil of the wire, vibrating till it reassumes a perfectly straight line, shews that a violent shock cannot warp it.

Your's, &c.
King's Road, J. PILTON,
Chelsea.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, C. Lofft, may have "remembered," but he certainly has "forgot." The two lines in Hudibras are,

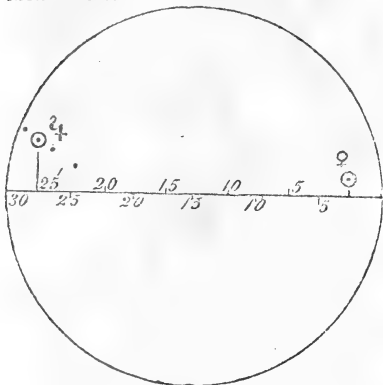
For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.
See Canto iii. Part 3, v. 243.

If, however this gentleman is possessed of an edition which contains either of the lines in question, I shall consider myself much obliged to him for the information. My edition is that of 1726, with cuts by Hogarth.

Your's, &c.
March 2, 1809. D.
T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following is a sketch of the appulse of Venus to Jupiter, with three of the satellites of Jupiter, represented as then visible.



It was taken with a very good reflector of eighteen inches focal distance, and a power of about sixty, whose field of view is 30'. The lowest satellite was very near in a line with Venus.

The upper scale of minutes of a degree, represents the distance of the planets from each other, and from the edge of the telescope, very nearly: the under, the diameter of the visual area. The early part of the time I observed chiefly with my night glass.

Time of observation, 26th of January, from 5^h. 55'. to 7^h. 14'.

The distance to the naked eye, to mine at least, appeared about 4½ inches, as here delineated, though the real distance upon an arc of the orbit of Jupiter, would amount to above four millions of miles in right ascension. And the distance of the planets from each other, on a radius, drawn from the sun, is near 420 millions. Their orbits and periods being so greatly different, a favourable opportunity for observing this phenomenon is rare.

Troston, Jun. 26, 1809. CAPEL LOFFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of HOLLAND, under KING LOUIS NAPOLEON, 1806. From the FRENCH of M. BRUN.

BATAVIA, after having during four hundred years, had for its chiefs princes of its own nation, was governed by strangers; and passed successively from the house of Hainault, to that of Bavaria, then to that of Burgundy and Austria. Such was the situation of the Dutch, till the accession of Charles the Fifth; that

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prince, notwithstanding his extreme ambition, thought proper to respect the privileges of the nation. His successor was less prudent; he wished to be absolute sovereign in the Low Countries, as he was in Spain. Not contented with abolishing all the laws, and imposing arbitrary taxes, he resolved to establish the Inquisition. The despotism of the monarch produced the effects which might be expected. The discontent of all orders, brought on a general insurrection. The principal nobles, at the head of whom were the Counts Egmont and Horn, assembled at Brussels, in order to state their claims to Margaret of Parma, who then governed the Netherlands. That princess communicated their remonstrances to the court of Madrid, which sent for answer the Duke of Alva, with a large army, and with orders to employ force to exact submission. In the midst of the general consternation, one man alone, William of Nassau, thought of taking up arms, while the others thought only of submitting. He had neither troops nor money to resist such a powerful monarch as Philip. Persecutions multiplied, and the blood of the two principal chiefs, who were taken and beheaded, along with eighteen other men of note, became the bond which cemented the union of the republic of the United Provinces.

The states of Holland and Zealand, assembled at Dort, united themselves with the Prince of Orange, and acknowledged him as Stadholder. It was resolved that each province and city should enjoy its own rights and privileges; that they should mutually assist each other; and from that period the Batavians considered themselves as freed from the oath of fidelity they had taken to Philip the Second. After a war which lasted for near four and twenty years, and during which both parties fought with a fury almost unparalleled in history, the Spaniards were obliged, by the peace of Munster, in 1648, to recognize the United Provinces as a free, sovereign, and independent state. About an hundred years afterwards, in 1647, a revolution took place in the provinces, which altered several points in their government. The people, tired of submitting to the magistrates, whose places they regarded as tyrannical and hereditary, demanded that the stadholdership should be for life. Prince William of Nassau, known by the name of William the Third, was named to the office by the unanimous voice of the people, and it was enacted that the

H h

Stadholdership

Stadholdership should be hereditary in his family, and even pass in the female line.

William the Fifth, the grandson of William the Third, enjoyed the dignity till 1795; the epoch of the occupation of Holland by the French armies.

Placed between a power which, for a long time had been its irreconcilable enemy, and France, which was its natural ally, Holland could not hesitate to make her choice. By calling a French prince to take the reins of their government, the Dutch consulted their real interests, and from that moment we may venture to predict, that this nation, which has more than once established the independence of the ocean, and given peace to Europe, will, under a monarch, whose views are solely directed towards the prosperity of the empire which is confided to him, resume that rank which she occupied at the most brilliant periods of her history.

In 1806, a treaty was concluded between France and Holland, by which a new constitution was formed, and Louis Napoleon, brother to the emperor of the French, was placed on the throne of Holland.*

Batavia is traversed by two considerable rivers, the Rhine and the Meuse, which give rise to almost all the running waters in the country, except the Ems, which has its source in the department of Utrecht. In the construction of their canals, the Dutch have shewn of what human industry is capable, and what is its recompense; but their dykes are still a more extraordinary monument in the eyes of strangers. These artificial banks are generally raised about thirty feet above the level of the adjoining land,

which seems in a manner enclosed by these species of ramparts. The expences of keeping the dykes in order, is paid by the whole nation, and every district is taxed according to the utility it derives from them, and the proportion of the extent of country it shelters from the waters. Under the denomination of *Dam*, the Dutch comprehend every sort of dyke raised to confine the waters of a river, or a lake; for which reason it is, that most of the names they have given to their cities and towns, end in *Dam*. Rotterdam owes its name to the dyke raised upon the Rotte, a river near the town. Amsterdam receives hers from the dyke on the Amstel. It is the same with Saardam, Schiedam, Monnikendam, and many others.

Cold and humidity, in general characterize the climate of Holland. Many naturalists have asserted, that the extreme moisture of Holland contributes materially to shorten human life. The celebrated Baron Haller advances boldly, that "Holland is an unhealthy country, and life is short." This assertion is refuted however by facts; in Holland, as in other countries we have seen individuals who have lived to a very advanced age; and a judicious writer of our day, Mr. Walcknaer, observes, that the sobriety and regular uniform life of the inhabitants give them a longer duration of years, than in many other countries where the air is more salubrious.

The agriculture of Holland consists almost exclusively in the cultivation of meadows and gardens; its low, damp, spongy soil, joined to an atmosphere loaded with vapours, often rainy, and for a long time cold; leaves scarcely any

* By the treaty concluded at the Hague in 1806, the kingdom of Holland was divided as follows:

Departments.	Consisting of	Chief Towns.
1. Groninguen -	{ The Province of Groninguen, comprising Wied, and West-Woldingerland. }	Groninguen.
2. Friesland -	The Province of Friesland and Ameland.	Leewarden.
3. Over Issel -	Over-Issel and the Country of Drenthe.	Zwol.
4. Guelderland -	Guelderland, Kuilemberg, and Buren.	Arnhem.
5. Utrecht -	Utrecht and Veanen.	Utrecht.
6. Holland -	Holland, Isselstein.	The Hague.
7. Brabant -	Dutch Brabant.	Bois Le Duc.
8. Zealand -	Zealand.	Middleburg.

It is also divided into four military divisions.—The first comprises the departments of Holland, Brabant, and Utrecht.

Head Quarters at the Hague.

The second, the Province of Zealand.

Head Quarters at Middleburg.

The third, the Departments of Friesland and Groninguen.

Head Quarters at Groninguen.

The fourth, the Departments of Guelderland and Over-Issel.

Head Quarters at Deventer.

other

other resource; it is carried to a very high perfection, and gives considerable profits. Gardening is in great esteem in Holland, for the Dutch are fond of both fruit and flowers. Their gardeners excel in the art of producing a great deal from a little ground. Without the help of artificial heat, they would be deprived of many things which give the soil of France so great a superiority over that of other countries. By this help, Holland supplies what she otherwise could not; and in the midst of winter affords every thing which can contribute to the sensuality of the rich. In the month of January, grapes are sold as high as forty florins the pound. In a country so little favoured by nature, it is easy to judge how necessary industry must be to the support of the inhabitants. Notwithstanding its sterility, Holland is, perhaps, with respect to its extent, (only nineteen hundred and twenty-eight square leagues, of which three hundred and three are overflowed, or covered with water,) the country most thickly peopled. Its population is estimated at two millions; the province of Holland alone contains nearly one half of that number. Mons. Walcknaer, from whom we take our calculation, makes thirteen hundred and eighty inhabitants to every square acre. A third of this population subsists by commerce and navigation. The two other thirds are composed of people employed in cultivation, and in rearing cattle, and in trades and manufactures.

When you enter the habitation of a Dutch peasant, you are as much surprised at the cleanliness, as at the comfort which reigns in it; it is chiefly in Holland, properly so called, in that part of the north of Holland known by the name of the Beemster, and in West-Friesland, that you are the more struck with this spectacle, which forms such a contrast with the state of poverty and humiliation, to which this interesting class of society is even now reduced in most countries of Europe. In order that the reader may judge of the truth of this observation, it will not be extraneous to give an idea of a peasant, in easy circumstances, of Rhynland, or Delland, in his holiday dress.

The men in general, with scarce any exception, wear a small cocked hat; they usually have a silk handkerchief, or muslin cravat, round their neck, which they put on in such a manner as to give a view of two gold buttons which fasten their shirt collar; they mostly wear two waist-

coats, with several rows of very small silver buttons, thickly put on; a blue cloth coat, and the waistband of their breeches is ornamented with four very large silver buttons.

The manufacture of linens in the provinces of Groningen, Over-Issel, and Friesland, occupies the first rank in this principal branch of industry. Those linens, which receive the name of Holland, are distinguished by their fineness, whiteness, and evenness. It is not however the case, that all the linens which the Dutch export, are made amongst themselves. A very principal part is manufactured in the Duchy of Berg, Westphalia, Osnabruck, and that neighbourhood, particularly Munster; but as all these linens go to the bleach-fields at Harlem, where they receive their finishing dressings, the Dutch profit by this circumstance, to sell them as their own. These bleach-fields extend from Harlem to Alkmaar, and the extreme whiteness which they give their linens, is attributed to the quality of the waters of the downs, and of the earth on which they are exposed.

Paper was a very considerable article of trade in Holland; the Dutch were in the habit of supplying France, Spain, and Portugal, with considerable quantities; but at present, owing to several causes, they scarcely use any other than French paper, for books of a small size, and frequently for those of a larger. The services rendered to printing by the Dutch are well known. The editions of Virgil and Terence, from the press of the Elzevier's, are a chef d'œuvre in this art; but since that, printing has been on the decline. Amsterdam, however, and some few other towns, still have some distinguished presses. Bookselling was, for more than a century, a very chief branch of trade in Holland. It was enriched by the productions of France, in granting an asylum to men of letters, persecuted by intolerance; but this advantage which she derived from circumstances, has disappeared with the liberty of the press, which has occasioned the French booksellers to engross this branch of commerce.

Holland derived considerable revenues from several branches of commerce, which now, owing to the state of Europe, are almost, if not wholly, on the decline. Her fisheries were carried on to a great extent. That of the whale affords but the poor remains of what it formerly was: in 1771, from the different ports in Hol-
land,

land, one hundred and ten vessels were fitted out for Greenland, and forty for Davis's Straights: in 1785 there were no more than sixty-eight; and the fishery continued on the decline till 1799, when the English intercepted the convoy on its return from Greenland, and completed its destruction. Amsterdam and Rotterdam enjoyed the greatest share of the whale-fisheries. The wealth of this commerce is now chiefly enjoyed by the English and Americans; some few other powers have a small part; of this number are the Danes, and the Portuguese and Spaniards in their colonies in the New World.

The produce of the fisheries was important to Holland; it is ascertained, that it supported at least twenty thousand families; the number of vessels which sailed annually from the several ports employed in the fisheries, was estimated at five or six hundred.

The East and West India trade, was also a mine of wealth to Holland; they had a considerable share of it. The East and West India Companies still exist; but deprived of her colonies by the English, Holland derives no benefit from the New World.

The principal interior trade of Holland, is certainly that with Germany. The navigation of the Rhine, luckily, gives the Dutch an opportunity of engrossing the trade with the different countries that river passes, and also of the other rivers in Germany, which empty their waters into the Rhine. It opens to them an easy communication with the departments of the Saarre, the Rhine and Moselle, Mount Tonnerre, and Francfort, which, before the war, they supplied with the productions of the north and south. At that period, Cologne engrossed the principal traffic of the Rhine from that river; the Dutch received their timber for building; which come down in immense floats every year from Andernach, to Dort. The consumption of this article in Holland, may easily be guessed at, by giving a glance at its shipping, at the buildings which stand upon piles, at the dykes, and the multitude of mills which serve for so many different purposes.

Tobacco is an article of some consequence, even now; that of Amersfort, and its vicinity, in the department of Utrecht, is of a superior quality, and holds the first place in trade after that of Virginia. The leaf is large, soft, un-

tuous, and of a good colour. It has the rare advantage of communicating its flavour to tobaccos of an inferior quality; there is a great deal of this latter sort in Holland, but that which grows in the department of Guelderland passes for the worst.

The Dutch are not, however, confined to the tobacco which their own soil produces; they consume a great quantity beside, which they get from North America, principally from Maryland; and some from the Carraccas. The tobacco, both in leaf and manufactured, is exported in considerable quantities to Germany, and the north of Europe. The manufactory of it was for a long time an object of great importance to Holland; the city of Amsterdam alone, at one period, employed no less than three thousand hands; but this branch of trade has also much decayed from what it originally was.

Pipes, pens, tiles, bricks, and earthenware, are the chief articles now manufactured in Holland; the pottery of Bergen op Zoom, is in great estimation; and that of Delft likewise, which gives its name to the yellow ware.

If we attentively examine what were the sources from which Holland derived her riches, it is easy to observe, that, besides the principal causes which have contributed to paralyse the commerce of the country, there are others which are independant even of these circumstances. The great increase of money, augmenting the price of labour, could not fail to affect those manufactories which were already lessened by the erection of similar ones in the neighbouring states, during the last century. It is well known, that in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, certain branches of industry were unknown, even at the conclusion of the 17th century. The East India Company chiefly felt the effects of this decrease. The progress which the English made in India, and that of the French, Danish, and Swedish Companies, lessened its traffic, and consequently the returns and profits.

That which supported the trade of Holland, down to the period of the French revolution, was the immense capital to be found in that country. Amsterdam became the general bank, and prescribed the course of exchange to Europe; the facility with which the merchants could draw upon their correspondents in that city, for the amount of the goods they sold, has preserved in
Holland

Holland certain branches of commerce, which otherwise would not have flourished.

Religion.—By the new constitution, every religious sect is equal in the eye of the law; and their respective ministers are all equally excluded from any of the functions dependant on the government. The provincial synods are nine in number, forming a total of fifty-three classes, to which are attached fifteen hundred and seventy preachers. The Roman Catholics have three hundred churches, which are attended by four hundred priests, without including the conquered countries. The Arminians are spread through the provinces of Guelderland, Holland, Utrecht, and Friesland; this society consists of thirty-four communities, at the head of which are forty-three preachers. The other sects chiefly tolerated in Holland, are the Lutherans, the Anabaptists, the Moravian brethren, distinguished by the name of the Evangelical Fraternity; the Greeks, Armenian Christians, Quakers, and the Jews.

Of all the states of Europe, Holland is the one where the Jews have, for a long time back, been admitted to a civil existence; they are divided as elsewhere, into German and Portuguese Jews. The latter are the richest; their manners are more polished, and they are farther removed than the Germans, from the vices and customs with which this nation is reproached in certain parts of Europe. By a decree passed in 1796, the Jews, like the Catholics, have acquired certain political rights. Amsterdam owes a great part of its flourishing situation to the Portuguese Jews; they are looked upon as the most enlightened among the Israelites, and at this day we could enumerate many men of science and learning among them. We shall conclude this article with a reflection, which Sir William Temple made on Holland. "There may be countries where religion does more good; but I am pretty certain there are none, where it does so little harm."

Language.—The Dutch language is a dialect of the German. Though it may appear faulty to strangers; yet it is infinitely more rich in substantives than any other language, ancient or modern; the Greek alone excepted. The whole of the sciences can be expressed in Dutch, without borrowing a single word from the Greek or Latin. The French is, however, so much in use, that all negotiations between Holland and other states are

carried on in that language, which daily becomes more in use. The French will, most probably, be the principal language of communication with all polished nations, as for a long time was the Latin. The spirit of philosophy which distinguished the eighteenth century, contributed not a little to this. Strangers learned French to read Racine; they will study it to read the *Encyclopédie*.

While our unhappy emigrants spread our language every where, the French armies penetrated into Italy, Holland, and Germany. They continued there for a long time; they mixed with the people they had conquered; and as the French are not fond of learning strange languages, strangers are obliged to learn theirs. Many neighbouring states, owing to the success of our arms, have become French, and our language has therefore become to them a national one. French, English, and German, are most commonly spoken over Holland.

Justice.—Justice is administered in Holland as to the civil law, like most other countries; but the criminal jurisprudence does honour to human nature, without encouraging disorders. The Dutch judges never forget that the criminal is a man: as incorruptible as the law, they pronounce with severity, but always with regret. There is no country in Europe where fewer crimes are committed; and justice has rarely occasion to make use of extreme rigour. Continual employment, no doubt, contributes to this preservation of good order, as well as the vigilance of the magistrates. The management of their prisons leaves nothing to wish for: in this instance, Holland offers a most perfect model. There are houses of confinement for every sort of crime. That known by the name of the *Werkhuis*, at Amsterdam, is a pattern in its way; it is a large building divided into two parts, one of which is called the *Rasphuis*, for the prisoners are employed in rasping dying woods; it serves to employ those who have been guilty of petty crimes; the other, known by the name of the *Spinhuis*, is appropriated to females of a dissolute and vicious life.

The town of Bergen-op-Zoom contains a prison exclusively reserved for the military, who have been guilty of crimes; they are employed on public works.

Charities.—The establishments of this nature are very numerous throughout Batavia. There is not a town which has not its *Werkhuis*, or its orphan-house;

and many villages have them likewise. Several dispensaries have been established, where medicines are distributed gratis to the poor; and there is a central hospital for the vaccine inoculation. Speedy assistance is given to persons found drowned, which in a country so intersected by water, too frequently happens. In fact, every day gives rise to some institution of public utility. An establishment, destined to the support of disabled seamen, was much wanting in Holland. His Majesty, King Louis Napoleon, has lately commanded that a large building, at Delfshaven, on the banks of the Meuse, which formerly belonged to the East India Company, should be appropriated to this most essential purpose.

Character of the Dutch.—Fidelity and good faith form the distinguishing characteristic of a Hollander. He is naturally phlegmatic, laborious, and persevering in his resolutions. It is sufficient to look over the annals of the revolution of the United Provinces, in order to form a judgment of what a nation is capable of undertaking, which wishes to shake off the yoke of tyranny; and in our own time we have seen the Dutch, united with the French, vying in courage with the latter, to drive from their territory the enemy, who sought to be masters of it. We have beheld the Dutch worthy the descendants of those Batavians, who for a long series of years were the admiration of all Europe. We do not now describe them as a people, in whom avarice has stifled every noble and generous sentiment. We must not, however, confound that economy on which public as well as private fortune depends, with that sordid avarice which destroys every liberal idea.

It is true, however, that the manners of the Dutch are much changed within a century. We do not see them toiling incessantly, with the loss of ease and comfort, to heap up wealth, in order to leave it to their heirs; but it is no less true, that Holland is still the country where luxury has made the least progress. It is but very rare, that their expences can equal their revenue; and when that is the case, the Dutch think the year very badly employed: this mode of living takes away from a man's credit and reputation, as much as a wanton and profuse extravagance does in other parts of Europe. A Dutchman, therefore, is lost in the opinion of the public, when it is known that he has dissipated his fortune, either through unforeseen circumstances; or his own misconduct.

It is to this economy, the Dutch must attribute the beauty and utility of their public works; the multiplicity of bridges, of high roads. This economy enables the community at large to pay the taxes, which by this means are less sensibly felt, than elsewhere. In no country are commercial engagements more religiously observed, and no where are domestic virtues held in higher estimation. Far from blaming in the Dutch those qualities which they have maintained, even to the very day we write, we should on the contrary applaud them for having preserved that spirit of order, which is inseparable from real economy, and render them the justice which is their due.

The French abandon the smiling banks of the Loire and of the Seine to inhabit those of the Sprée and of the Neva; that is not the case with the Dutchman. He is only happy amidst his shipping and canals; and if, through interested motives, he is induced to leave his native soil, he delights to find in his new country, a similar local situation, and its accustomed habits; it is for this reason that Batavia, from its low, flat, marshy position, makes him forget the immensity of space which divides him from the Texel. "The Dutch, (says Monsieur Garrat, in his Memoir relative to Holland,) have, I may say, built Holland; they almost appear to say to themselves, What we have done is well."

Bread is not, as in France, the principal food of the people; it constitutes but a small part of their daily wants; a whole Dutch family will not consume in a day, as much as a native of the former province of Limousin would scarcely think enough for his subsistence.

Besides the grain of which bread is usually made, the people make use of buck-wheat and barley, whether ground, or whole; of this there is a very great consumption. Potatoes are much cultivated also.

The English custom of eating meat half raw, is not adopted in Holland; and they follow the general custom of most nations of Europe, to give it that degree of cookery, necessary to facilitate both mastication and digestion. The Dutch consume a vast quantity of salted meat, which is held in higher estimation, than perhaps any where; their mode of curing it being so excellent. The hams of this country, but particularly those of Guelderland, are in high repute among foreigners. They consume large quantities of geese and wild-ducks. Whatever may

may be the reason, the consumption of flesh-meat by no means equals that of fish, which constitutes a most essential part of their nourishment. In several districts of Holland, the ordinary diet of the people is fish, with the addition of potatoes and flour. Animal food, in general, bears a very high price in Holland.

Beer is the principal drink, but the consumption is much less since the introduction of tea and coffee. If the use of beer, however, has decreased, mead and other liquors made from honey and sugar, have fallen more into disuse, since the Dutch have found the means of procuring wines at a reasonable price, which they import from France, Spain, and Germany.

They use great quantities of spirituous liquors, particularly Geneva, which they look upon as a national liquor.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A BIOGRAPHER fulfils but half his duty, if he confines his relation to the public actions of the individual whom he commemorates, without following him into the scenes of private life. We are all curious to ascertain the personal habits and particularities of an illustrious character, and are even gratified by discovering what the Marquis de l'Hôpital enquired, respecting Sir Isaac Newton, whether he ate, drank, and slept, like other men. The reason is obvious; an acquaintance of this sort with the person and manners, embodies our idea of the subject of the narrative, and brings the circumstances of it more distinctly to our mind's eye. I apprehend that no person can read the description of a battle, without having a graphic representation of the scene of action, and of the respective generals, present to his imagination; and the same effort of that power of the mind, less in degree, is exerted whilst tracing the life of an individual. Thus, whenever the name of Socrates is mentioned, we straightway perceive the prominent forehead, baldness, and *σιμοτης* of the father of philosophy; and our idea of Queen Elizabeth is inseparably connected with a large ruff and diamond stomacher. I have prefixed the above observations as "prolegomena," to an historical deduction, which in some measure tends to particularize an individual of considerable importance, in the annals of the Roman empire. As I approve of a mathematical

form of proof, wherever it can conveniently be introduced, I shall give an enunciation of the fact, and then proceed to demonstrate. Balmer, the father of Theodoric, who conquered Italy, wore silk next his skin, and was not subject to much cutaneous moisture.

Proof.—Persons of dry skins, (and no other) upon pulling off stockings made of silk, (and no other materials) often observe electric sparks proceeding from their legs. Now Balmer, observed this phenomenon: therefore Balmer was a dry man, and wore silk next his skin. Q. E. D.

Eustathius, p. 513. 4. Ed. Rom. Βαλμίρ ο Θεοδρίχου πατήρ, ὁ καταπρατήτας Ἰταλίας, φασίν, ἀπάσσης, τοῦ κικέου σωματος σπινθῆρας ἀπέπαλλε. Καί τις δὲ σοφὸς παλαιὸς φησι περὶ ἐαυτοῦ, ὅτι ἐνδυσμένον ποτὲ καὶ ἐκδυομένου αὐτοῦ, σπινθῆρες ἀπεπήδων ἐξ αἰσίου, ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ κτυποῦντες. ἔνι τε δὲ καὶ φλόγες ὅλαι κατελαμβάνον, φησὶ, τὸ ἰμάτιον μὴ καίουσαι—

This is curious, as being the first electrical observation, that I am aware of, on record. As another instance, that the notions of modern philosophers have in many cases been anticipated by the ancients, I will observe, that an idea which has been favourably received amongst geologists of late years, and which indeed appears a physical probability, was first suggested by an author, of whom these theorists, I imagine, never heard the name. The hypothesis to which I allude is, that the nucleus of the earth consists of water; and certainly it solves the phenomena of subterraneous convulsions with great facility; the author mentioned, is Gregorius Cyprius, Patriarch of Constantinople, in a tract entitled, "Maris Laudatio," p. 6. Ed. Morel. Paris.

Καὶ θέσι; δὲ αὐτῇ, ὡς ἐν τῶν εἰρημένων εἰδῶσαι, τὸ μεσαίτατον τοῦ παντός, ἐντὺρ καὶ τῆς γῆς τὸ μέσον ἀπονεύμεται τῇ θαλάσσῃ καὶ κινδυνεύει τῷ λόγῳ, μὴ κέντρον τὴν γῆν δὲ θάλασσαν εἶναι.

B. J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE seldom, in my life, been more forcibly struck, than by that touching argument of Rousseau's, in favour of making children happy, during infancy, from the probability that they may never taste the happiness of a remoter period, but that accident or disease may bring them to an early grave. Nothing can be more affecting than such a consideration. This led me to speculate upon the general happiness of the inhabitants of boarding-schools, and upon the carelessness with which many a naturally tender mother consigns

consigns her darling, to the care of a person almost unknown to her; and satisfied with perceiving no immediate signs of ill health, or dissatisfaction, when she comes home in the holidays, neglects to enquire how the intermediate time has been spent; how many tears have been shed; how much of happiness, or at least the capacity for happiness, has been thrown away, by the mistaken moral views of their teachers. I beg leave most decisively to protest against any general reflections; I have no doubt but many heads of the institutions I allude to, are tender, benevolent, and excellent persons; to such, my observations do not apply, and happy are the children that fall under their care: but when I recollect the sight of an innocent creature, moistening a scanty piece of dry bread, (given her for a meal) with her tears, exposed to all the shame it was in the power of authority to inflict, for such crimes as making too much noise, or not being willing, or perhaps able, to learn a tedious task; surely I have thought these people imagine the world too happy, that they must be in such a hurry to make their fellow-creatures taste the cup of misery. I do not object to wholesome discipline, but I contend, that starvation is not a proper punishment. This evil is not so prevalent in boys' schools, as in those of girls; indeed, I am inclined to think it very rarely exists among the former; but among the latter, the notions of delicacy, fine shapes, and perhaps a little economy lurking at the bottom, are often destructive of the comforts of a hearty meal. The evils that are the consequences of this system are innumerable. Ask any physician, whether most of the sickness he meets with among the poor, does not arise from their being ill fed. Growing children, if in health, have always very good appetites; and if they are stinted, the consequence must be a loss of strength that will render them more easily the prey of any accidental disorder; and it is notorious, that one of the causes of scrofula and consumption is low feeding. The appetite easily accommodates itself to an allowance, and the present suffering, after a while, is not so much as the future danger; it is not therefore surprising, that it should not dwell sufficiently on a child's mind, to induce any complaints at home; to which may be added, the odium that attends an informer, the dishonour that is affixed to any tales told out of school, and the fear of being confronted with her

governess. In the case of the slave-trade, Mr. Clarkson found it impossible to induce many of his evidence to tell the same story to the house of commons, they had done to him, from fear of the resentment of the other party. The motive of this letter is to excite tenderness in the bosoms of those who have the care of youth; and in their parents, vigilance to discover the want of it, at those times when cross examination and enquiry is in their power. Whoever has had an opportunity of comparing the feelings of one time of life, with those of another, will find that, when very young, they are infinitely more acute, than at a more advanced age, when they are moderated by other considerations. An unkind look, or word, at that time goes straight to the heart; when older, they begin to feel that an undeserved reproof loses much of its bitterness. If Prince Ahmed's* glass were presented to the absent mother, she would often feel her heart wring with the sight of the manner in which her child was passing her time. I have no doubt, but the present rage for accomplishments has contributed to the destruction of the happiness, and even the life of many a delicate girl. I would have them take in as much of those embellishments, as they have a decided taste for; but I would not make them the first object of their lives. Let them have no melancholy associations with the days of their youth, and they will probably lay in a stock of cheerfulness, that may enhance their future happiness, or soften their future misery. I cannot end this better, than by giving the reader the eloquent passage I alluded to at the beginning of my letter.

“Que faut il donc penser de cette éducation barbare qui sacrifie le présent à un avenir incertain, qui charge un enfant de chaînes de tout espece, et commence par le rendre miserable pour lui preparer au loin, je ne sais quel pretendu bonheur, dont il est à croire qu'il ne jouira jamais? Quand je supposerois cette éducation raisonnable dans son objet, comment voir sans indignation de pauvres infortunés soumis à un joug insupportable, et condamnés à des travaux continuels comme des galériens, sans être assuré que tant de soins leur seront jamais utiles? L'âge de la gaieté se passe au milieu des pleurs, des châtimens, des menaces, de l'esclavage. On tourmente le malheureux pour son bien, et l'on ne

* Arabian Nights.

voit pas la mort qu'on appelle et qui va le saisir au milieu de ce triste appareil. Qui sait combien d'enfants périssent victimes de l'extravagante sagesse d'un pere ou d'un maître? Heureux d'échapper à sa cruauté, le seul avantage qu'ils tirent des maux qu'il leur a fait souffrir, est de mourir sans regretter la vie, dont ils n'ont connu que les tourments."—*Rousseau Emile, 2d. book.*

Your's, &c. X.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN your miscellany of the 1st of January, 1808, you gave a statement of prisoners committed to Newgate in 1802, and four following years; there is one part of it to which I wish now to call the attention of some of your readers, in order that they may be convinced of the mischiefs which arise in a pecuniary way, from suffering brothels to remain, and permitting prostitutes to walk the streets at night. If justice and humanity are not found of sufficient force, policy may be called in, in behalf of numbers of our innocent fellow-creatures, who may, and no doubt will, if some measures are not speedily adopted, fall victims to the arts of vicious men. In the account above-mentioned, we imagine the article, "Females stealing from men's persons," to signify robberies either committed by prostitutes in the streets, or in houses of ill fame, on the persons of their guilty associates. The number in the five years amounted to one hundred and sixty-nine;

as follows in	1802—31
	1803—25
	1804—25
	1805—43
	1806—45

Total 169

The number of persons in the same period committed for picking pockets, was 146, which appears worthy of notice. May we not with good reason conclude, that a great proportion of offences of the sort here noticed, never become public, for there can be little doubt but that many people, who were robbed in this truly disgraceful manner, would not wish the affair to be known. It might be more than a matter of mere curiosity, to have the amount of the sums so stolen ascertained. I do not mean to decide how far the present existing laws are sufficient for the prevention of female se-

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duction, but earnestly wish those who have more legal knowledge than I have, would take pains to make themselves well acquainted with the subject, and point out, in such manner, as may seem to them most proper any defects which may be found. One alteration is most desirable, which is, that seduction under promise of marriage, or by any artifice whatever, should be constituted an offence punishable by indictment. I wish to be referred to the best account of the speeches made in parliament by those members who opposed the Marriage-act of 26 George II. also the Royal marriage-act.

A. Z.

February 10, 1809.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN a late Number of your Magazine, your "Man of Letters," in an extract from his Port-folio, very confidently asserts, "on the authority of uncontradicted tradition," that the *Travels of Gaudentio di Lucca*, were written by Bishop Berkeley. It is, I think, a matter of little consequence; but I am able to tell your correspondent, who really was the author of those supposed *Travels*. Why they were given to the bishop I could never understand. He may then know, that the "learned romance," as he styles it, was written by a Mr. Simon Peerington, a descendant of the ancient family of that name, in the county of Hereford, and a clergyman of the church of Rome. My assertion rests on the testimony of many of his relations, now dead, among whom, his nephew, the late head of the family, and who was educated by him, has often, in my hearing, said, that his uncle wrote the work, and that he recollected many circumstances of the publication. The same gentleman was the author of other works, to some of which he put his name, which are, *The great Duties of Life*, and *The Mosaic Creation*. He was a man of learning, and of much humour, and, secretly engaging in the politics of the day, wrote many songs and satirical ballads, which were circulated among the Jacobites. The singularities of his character, though inoffensive, were not few. The latter years of his life were spent in London, where he died about the middle of the last century. I just recollect to have seen him, when I was struck by his high stature, and the gravity of his aspect. His motive for writing "*Gaudentio di Lucca*," was to

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raise

raise a little money, and to try the credulity of mankind. Of this credulity he had ample proof; for his fiction was received by many as a true story.

Dec. 14, 1808.

J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the present season, when wheat is daily rising in its price, and bread is already exceeding dear, it becomes a duty to employ all the means in our power, to discover a substitute for that valuable article of food.

If the numerous advantages which would result from the general use of the common potatoe, were sufficiently understood, we should have more than a temporary substitute for the grain of wheat, as the nutritive property of that inestimable root, and the numerous methods of preparing it for food, would be such as to exclude wheat from being any longer considered as an indispensable necessary of life, even in this kingdom, where the prejudices of the people against the introduction of any substitute for wheat, appear to be more strongly rooted, than in any other nation upon earth.

As this is my opinion of the real utility of the potatoe, I am induced to undertake the solution of the question, "Is boiling or roasting, the most economical mode of cooking the potatoe?"—in order that, if one or other of these processes should prove to be exceedingly extravagant, we may relinquish the practice, and thus in future guard against the crime of unmeaning wastefulness: a crime, which though little thought of, and not sufficiently exposed to public censure, is daily, and even hourly committed by the giddy and the thoughtless, to the incalculable injury of the needy poor.

In no instance is this unnecessary wastefulness more conspicuous, than in the daily operations of cooking the common articles of our food, in which the poor themselves are continually, though sometimes unintentionally committing this crime, the effects of which can fall only upon their own heads, and that too, at the very time it is committed. I would I had the ability to wield the pen with such irresistible power, as to command what I write to be felt, to enable me to impress upon the minds of those, whom in this world it most concerns, this simple truth, that by unmeaning wastefulness, the poor sin against themselves!

Experiment 1.—Four potatoes, of the sort called here Captain Hart, weighing 3607 grains, were put into a saucepan with cold water, which was made to boil in five minutes, and kept simmering at a boiling heat, for an hour. The water was then poured off, and the saucepan, with the potatoes, again set over the fire for two minutes, to evaporate the moisture from the external surface of the potatoes. They were now taken out and weighed, whilst quite hot, and were found to weigh 3562 grains, having lost 45 grains. When they were cool enough to be handled, and ceased to give out any vapour in the temperature of the air in the room, which was 54° Fahr. they were again put into the balance, and weighed 3550 grains, having now lost 57 grains of their original weight. They were afterwards placed in a cellar for twelve hours, and then weighed 3527 grains, having lost in the whole, by being boiled, 80 grains. Thus we find that the potatoe, cooked for the table, by boiling loses little more than two per cent of its weight.

But in another experiment which I made by boiling a single potatoe, which weighed 1300 grains, it lost only 10 grains after being boiled for an hour, and then cooled in a cellar for twelve hours.

I confess that these experiments rather surprised me, as I had suspected a priori, that the root would have lost more in weight by boiling, and that it would afterwards have absorbed moisture from the air of a damp cellar. Hence we learn the folly of remaining satisfied with mere suppositions, when it is so easy a matter to ascertain and establish facts by direct experiments.

The water in which the potatoes were boiled, acquired the colour of an infusion of green-tea, and contained some mucilage or gum in solution, which gave it something of the flavour of high dried malt. The extractive matter which the water at first dissolved, was afterwards coagulated by the heat, one portion precipitating to the bottom, while the other formed a scum upon the surface of the fluid. If this liquor be freed from the extractive, by filtering it through fine linen, it becomes a wholesome and nutritious fluid, not possessing the least deleterious property, as has been commonly attributed to it. But I shall have occasion at another time, to notice the qualities of this fluid, when treating of the infusion of raw potatoes.

Experiment 2.—A Captain-Hart potatoe, weighing 1220 grains, was placed under

under hot embers, and roasted for an hour, but it was not thoroughly cooked. It weighed, whilst hot, 1028 grains, and after being placed in a cellar for twelve hours, it weighed 1010 grains, having lost in the whole, though not sufficiently cooked, 210 grains, being rather more than one-sixth, or not quite 20 per cent of its original weight.

Experiment 3.—A Captain-Hart potatoe, weighing 1198 grains, was covered with hot embers, and roasted for an hour and a half, when it was found to be thoroughly cooked. Before it was quite cold, it weighed 818 grains, having lost by roasting 380 grains! Being then placed in a cellar for twelve hours, it imbibed four grains of moisture from the damp air of the cellar, weighing now 822 grains.

From this last experiment we learn, that when the potatoe is cooked by roasting, it loses nearly one third, or almost forty per cent of the original weight of

the root;—an enormous waste! which added to the thick hard dry indigestible surface of the roasted potatoe, that is generally left as refuse; the want of economy is so prodigious, that especially in these times, this mode of cooking that nutritious vegetable, ought not to be tolerated, even at the tables of the opulent.

Where is the poor man, whose family having gleaned one hundred measures of wheat, who would cast forty of them into the river, and reserve sixty only for the supply of himself and family?

Or what should we think of the rich man, who having purchased a hundred bushels of meal, were to order forty of them to be buried under a dunghill, lest they should afford nutriment to the needy around him? Yet as great an absurdity as these, is the unmeaning wastefulness of roasting the invaluable root of the potatoe.

Your's, &c.

Wisbech,

W. SKRIMSHIRE, Jan.

Feb. 21, 1809.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT *and* REGISTER, as kept at EDINBURGH, 1808.

ABSTRACT for 1808.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER. <i>Degrees of Fahrenheit.</i>			BAROMETER. <i>Inches and Sixteenths.</i>			RAIN Inches & 16ths	EVAPO- RATION. Inches & 16th	DAYS OF RAIN, SLEET AND SNOW	WINDS.		
	Highest	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest	Lowest.	Mean.				S.E.	N.W.	CALM.
										S.W.	N.E.	
										W.	E.	
DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.										
January -	50	24	36 $\frac{1}{3}$	30.2	28.5	29.5	1.8	—	13	25	6	—
February -	50	26	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	30.8	28.13	29.11	1.12	4	9	19	8	2
March -	48	33	37 $\frac{1}{6}$	30.4	29.4	29.14	4	1.3	4	13	15	3
April -	52	32	42	29.14	28.10	29.8	3.9	2.1	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
May -	62	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	29.13	29.2	29.8	2.6	3	16	18	8	5
June -	64	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	29.14	29.4	29.9	2.4	3	9	14	12	4
July -	70	58	64	29.14	29.5	29.10	4	2.10	14	8	15	3
August -	66	54	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	29.14	29.	29.7	4.5	3.6	15	17	9	5
September -	61	45	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	29.15	29.	29.8	2	2.8	10	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
October -	54	39	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	30.	29.4	29.4	2.13	1.11	11	19	11	1
November -	54	33	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	30.1	28.8	29.7	1.2	3	8	16	9	5
December -	52	26	36 $\frac{1}{6}$	30.1	28.8	29.7	1.3	4	12	15	14	2
	annual mean }		47 $\frac{1}{2}$	annual mean }		29.8	27.7 total	20.7 total	134 total	189 $\frac{1}{2}$ total	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ total	39 total

Register of Occurrences for 1808.

January 1st to 10th, often clear, and in general soft, open weather, wind south-west, barometer rising. A gale of wind on the 10th was followed by three days of snow and sleet, and after another severe gale from the north on the 14th, we had three days of frost, with showers of snow, wind shifting from north to

west: 17th, to end of the month, wind continued westerly, but in other respects, weather proved very unsettled, alternately two or three days of frost and snow, followed by the same space of sleet and rain, barometer keeping low.

February 1st to 7th, frequent showers of rain, sleet and snow; 7th to 14th, intense

tense dry frost, hardly any snow on the ground; 14th to 26th, cloudy, and often hazy and foggy, air coldish, but little frost; 26th, to end, fine mild weather, wind westerly almost the whole of the month; barometer, on the 24th, higher than for several years before.

March.—During the first five days we had fine mild spring weather, wind west; all the rest of the month the wind being uniformly easterly, the weather proved cold and dry, with the exception of the 24th, and part of the 25th, when we had a fall of snow, though it dissolved immediately after. The hills, however, continued very white, vegetation made hardly any progress this month, but the ground was dry, and in good condition for agricultural labours.

April proved an uncommonly severe month.—First three days rather clear and sharp. On the 4th we had a violent storm of wind and rain from the south-west, which was followed by ten days of fair moderate weather, wind west and north-west. The next ten days resembled the middle of winter, having heavy falls of snow on the 17th, 18th, and 21st, air feeling very cold, with northerly winds: 26th to 29th, cold rather abated, shifting from north to east, and shifting to the west on the 29th, the air turned sensibly milder. Vegetation as yet very backward, and grass made little appearance.

May.—During the whole of this month, the weather was mild and favourable to vegetation, and in a great measure compensated for the backwardness of the former part of spring. We had not many, either very cold or warm days, but always moderate and agreeable weather, with frequent refreshing showers. On the 7th and 9th, we had thunderstorms, accompanied with hail of an unusually large size. Winds this month rather variable, mostly inclining to the south of east and west. Swallows appeared the first week.

June.—First three days agreeable enough, brisk wind from south-west, 4th to 10th, coldish weather, often cloudy and misty, with a good deal of rain; wind rather easterly, 10th to 30th. In general, serene, agreeable, and moderately warm; sometimes clear, but oftener cloudy and hazy; no rain except on the 14th and 22d, when we had some heavy showers, wind rather westerly.

July proved very warm throughout. First half was quite dry, so that the pasture was looking rather brown; during

the last fortnight, however, we had a great deal of rain, frequently accompanied with thick mist, wind rather easterly, often calm. The rain proved favourable to the grass fields, which by the end of the month recovered their verdure, also to the late corn as yet light in the ear, but rather retarded the ripening of the forward and heavy crops in the low country.

August.—We had a great deal of rain the first ten days, but the weather afterwards gradually improved, and the last fortnight was favourable, both for ripening and cutting down the corn. This month has been uniformly warm, with the exception of the 26th, 27th, and 28th, which felt rather cool. Till the 13th, we had either easterly winds or calms, but after that the west wind prevailed till near the end of the month, when it veered rather to the south. Harvest commenced in this neighbourhood about the 15th, and got by degrees more general to the end of the month, when the greater part of the crop of the country adjacent, was actually cut down. Crop in general good, except wheat, which has suffered by the blight.

September.—First fortnight, weather rather unsettled, frequently rain; but from the 15th to the end, in general fair, and favourable for the conclusion of harvest, which even in late and remote parts of the country, was pretty well advanced by the 30th: 1st to 8th, wind was westerly, thence to the 15th, east and north-east, and often misty; 15th to 22d, winds rather variable, hitherto the weather had continued mild; some days quite warm, but after the 22d (autumnal equinox), we had a sudden change from heat to cold; from that time, to the end of the month, west and north-west winds prevailed, and felt very sharp. Potatoes, by this time, ascertained to be an abundant and excellent crop.

October.—First six days serene and pleasant, wind westerly: 7th and 8th were very stormy, wind shifting from south to north. Next four days were tolerably agreeable, but weather getting colder, wind north-west. 12th to 20th, air exceedingly cold, with north and north-west winds; snow lying on the ground on the 14th. A storm of wind and rain on the 20th, brought about a milder temperature; wind changing to south-west; but till the 29th, we had a great deal of windy, showery weather, barometer keeping very low. The last three days were serene and pleasant, barometer

barometer rising very quick. This month has been distinguished by frequent high winds and showery weather. On the 7th, 8th, 14th, 20th, and 25th, we had heavy gales which did a good deal of mischief at sea.

November.—To the 5th, mild weather, often quite clear; thence to the 15th, dark and gloomy, sometimes inclining to wet, but upon the whole, very little either of rain or evaporation; hitherto wind was easterly, often calm, cold, though but little frost, and barometer kept up. On the 15th, wind shifting to south-west, we had three days of windy showery weather, quite mild. On the 18th, we had a gale from the north-east, but on the 19th, wind shifted to due west, and continued so till the 27th; weather sometimes clear, and sometimes cloudy, with slight showers, coldish, but not frosty. On the 27th a frost set in, wind north, but only continued to the 29th, when a storm of wind and rain from the south brought us soft weather again. Upon the whole, this month has been tolerably agreeable; no severe cold, and only two or three days of high wind.

December.—First fortnight, in general soft, mild weather, wind westerly. Heavy showers on the 1st, 2d, 6th, and 9th, barometer rising. On the 15th, wind shifting to north, weather grew sensibly colder. On the 17th, we had a heavy gale from north, accompanied with a little snow, and a most intense frost set in which continued till the 24th. On the 23d snow began to fall, and continued without intermission till the middle of the next day, when it lay about nine inches deep; that afternoon a thaw commenced, which dissolved the snow in the low country in four or five days, though the hills were still spotted. On the 23d, wind shifted from north to east, and south-east, in which quarter it remained all the rest of the month, weather very gloomy and disagreeable, with a great deal of rain and sleet. Barometer, last half of the month very steady.

Remarks.—The above Abstract and Register, is for the sake of a comparison arranged, as nearly as possible, in the same manner as a similar communication from a correspondent at Carlisle, inserted in the Magazine for February.

By the highest and lowest of thermometer, is to be understood the *mean heat* of the warmest and coldest days of each month.

The mean heat of each day is ascertained by three observations, con-

sequently, the mean heat of each month is the result of nearly a hundred different observations, yet it is astonishing how nearly the monthly and annual mean of the thermometer, at Edinburgh, agrees with that at Carlisle, though the latter lies about ninety miles due south from the former, and in a different situation. Edinburgh being contiguous to the east coast of Scotland, and Carlisle to the west coast of England.

The barometer is higher at Carlisle than at Edinburgh, but this may be accounted for by the different elevation of the two; the place of observation, at Carlisle, being only seventeen yards and fifty feet higher than the sea, while the greater part of Edinburgh, though less than two miles distant from the sea, is more than three hundred feet elevated above its level. The variations of the barometer, however, at the two places, bear a pretty exact proportion to each other.

Edinburgh,
Feb. 24, 1809.

G. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is, I think, much to be regretted that, amongst all the modern discoveries and improvements, no method has yet been put in practice for communicating the exact degree of time in which a composer of music would have his works performed. Dr. Crotch, indeed, and perhaps one or two others, have suggested a method by which this difficulty may be surmounted,* but I fear the plan is not likely to be generally adopted.

Nevertheless, for want of some such expedient, it is no uncommon thing to hear composers complaining of the injustice done to their music, even at the principal concerts in London, by its being performed either too fast, or too slow, although in other respects it may have every possible advantage.

And not only new music, but the more ancient is also affected by this want of a criterion for judging of the exact time in which it ought to be performed, to give it proper effect.

This must be obvious to any person who occasionally frequents different cathedrals, and pays the least attention to this subject, as he will find a considerable variation in the time of performing the same services and anthems; and

* See the Monthly Magazine for January, 1800, p. 941.

even in the same choir, he will hear them played faster or slower, by different persons at the organ.

And although most of these times must, of course, be wrong (as there can be but one proper time strictly belonging to any composition, or movement), yet every one will justify his own measure. The advocate for slow time, for instance, will say he disapproves of hurrying the solemn compositions for the church; whilst another will be no less offended by the dragging, languid style, in which they are sometimes performed, as though dulness were a necessary characteristic of church music.

In concerts too, one leader will play all quick movements with such rapidity, that half the orchestra are puzzled to keep up with him, and nothing is distinctly articulated; whilst another, by falling into the opposite extreme, will mar the effect of the performance, and communicate to it a languor and want of energy, which does not belong to it.

And although it is by no means to be supposed, that leaders will always be in extremes, yet the precise medium is difficult to hit; and as where matters are left to the opinions of individuals, such opinions will always vary; leaders and conductors will in general be inclined, in some degree, to lean towards one extreme or the other.

It is true that nothing can be more clearly laid down, than the proportion of the different notes to each other, in the Time Table. But yet, if neither of these be fixed as any standard, the only end that can be answered by this accuracy, is, to enable the performers to keep to such time as the leader happens to set out with.

In the general divisions of time, into years, months, or days, the greater divisions being fixed, and exactly ascertained by the motions of the sun and earth, the smaller ones are accurately subdivided from them.

Also in all measures of length, weight or quantity, there are fixed standards for the pound, or gallon, or yard; so that it is not left to opinion to decide how much ought exactly to constitute any particular weight, or measure, that may be required.

It will, however, probably be observed, that the analogy between the tables just alluded to, and the Musical Time Table will not hold good; because, while the former are subject to no variation whatever, the latter is so essentially altered

by the terms *adagio*, *allegro*, and others, inasmuch that although in the Time Table, one minim is said to consist of four quavers, yet these are played in an *adagio* movement, much slower than even minims in *alla-breve* time. Were indeed these vague terms abolished, and a standard framed and adhered to for the semibreve, minim or crotchet, then slow music might be written in breves, and semibreves; andantes in minims and crotchets; allegros and prestos in quavers, semiquavers and demisemiquavers; and the analogy would be preserved throughout, so that the degrees of musical time might be regulated by the general divisions of minutes and seconds, with as much certainty and precision as the measures of length or weight are by the foot or the pound. But as matters stand, all that can well be done is, to fix separate standards for the different measures of *adagio*, *largo*, *andante*, *allegro*, and *presto*, which are all that I think necessary to be particularly defined and ascertained; the terms, *larghetto*, *allegretto*, *prestissimo*, and the rest being either diminutions, or accelerations of their principals. And this order; or arrangement of them, appears to me to be the most generally acknowledged; it being the general rule to reckon the time in *adagio* movements by quavers (that is, 8 in a bar in common time, or 6 in triple) and in *largo* movements by crotchets (or 4 in a bar in common time, or 3 in triple). As for the others, *presto* is universally allowed to denote the greatest degree of quickness, and *andante* forms the medium between *largo* and *allegro*. There is one more term sometimes used as a mark of time, namely, *vivace*, which however seems more properly to relate to the manner of touching the instrument, or of bowing; as music may be played, *spirituoso*, (or with spirit) without accelerating the time.

Although I am far from presuming to fix this point myself, or absolutely to determine any standard for the 5 degrees of time before-mentioned, yet by way of doing something towards it, and exciting others better qualified to set about it, I venture to suggest the following scale, which may be observed by means of the pendulum proposed by Dr. Crotch, in the paper of the Monthly Magazine before alluded to.

Let there be, for *adagio* time, a pendulum of 30 inches, to vibrate the quaver; or should one of that length be found inconvenient,

inconvenient, it may be shortened to 7 inches and a half, and every other vibration reckoned.

In *largo* movements, one of 24 inches to vibrate the quaver.

Andante ditto 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to vibrate

Allegro ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ the crotchets.

Presto ditto, 10 inches to vibrate the minim: from the strictness of which rule, however, some deviations may be made, according to the respective meaning of the words *larghetto*, *allegretto*, *allegro*, *assai*, and *prestissimo*.

In the cathedral full-services, and in anthems, consisting chiefly of semibreves and minims, perhaps about 100 minims, 50 semibreves, or 25 bars in alla-breve time in a minute, may be considered as a good standard. In triple time, however, the minims, &c. should be played rather slower, or not so many in a minute.

With regard to the manner of using this pendulum, it certainly may be managed by the person at the piano-forte, immediately previous to the performance of any new glee, or piece, without being observed by any of the audience. At least, at rehearsals, it may be used for every different movement in new music, according to the general rules proposed, or according to any particular one that may be appointed by the author, as is the case in Dr. Crotch's publications.

In cathedrals too, a pendulum may be suspended upon a hook in the organ loft, at the side of the keys, so as to be set in motion whenever required, immediately before beginning a service or anthem, by which means the length of the pendulum being marked in the organ book, at the beginning of each composition, different organ players may be able to accompany the same pieces, without varying the time.

After all, however, the remarks here offered are only, as I said before, *suggestions*; and should they excite the attention of any of the more eminent professors of music, my end will be fully answered, whether they agree with me in regard to the precise number of vibrations, or not; all I wish being, that something may be determined upon the subject, and that what ought to be matter of fact, or certainty, may no longer be mere matter of opinion. Your's, &c. M.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

ON a late perusal of the first part of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, my atten-

tion was insensibly drawn to the many coincidences, in the account given by him, concerning the creation and primitive ages of the world, and that of Moses in the Book of Genesis. It may not, perhaps, be entirely without interest to some of your readers, if I present you with some sentences of the greatest similarity, and by juxta-position make the coincidences appear the more conclusive. They will be strongly demonstrative, that the ideas, imbibed by the Roman poet respecting these primitive times, sprang originally from the Hebrew source; and hence they will tend to evince, without adducing any other proof, that a knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures extended, and that their contents were, in some degree at least, accredited beyond the limits of the Jewish nation.

"In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth; and the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, let there be light and there was light." *Gen. i. 1. 2. 3.*

"Ante mare et tellus, et, quod tegit omnia, cælum,

Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe, Quem dixere chaos; rudis indigestaque moles." *Ov. Met. 1, 5, 6, 7.*

"Hanc Deus, et melior litem natura dedit." *Ov. Met. 1, 21.*

In this last sentence too, it is worthy of remark, that the word "Deus," does not seem, as if intended to be applied to any heathen deity, but rather as alluding to the one supreme God; although the poet, in a subsequent verse, appears at a loss to what deity he ought to ascribe the great work of creation; since he speaks of him thus,

— Quisquis fuit ille deorum."

Ov. Met. 1, 32.

This circumstance brings to my recollection, the inscription on the altar, at Athens, "*Ἀγνοῶ Θεῷ*," as mentioned by St. Paul; and they both together clearly demonstrate, to what a pitch of ignorance, with respect to the divinity, idolatry had reduced two of the most refined and learned nations at that time, on the face of the earth. But to proceed:

"So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him." *Gen. i. 27.*

"Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum." *Ov. Met. 1, 83.*

The golden age of the poet depicts in lively colours the innocence and happiness

happiness in which the scriptures represent our first progenitors to have lived in Paradise :

"Aurea prima sata est ætas, quæ, vindice nullo,

Sponte sua, sine lege, fidem rectumque colebat,

Pœna metusque aberant, &c.

Ov. Met. 1, 88, et seq.

The fall of man, and the consequent wickedness of the human race, are likewise designated with great perspicuity in the poet's iron age:

— "De duro est ultima ferro.

Protinus irrupit venæ peioris in ævum

Omne nefas: fugere pudor, verumque fides-
que."

Ov. Met. 1127, et seq.

"There were giants in the earth in those days." *Gen. vi. 4.*

"And they said; go to, let us build a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven." *Gen. xi. 4.*

"Affectâsse ferunt regnum cœleste gigantas,
Altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera mon-
tes."

Ov. Met. 1, 152, 153.

Again; "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." *Gen. vi. 5.*

— "Quâ terra patet, fera regnat Erinny: In facinus jurâsse putes."

Ov. Met. 1, 241, 242.

Again; "And behold I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life from under heaven; and every thing that is in the earth shall die." *Gen. vi. 7.*

"Pœna placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis

Perdere, et ex omni nimbos dimittere cœlo."

Ov. Met. 1, 260, 261.

Again; "And the Lord said unto Noah, come thou and all thy house into the ark; for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation." *Gen. vii. 1.*

Thus the poet, speaking of Deucalion, and his wife Pyrrha, says,

"Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui

Vir fuit, aut illa metuentior ulla deorum."

Ov. Met. 1, 322, 323.

Again; "And Noah went in, and his sons, and his wife, and his son's wives with him, into the ark, because of the waters of the flood." *Gen. vii. 1.*

"And the ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat." *Gen. viii. 4.*

"Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus,

Nomine Parnassus, superatque cacumine nubes:

Hic ubi Deucalion (nam cætera texerat æquor)

Cum consorte tori parva ratè vectus adhæsit."

Ov. Met. 1, 316, et seq.

Again; "And Noah builded an altar unto the Lord, and took of every clean beast, and of every clean fowl, and offered burnt offerings on the altar." *Gen. viii. 20.*

— "Flectunt vestigia sanctæ

Ad delubra Deæ."

Ov. Met. 1, 372, et seq.

— "Procumbit uterque

Pronus humi."

Ov. Met. 1, 375, et seq.

"Atque ita, si precibus, dixerunt, numina justis

Victa remollescent, si flectitur ira deorum."

Ov. Met. 1, 377, et seq.

Without adding any comments on the above extracts, I shall just request permission to close this communication with a sentence of Ovid, concerning the final destruction of the world, which is closely connected with some already quoted, and which is in strict consonance with the belief of Christians, both as to the certain future occurrence of that event, and also as to the element which is destined to accomplish it:

"Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, affose tempus,

Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia cœli

Ardeat.

Ov. Met. 1, 256, et seq.

Your's, &c.

W. SINGLETON.

Hanslope,
Feb. 14, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent, who signs himself "a Native of Totnes," has lately amused us all here (Totnes); by his observations, in your valuable Magazine of January last, on Mr. Windeatt's ingenious communication respecting the history and present state of our place. Our town, it is true, is but a little one, and our numbers but few, and though we may resemble the smallness, as well as (pardon a little local vanity) the beauty of poor Anna Bullen's neck, yet we do not possess a sufficient quantity of her philosophy, calmly to submit to the unmerited stroke of your anonymous Correspondent. These papers have afforded us much matter for harmless discussion, and there are some who have no doubt reason to bless the writers, even were it only that they have postponed the fate of many a character,

racter, intended for the ordinary operation of tittle-tattle dissection.

Our town is prettily situated in a fertile and beautiful country, and is much resorted to by travellers. Mr. Windeatt has, therefore, not wasted his antiquarian knowledge and powers of description upon an unworthy object. He has not been dressing up a doll. We have, thank God, nothing to complain of, but that our place happens to be the seat of a corporation, which is occasionally the cause of much bickering. Your anonymous Correspondent has intelligibly, but cautiously, charged the members of this public nuisance with the guilt of misapplying the funds of several eleemosynary donations, and has endeavoured to throw a reflection upon the whole town in consequence; whereas, in truth, such charges can only apply, if they do apply at all, to those who partake of the loaves and fishes of the charter; and they, from tolerably obvious reasons, are very few indeed. If many were allowed to be qualified to sit down to the banquet, a thousand jealousies respecting livings, and little snug places in public offices, might arise, and the feast would very likely end in a fray. Thus much for the political sins of the place, so insidiously enumerated in a long string of arch interrogatories, which can only be thought, even by your Correspondent, to attach to about 14 or 15 persons out of 2,503. However, if such abuses really exist, measures are about to be speedily adopted, as becomes such an age of correctional inquiry as this, to bring them to light, and the depredators to punishment.

We are much indebted to Mr. Windeatt for tracing the progress of our refinement, from cock-fighting to dancing and music, and from the barbarous pleasures of bull-baiting to the intellectual resources of no less than three book societies. We have, moreover, lately sent up to your great metropolis a very promising young painter, and, amongst the many genteel and opulent families which reside in this town, and its immediate vicinity, we have several able dilettanti artists and musicians, two tolerable antiquarians, and one poet.

Our intelligent champion has been censured by your Correspondent, for omitting to notice "the beautiful screen of stone" in our church: since that censure has reached us, we have carefully examined it, even to an occasional omission of our responses in the Litany, and have observed in it nothing worthy of celebration.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 183.

We are far from thinking Mr. W. censurable for noticing, that the influence of her Grace of Bolton, in the election of one member for Totnes, is derived from her being, the lucky mistress "of a fine stream which drives two sets of mills," which are valuable, and belong to the corporation. The circumstance is very curious, and will no doubt make many of your readers smile. Thus one of the members, like the eider duck in "the Peacock at Home," may be said to come up to Parliament by water. Upon this subject a merry wag one day observed, that you might see a senator in her Grace's water, like a rattlesnake in spirits of wine, only that water is no preservative against corruption. However, the recent death of a great man amongst us here is likely to induce her Grace, at the next general election, to turn the course of her stream, and to change the face of matters.

Your Correspondent, by interrogatory, has ungenerously cast a slur upon the political, and also, if I understand him, upon the moral character of Mr. Adams, one of our members, who is so *strong* in the popular opinion, that he wants even no invigoration from her Grace's stream. With respect to this gentleman we have the pleasure of observing, that he enjoys the good wishes and esteem of the town, and that the great interest which he possesses has frequently been exercised in favour of those who are without the pale of the corporation, and could give him no return but their gratitude. He lives close to the town in great hospitality, whilst Mr. Hall, the other member, with sagacious economy, never visits us but to make "his calling and election sure."

Your Correspondent, in the same cynical vein, has insinuated, that a quotation in Mr. Windeatt's communication is from the pen of "a modern knight, Sir John Carr." We have eagerly read all the works of that elegant and lively writer, and we consider them not less creditable to that place than to the character of contemporary literature, and have never seen a line which resembled in style or matter any part of such extract. In truth, I strongly suspect it to be from the productions of Dr. Cornish, a literary gentleman, one of our townsmen, and the brother in law of a distinguished literary character, Lord Teignmouth. We beg pardon for having trespassed so long upon your readers, but we have been naturally desirous of rescuing the fair fame of our neat and much frequented town from the bill-

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ous obloquy cast upon it by your Correspondent, and remain

Yours, &c.

TWO NATIVES OF TOTNES.

Totnes, Feb. 1, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for this month I perceive a long narrative respecting the late Sir Richard Hill, who was, if the accounts of his beneficence be true, a very useful good man. As such be his memory duly respected!

But the writer of that account seems to have been not perfectly informed. He has made some mistakes, and some omissions. Permit me to attempt to rectify them.

He says, Sir Richard became known in early life to the Rev. and learned Messrs. Romaine, Talbot, Stillingfleet, Venn, Berridge, and Walker.—Who, besides him, ever thought either Mr. Romaine, Mr. Venn, or Mr. Berridge, distinguished for learning? They were all of them, no doubt, pious in their way. But whoever has heard, (as I have) the pulpit tittle-tattle of the first, or has read a printed volume of his letters, cannot, I think, give him credit for a vast profundity of learning, nor indeed for much elegance in writing. I remember a passage, in one of those letters to a lady, runs thus:—"Exalt the Lord Jesus Christ—Up with him!—Up with him!—Up with him!"—The rest of the volume is *equally elegant and learned*. So poor honest Mr. Berridge's thing, which he called a poem, viz. "The Christian World unmasked. Come! take a peep!" will not discover a vast deal of learning, or even of common sense, especially where he describes a laborious blacksmith with a spark got into his throat.—Mr Venn also was a plain honest Calvinistic Methodist, but never before, that ever I heard of, mistaken for a scholar.

The other gentlemen, whoever they were, were not of celebrated name, except, perhaps, among the party; for I, who have been intimately acquainted with methodism and its votaries, never heard of them.

The gentleman who wrote this account of Sir Richard, does not appear to know that Mr. Fletcher, the Vicar of Madely, was domestic tutor to Sir Richard and his brother Rowland. Mr. Fletcher at that time preached frequently for Mr. Wesley, and I can remember to have often seen

these two youths come with him to West-street Chapel. There, it is probable, they got their first impressions of methodism, although they afterward took the calvinistic side. Fletcher (a most amiable man) was greatly respected by the old Lady Hill, the mother of these gentlemen, and it was then said, that he was presented to the vicarage of Madely through her interest.

When young Rowland came out, a piping hot preacher, Sir Richard also, a young man of warm passions, and of the same calvinistic judgment with his brother, entered the lists with him against the wicked Arminians, and, in their zeal for what they thought the cause of God and truth, they regarded no customary restraints. Sir Richard published the pamphlet mentioned, and Rowland brought out a *Farrago*, then a *Farrago double distilled*, and after that other pieces of the same cast, in which are many epithets bestowed, and many hard reflections, which his maturer judgment would, no doubt, now disapprove. At this time Fletcher was their chief opponent, but an opponent who fought only with the keen sword of argument, finely edged with meekness. Fletcher was older than these warm young men; his judgment more mature, his passions more under command; so that he never forgot what became him as a Christian and a gentleman.

Mr. Augustus Toplady was also one of the warriors of that day, and a courageous one he was. Sir Richard Hill's eulogist says, that "he had a great command of language." If he means a *copia verborum*, he certainly had: but it was the language of Billingsgate, as any one may see who will take the trouble to wade through his controversial publications.

As to the supposition that he recanted some of his opinions when dying, it is probably not true. But if he did, it could not be either a disgrace or a credit to him. A man's judgment may not be as clear as usual, when near dissolution. But if it be so, surely there cannot be any disgrace in a change of sentiment, or in expressing that change, if he thinks he has been mistaken.

It is, however, most probable, that if Mr. Toplady recanted any thing at that serious time, it was only the harsh expressions which his furious bigotted zeal had betrayed him into. He might then see, that it was possible for men who could not think with him to be equally

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the objects of the Divine regard, and that "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God."

Sir Richard Hill appears in his latter days to have been of a cooler mind, where he recommended "brotherly love." Had he then been called upon by any junior zealot to anathematize an Arminian, or perhaps even a wider Christian, he would most likely have declined stepping into the judgment-seat of Christ, and would even have given the gentle rebuke to those who know not what manner of spirit they are of. "How shall I curse whom the Lord hath not cursed? How shall I defy whom the Lord hath not defied?"

The memory of the just, of all parties and persuasions, is blessed! Let that of Sir Richard Hill be crowned and cherished with affectionate respect!

Jan. 21, 1809.

P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR very respectable, intelligent, and learned Correspondent, Mr. Capel Lofft, seems to have launched a little out of his latitude, when he proposes to join the Tea-tree to the Genus *Myrtus*, with which, beyond a little *prima facie* similitude, it has no natural affinity whatever.

In the flower of the myrtle the germen is inferior, while in the tea it is superior; that is, in the former the calyx, petals, and stamens are all inserted into the crown of the germen; in the latter these parts are inserted below the germen—circumstances of the first importance to be attended to in arranging plants according to their natural affinities. The fruit of the myrtle is a berry, that of the tea a dry capsule of three cells, or rather three capsules united; the former crowned with the persistent calyx, the latter having the calyx at its base. Besides these characters taken from the fructification, the myrtle has opposite, the tea alternate leaves. The myrtle belongs to a very large, and very natural and easily defined family, all of which are more or less aromatic. The tea-tree has very little affinity with any plant cultivated in our gardens, except with the *Camellia*, to which it is indeed very closely allied; and both these plants are void of all aromatic quality, being in their recent state highly nauseous.

I would not be thought, however, to

attach any discredit to your worthy Correspondent for falling into this very venial error: Jussieu himself, in joining the Tea to the family of *Aurantia*, has scarcely improved upon its former arrangement, where it was found among the *Malvaceæ*; the truth, I believe is, that it belongs to no family as yet established, but most certainly not to the myrtle.

There are two varieties of the tea cultivated in our nurseries, known by the names of Green and Bohea; there is not, however, any probability, that the green and bohea teas of the shops are the exclusive product of these varieties. They differ very little from one another, but the green variety is the most hardy: a shrub of this sort stood in the open ground at the late Mr. Gordon's nursery, at Mile-End, many years. I agree with Mr. Capel Lofft that in the warmer parts of our island, and more especially on the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, both varieties would probably thrive, as well as the common myrtle.

Your's, &c.

THEIPHILUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE DILETTANTI TOURIST,

OR LETTERS from an AMATEUR of ART, in LONDON, to a FRIEND near MANCHESTER.

I SHALL not observe much regularity or system in these tours; but pay my visits at the different stations of Art as inclination prompts me. Sometimes musing among the august sculptures of ancient Greece, sometimes among the pictorial beauties of modern Britain, sometimes among the dust of ancient lore, but oftener lounging an hour among the lighter elegancies of art, more like a dilettanti than a professional tourist.

I was yesterday at the Museum of Greek Sculptures belonging to Lord Elgin, who has enriched his country with an unrivalled and invaluable collection; brought together with a princely munificence. In a few days I shall visit Mr. Thomas Hope's Collection, in which are some of the finest fictile vases, that have descended to us from the ancient world. And I am just returned from the Townley Gallery, which shall, by your desire, principally engross the subject of my letters, till I have conducted you through this great national museum of antique art.

You may by this sketch of my erratic tours, perceive how delightfully my mind is employed, and how luxuriously

I revel

I revel and indulge my mental appetite on the choicest morceaux of the plastic arts. In pacing the rooms of the Townley Gallery, oftentimes alone, and happily uninterrupted, my mind enjoys her rich repast. Abstracted from all the cares of the present moment, I am no longer an inhabitant of modern times, I am an unknown, an invisible spectator of the ancient world. I fancy myself contemporary with Phidias, with Myron, with Scopas, with Agesander, with Apelles, with Alcarnenes; I fancy myself a subject of Alexander the Great, or of Pericles, instead of an humble citizen of the British isles; I indulge in reveries, I join the applauding testimonies of an enlightened nation, at the first exposure to public view of the inimitable Laocoon; I am among the first in congratulating Agesander on his success; I join the illustrious Athenians in the important task of deciding the claims of Alcarnenes of Athens, and Agoracritus of Paros, whose rival skill was exerted in finishing a statue of Venus; and exult as if I were really a citizen of Athens, in finding the palm of merit adjudged by the Athenians to their own citizen.

Taking up my description of the Townley Collection of Antiquities, where I concluded my last, we enter the third room, which is appropriated to Greek and Roman sculptures. The walls are embellished with basso-relievos of larger size than in the first room. In the centre of a very fine one (No. 3) is a pilaster pedestal, supporting a vase, the handles of which are composed of griffins' heads. There are several mythological symbols represented on this monument, which are peculiarly valuable as illustrations of the ancient poets and historians.

The museum is fortunate in having several representations of that much disputed figure, the Indian Bacchus;—No. 3, No. 14, No. 47, and No. 75, in the first room; No. 4, No. 17, No. 19, No. 27, No. 29, No. 30, in this, &c. being all representations either in basso rilievo, busts, or terminal figures, of this bearded deity. The one before me (No. 4) is a basso-relievo of large dimensions, representing the Indian Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus. The Indian Bacchus is neither the fat jolly boy of Anacreon, nor the beautiful youth of the Greek sculptors, but is a colossal venerable old man, with a majestic beard, and a profusion of hair, which, as well as the beard, is very carefully and formally arranged in curls; he is clothed

from head to foot, in immense folds of drapery, which leave him but his right hand at liberty. By referring to Mr. Thomas Hope's, elegant publication of his *Designs for Household Furniture*, you will find several engravings of antique busts of this deity in his possession. In the Napoleon Museum at Paris there is a very fine statue of this god, of Pentelican marble, drest like the one in this example, which for a long time was considered to be a statue of Sardanapalus, the infamous king of Assyria, because his name was inscribed in Greek characters on the folds of his garment; but it has been discovered that the inscription is of a much later date than the statue. The sagacity of the celebrated Winckelmann, was even imposed upon before this discovery; and not finding any traits of the Assyrian Sardanapalus in the statue, he searched in vain for some other of the name. The learned Abbe Visconti, who is keeper of the statues, had the honour of restoring, by this important discovery, to the god of the East, his long lost property in this statue. But I am intruding into the Napoleon Museum without a passport, and at a time I should be in the British; therefore, to return from this digression, several of these tablets have the holes through them that I alluded to in a former letter, which I there supposed was for the purpose of suspending them as studies for their disciples in the rooms of the ancient artists.

Next to this is an exquisitely designed basso-relievo in marble (No. 5), which appears to have been a funeral monument to a father and his two sons, who are in Roman dresses. The attendant figures are the guardian divinities of the family. The inscription, which was in Greek, is unfortunately very nearly obliterated. At a small distance is a very fine one (No. 9.) which was divided by the artist into three compartments. In the upper division, the infant Jupiter is represented riding on the Amalthean goat; in the middle, a triton is seizing a bull by the horns; and in the lower, two men are carrying a hog towards an elevated spot of ground to be sacrificed.

A fine Bacchanalian groupe of three figures (No. 12) is deserving attention; the first figure is a Bacchante playing on a tambourin; the second, a Faun playing on the double pipe; and the third, an intoxicated Faun holding a thyrsus, which has been for time immemorial an attribute of Bacchus. Its origin may be dated from the conquest of India, and it is

in fact a lance, the steel point of which is concealed by the cone of a pine. It was given him in memory of the stratagem which was employed against the Indians by his orders when he marched against them; arming his followers with pikes or lances, whose points were thus concealed, and the stems covered with leaves and stalks of ivy, advancing in apparent disorder, assuming the appearance of

Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton's Comus.*

rather than of

An host angelic, clad in burning arms.

Home's Douglas.

This emblem (the thyrsus) is used by the ancients in all representations of Bacchus, Ariadne, and Bacchanalian subjects. Neither must I omit the next (No. 13) a beautiful personification of Victory offering a libation to Apollo Musagetes, which was formerly in the collection of Sir William Hamilton. The Greeks in the days of Homer had not personified this goddess: she first arose from the prolific imagination of Hesiod. According to an ancient scholiast on the works of Aristophanes, the father of Bupalus, who lived in the fifty-third Olympiad, was the first who added wings to the figures both of Victory and Cupid; and according to the other writers Aglaophon of Thasus was the first who thus represented the former of these deities, whose example has been followed by every posterior artist. Among the isolated sculptures in this room most worthy of notice, if I may be allowed the judgment of selection, are a statue of the goddess Fortune (No. 18), a singularly well carved votive statue of a man (No. 21), who is carrying a round leathern bucket, suspended from his left arm. The costume is excellently displayed, and is an invaluable acquisition to the antiquary and the painter. The head is covered with a conical bonnet, and a dolphin is placed behind as a support to the figure. A very beautiful statue of Venus (No. 22.) A superlatively fine unknown head (No. 23) which the Synopsis of the museum supposes to be of a Titan. It is highly animated, and is looking upwards, apparently in great agitation. A Votive statue (No 25,) an excellent companion to 21. It is an elderly man holding a basket of fish in his left hand. An entire terminus of the bearded Bacchus (No. 29) six feet high. The remains

of a groupe, (No 31) of two boys fighting, one of which remains entire, with part of the arm of the other grasped in both hands, which he is biting. They appear to have quarrelled at the game of the talus, described by Ovid, as appears by one of those bones called *tali*, remaining in the hand of the figure, which is destroyed. A singular Greek inscription upon a circular shield (No. 36), containing the names of the Ephebi of Athens, under Alcamenes, when he held the office of Cosmetes. A fine bronze head of Homer (No. 39), presented by the late Lord Exeter. But one of the most valuable documents of ancient times, is a Greek sepulchral monument (No. 41), that was presented to the museum by Sir Joseph Banks, and the Hon. A. C. Frazer. The basso-relievo in front represents a trophy, on one side of which stands a warrior, and on the other a female figure, feeding a serpent, which is twined round the trunk of a tree, on which the trophy is erected. On the right of these figures is the fore part of a house. An inscription on the top of this monument contains a list of names, probably of those who fell in some engagement. And a statue of Actæon, attacked by his dogs, in the finest style of sculpture.

I have now presented you with a brief sketch of the contents of three of the rooms of this magnificent collection of antiquities, and shall take the earliest opportunity of continuing my description. Till then, adieu.

M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I FEEL induced from the wide circulation of your miscellany, to communicate to the public my observations and sentiments with respect to the common flints of this country. These, though few, and perhaps erroneous, may serve the purpose of directing to this subject, the attention of men furnished with chemical apparatus, and abounding in leisure for the prosecution of such inquiries.

During a residence of some few years in a flinty part of Buckinghamshire, it was impossible not to make some observations on a species of stone, which every where presented itself to my notice, and which I have at length decided within my own breast, to be a modification of calcareous earth. To this conclusion I have been led by a number of remarks, for the

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most part unconnected with chemical research; a circumstance, which, though it may invalidate my deductions, cannot render the facts less certain, or the object of my inquiry less interesting. These remarks, which I must leave to the chemist to corroborate, are as follows:

1. The common flint is never found, as far as I can learn, but in the vicinity of chalk, in which it lies bedded.

2. I have always observed it running in dark horizontal veins along a deep bed of chalk, as if introduced by water: and above and below it, is a tinge of a rusty red, frequently seen, as though produced by an oxidation of iron.

3. I have now in my possession a number of hollow spherical flints, more or less filled with chalk in the inside, and with a calcareous incrustation more or less hard, on the outside, but always increasing in hardness, as it approaches the coat of flint. Some of them are solid flint, but with the same incrustation.

4. Flints are never found with angular surfaces, but have their prominences all circular, or approaching to it. There appears an irregular crystallization in them, as if effected by a portion of water, confined in a bed of chalk, and producing, like water thrown in small quantities amongst flour, a variety of forms more or less round.

5. I have a number of white opaque flints, in which the colour of chalk is retained, and in which there are cavities containing chalk, but the formation of flint is in other respects completed.

6. In some specimens may be traced the several gradations from a state of pulverulent calcareous earth, to the dark transparent substance of which gun-flints are made, proceeding in distinct coatings, progressively harder, as they advance to the state of black flint.

7. I have a fossil echinus, found in a chalk-pit, which upon breaking, proved to be a complete flint, with a very slight edge of white incrustation.

From the above observations, I am led to believe, that flints of this class are formed, merely by the accession of water to a bed of chalk. Whether the union of the carbonic acid gas with the constituent gases of the water, or whether any adventitious matter may have been introduced by the water in the state of solution, or attenuation, I have not time or means to inquire. I must leave it likewise to others to ascertain the accurate results, after a volatilization of

the water, and compare them with the usual state of the calcareous strata in which flint is found.

Your's, &c.

A. B. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent in your last number manifests a considerable degree of curiosity with respect to the comparative merits of Mr. Malthus's, and Dr. Jarrold's theories on population. I cannot pretend to decide this question, not having seen Dr. Jarrold's work: but having lately read a reply to the *Essay on Population*, in a series of letters, and thinking it a matter of some interest to the public to have the subject of Mr. Malthus's reputation fully canvassed, I have brought together in one view the chief objections insisted on by this anonymous writer, and leave it to some friend or admirer of Mr. Malthus to answer them.—The whole controversy reduces itself to the following considerations.

1. Whether the Extract from Wallace's "*Prospects of Mankind*," &c. quoted by the author in second letter, is a fabrication of his own, or whether it is not to be found in the work from which it professes to be taken?

2. Whether that extract does not completely overturn every pretension in Mr. Malthus to the discovery of a new principle in human nature, incompatible with any great degree of improvement in government or morals? Or whether Wallace has not both stated the principle of the disproportion, between the power of increase in population, and the power of increase in the means of subsistence, which is the basis of Mr. M's system, and whether he has not drawn the very same inference from it that Mr. Malthus has done, viz. that vice and misery are necessary to keep population down to the level of the means of subsistence?

3. Whether the idea of a geometrical and arithmetical series, by which Mr. M. is supposed to have furnished the precise rule, or *calculus*, of the disproportion between food and population, is not strictly inapplicable to the subject; inasmuch as in all new and unpeopled countries cultivation may go on increasing in a geometrical ratio, while there is an opportunity of occupying fresh tracts of soil, according to the increased demands of population; and, on the other hand, in all old and fully peopled countries must

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be stationary, or nearly so, as it is impossible that the same spot of ground should produce more and more every year, by additions of the same equal quantity? Whether the finding out a rate of increase for a thing, by which it never does increase, but always in a ratio either greater or less, is to be considered as philosophical discovery; and whether the laying down an arbitrary and fanciful illustration, as a fundamental theorem, must not rather tend to perplex and confound, than to explain the subject?*

4. Whether the citing of parish registers and bills of mortality, merely to illustrate a general principle, without adding any thing to it, even though a man should fill a folio volume with them, entitles him to the character of an original discoverer in philosophy?

5. Whether, if Mr. Malthus has not arrogated to himself more originality than he possessed, his admirers have not done so for him, and rendered it necessary that his pretensions in this respect should be strictly inquired into?

6. Whether the whole tenor and scope of Mr. Malthus's first edition, which was to overturn all schemes of human perfectibility from the sole principle of population, does not involve a direct con-

tradiction? For was it not the object of Mr. M.'s Essay to shew, that if ever it should so happen, that mankind were to become superior to every gross and selfish motive, and to regulate their whole conduct by the dictates of wisdom and virtue, so that the checks to population from vice and misery should cease, they would immediately lose all power of controul over this principle; and, from the most perfect order, virtue, and happiness nothing but famine, confusion, and unexampled vice and misery could ensue? Is not this to say, that, if mankind were governed entirely by rational motives, they would have no effect on them at all; that in proportion as we have more command over our passions, we shall have less; and that whenever it shall come to pass, that the community in general are actuated solely by a regard to the consequences of their actions, that then they will immediately and infallibly rush headlong to destruction?

7. Whether a writer, who can betray such a want of logic as to have composed a work on this confusion of ideas, can be implicitly relied on in other matters, particularly of an abstruse and metaphysical nature? Or whether Mr. Malthus may plead in his own defence, that he was led hastily to adopt this error by his too great admiration of the speculations of Wallace, being but the dupe of another man's sophistry?

8. Whether the two following points are not fully and repeatedly established, though in a loose and desultory manner, and mixed up with a good deal of levity and some digressions, in the reply to the Essay on Population, and whether they do not go to the foundation of Mr. M.'s system—namely,

First, That if we admit (as Mr. Malthus formerly contended), that vice and misery are the only checks to population, that then very new and important consequences will undoubtedly follow from his theory, but that the position, from which these extraordinary consequences are to follow, viz. that vice and misery are the only checks to population, is in itself (by Mr. Malthus's own acknowledgement) utterly false, unfounded, and paradoxical.—Secondly, that if we adopt the improved doctrine of the later editions, and say, that not vice and misery alone, but vice, misery, and moral restraint, or prudential motives, taken together, are the only checks to population, that this indeed is true, but that, with this qualification, none

* Food, as well as population, that is to say, all vegetables and all animals, as well as man, increase in a geometrical ratio, and most of them in one much higher than man. It is not the want of power in the principle of production, but the want of room that confines the means of subsistence within such narrow limits. As long as it has room to increase and multiply, a seed of corn will propagate its species much faster than man.—This circumstance, though noticed by Franklin, seems to have been overlooked by the author of the Essay. The principle which determines the quantity of the means of subsistence, therefore depends on the room they have to grow in, and thus keep pace with the progress of human life. And hence it follows, that the fundamental difference, between the power of increase in the principle of population and the means of subsistence, cannot be expressed by a geometrical and arithmetical series, unless we suppose the space assigned for the production of food, and the spread of vegetation, that is, the size of the whole earth itself, to have been originally no larger than to supply the immediate wants of the first inhabitants, and that this space had been gradually enlarging itself ever since, and would continue to do so, by perpetual additions of a certain arithmetical quantity yearly.

of those wonderful discoveries and ingenious paradoxes, which have excited the spleen of one half of the world, and the admiration of the other, will have any solid foundation to rest upon, but that we must return back (however reluctantly) to the common sense and vulgar notions of mankind? Or, in other words, whether it does not strictly follow, from Mr. Malthus's first statement (that vice and misery are the only possible checks to excessive population), that a certain quantity of them is absolutely necessary for this purpose, that if they could, they ought not to be removed, and that the total absence of them would be the greatest mischief that could happen; and, on the other hand, whether it does not as strictly follow from admitting that moral restraint, *i. e.* reason, prudence, manners, &c. may and do operate as checks to population, that vice and misery are no longer either necessary or desirable, that the more moral restraint, or the more wisdom and virtue, and the less vice and misery there is in the world, the better; and that if the influence of moral restraint could be substituted wholly for that of vice and misery, it would not be the greatest evil, but the greatest good that could possibly take place? This latter view of the subject indeed is nearer the truth, but it wants that air of originality which recommended Mr. M.'s first performance to the notice of the public.

9. Whether the author of the Essay need have taken so much pains to prove merely the *existence*, or actual operation of vice and misery, or the difficulty of bringing mankind to act from motives of pure reason? No one ever disputed this difficulty; but it was believed, that if they could be brought to act from such motives, it would be well for them; and Mr. Malthus, to the great joy of some persons, was supposed to have proved that this was a mistake, or that all the evils in society were absolutely necessary evils. He has retracted a great part of his theory; but it required a degree of fortitude, not to be expected even from a philosopher like Mr. Malthus, to do this in such a manner, as not to leave the general plan of his work full of inconsistencies and almost unintelligible.

10. Whether Mr. M. did not contrive to represent the tendency of population to increase beyond the means of subsistence, as something of a very alarming and dangerous nature? Its tendency to excess, except as this was repressed

by positive vice and misery, being in proportion to its *powers* of increase, and this naturally becoming greater according to its actual progress, the farther the principle of population had been allowed to proceed, the more dangerous it would become, and the more mischiefs would be required to carry off, or prevent its excesses. It seemed, therefore (on the old maxim of *Morbo venienti occurrere*) to be the chief duty of the state—first, to thin or keep population down as low as possible, to prevent this germ and root of all evil, population, from spreading its baneful influence beyond the reach of controul: secondly, to keep the population that remained, sufficiently vicious and miserable.

11. Whether the author of the Reply has not detected the fallacy of this reasoning, by shewing that the tendency of population, to increase in all cases whatever, is not in proportion to its power of increase; but to its power of increase, accompanied and checked by the prospect of not being able to provide for that increase, which is a totally different thing either from actual vice or misery? For in all stages of society, and of human intellect and virtue, so long as man retains the common faculties of his nature, the tendency of population to excess, or to produce mischief, must be repressed and counterbalanced by the prospect of the inconveniences to ensue; and this motive must operate more forcibly in proportion to the inconveniences apprehended, that is, according to the degree in which it is likely to become excessive. So that the danger of excessive population is one that lessens in proportion as the excess becomes greater, that naturally corrects itself, and can never go beyond a certain point. Nor when the excess does become great, does this arise from the previous actual state of population, or from the absence of vice and misery to repress it, but from the degradation of morals, and an indifference to consequences, on the consideration of which the true, natural, preventive check to population depends. Hence it follows, that the increase of population is not in itself an alarming circumstance, and that the best way of preventing its excess is by diffusing rational principles, and the notions of decency and comfort, as widely as possible; two positions not inculcated in the most unequivocal manner in Mr. Malthus's writings.

12. Whether, in a word, Mr. Malthus, by giving up the necessity of vice
4 and

and misery as exclusive checks to population, has not done away all the practical inferences, to be drawn from his system, both with respect to the indifference, or rather horror, with which we should look upon the thing itself, and the methods we should take to prevent it?

13. Whether, what Mr. Malthus lays down as a law of nature, namely, that no one has a right to beget children after the world is fully stocked, or when the produce of the earth is not more than sufficient to maintain its inhabitants, and the limitation which he has given of this law, namely, that no one as a right to do this, but those who are rich enough to provide for them, do not directly contradict each other? Since, if there were no more food left, the rich man could not possibly provide for his children any more than the poor man; and if there is a surplus over which the rich man has a command, or if the produce of the earth is more than sufficient for the inhabitants, then it ceases to be a law of nature, that the poor man should not be allowed to bring children into the world, because "at nature's mighty feast there is no vacant cover for them!"—Whether there is one law of nature for the poor, and another for the rich? The provisions of different families must depend on the different distribution of the wealth of the community, that is, on the laws of the land (which, however, in the present instance Mr. M. wishes to see altered, because they are more favourable to the poor than he could wish), but can have nothing to do with the laws of nature, or the inability of the earth to furnish subsistence for more than a certain number of inhabitants.

14. Whether, as a rule of common prudence, every man did not know, that he should have more difficulty in maintaining a wife and family than in shifting for himself only, quite as well before as since the publication of Mr. Malthus's Essay?

These questions, fairly answered, will, I suspect, go near to establish the three points which the letter-writer undertakes to prove. First, that Mr. M.'s reasoning, whatever its merit might be, was not his own. Secondly, that, as applied to the question of the perfectibility of mankind, it was an evident contradiction. Thirdly, that in a general and practical view of the subject, the position laid down by Mr. Malthus, of the disproportion between the possible increase of population and the possible increase in the means of

subsistence, does not overturn any of the received principles of political economy, or social improvement.

Your's, &c.

PHILO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following observations on the remarks made in the *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 25, on Professor Vince's Essay on Gravitation, may be thought of importance by many of your philosophical readers.

According to Sir I. Newton's hypothesis, the force with which a planet is urged towards the sun, is the difference between the pressures of the fluids on the sides next and opposite to the sun. The pressures on these half-surfaces (as the density of the fluid continually varies) can only be found by a fluxional calculus; and upon examining the Professor's solution, it appears to be perfectly satisfactory. Now the Reviewer makes the pressure towards the sun to be as the fluxion of the density: this is manifestly false. If a series of quantities increase according to any law, is the difference of the first and last terms, the same as the difference between the sums of the first half and the second half of the series?—For something of this kind must have entered into the mind of the Reviewer, if he had any meaning at all in what he has stated. Further, the fluxion of the density of the fluid is independent of the density of the planet; and yet in estimating the force of the planet to the sun, the density of the planet necessarily enters into the calculation, the accelerative force being as the moving force, divided by the quantity of matter in the planet, or by its magnitude and density conjointly. These palpable blunders, into which the reviewer has fallen, can be imputed only to his total ignorance of the subject. Besides the absurdity of Le Sage's hypothesis, it is not true as asserted by the Reviewer, that any two bodies will, upon that supposition, be urged towards each other by forces varying inversely as the squares of their distances. I have noticed two strong propensities in these Reviewers: one, that of endeavouring to discover errors where there are none, and to conceal merit where there is any; the other, to make their Review a vehicle for propagating their own opinions.

Your's, &c.

A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is perhaps no subject connected with the philosophy of the human mind, which has been less investigated, or which appears to promise less success than those powers of invention in music, that correspond with what is termed genius in poetry. The great object of the present essay, is to promote a spirit of enquiry into so mysterious a faculty of our nature, without pretending to have discovered an adequate solution of the difficulty, or to contribute in any material degree to the stock of public information.

For the success which has attended the examination of poetical genius, we are perhaps indebted to the certainty of those data upon which the disquisition depended. The imagination of the poet, according to Plato,* (who has been followed in his opinion by Aristotle, Longinus, and the whole host of subsequent philosophers,) is a general mirror, in which myriads of objects, whose original must be sought in the wide expanse of the universe, are represented in the most faithful and vivid manner. Considered in this view of a mimetic art, poetry exhibits no insurmountable difficulties to those who would trace its origin in the mind; and it follows, that, if poetical genius is in this manner derivative, its powers will be in the direct ratio of the accuracy and retention of its perceptions. These may be afterwards summoned, like the supernatural ministers of sorcery, in an endless variety of shapes and combinations, to instruct, terrify, inflame, or embellish. These appear to the *profane and uninitiated*, widely removed from the round of possibilities, and the creation of a mind almost divine, since the page of true poetry is able to excite a constant surprise not only by an imitation of the many forms, actions, and outward habitudes of nature, but even by the representation of things the most remote, of sentiment, character, and spiritual existence.

The combinations of external forms in painting are infinite. The whole world is no less the school of the painter, than of the poet; but with this distinction, that in the communication of thought and sentiment, the painter is confined to those which are connected with certain modes of form. Still its powers of exciting astonishment are wonderful.

Every object used by the painter, considered separately, may be perfectly familiar to the spectator, while at the same time the grouping attitudes, or concomitant scenery, may render the whole a real novelty. But the great source of all its beauties is nature, and their merit consists in the fidelity of the resemblance; since the most remarkable imitations in this art, as well as in poetry, can aspire to nothing more than the character of accurate *first copies*.

Thus then we have seen that the fountain-head of these two arts, is, the wide theatre of created forms. But where shall we discover the great archetypes of musical creation? To what original shall we trace the reflections in the mirror of a musical imagination? I answer, to nature likewise. To what extent, we shall perceive in the sequel.

Music is a pleasing succession or combination of sounds. Its ultimate end, like that of poetry and every imitative art, must be pleasure. The production of that pleasure is proportioned to the faculties of the musician to unite or invert in an agreeable manner the customary succession of sounds in nature, without infringing upon the laws which she has established to render them delightful.

Natural sounds may be considered as simple or compound, and are produced by animate or inanimate bodies.

I. *Animals* are almost all endowed by nature with the power of expressing aloud, in a manner peculiar to themselves, their pleasure, anger, or distress. These vocal utterances have every one of them a distinct character and appellation; and in most instances the terms employed to express the sounds, are themselves descriptive of their effects on the auditory nerve.

II. In the same manner the *inanimate* parts of nature furnish us with a vast variety of sounds, from the separate or combined operations of fire, air, water, and numberless artificial bodies. To these we give the epithets '*cracking, rattling, rustling, grating, creaking, dashing, rumbling, clattering,*' &c. &c. while the former are distinguished by the following: '*roaring, groaning, bellowing, whining, howling, wailing, chirping, shouting,*' &c. &c.

The specific character of all these sounds will be found to range them under a general head without any difficulty. These heads or classes may be reduced to the following:

* De Repub. lib. x.

1st. *Sublime*, as the noise of torrents, the hollow rushing of stormy winds, the rolling of thunder, the roar of wild beasts, &c.

2nd. *Pathetic*, as the whine of young animals, the notes of the nightingale, the distant sound of bells, &c.

3d. *Harsh and discordant*, as the grating of wheels, the notes of the peacock and guinea fowl, the sharpening of instruments, braying of an ass, &c. &c.

4th. *Pretty and melodious*, as the notes of singing-birds, the soft tones produced by the wind through an aperture, &c.

But let me not dismiss the subject of *natural* sounds, without adverting to the great variety so remarkable in the human voice under the many circumstances of anger reproof, tenderness, exhortation, &c. Nay, we find that in some persons, and in some countries (as for instance in Wales, Languedoc, &c.) the common course of conversation runs in a kind of continued melody, more or less pleasing, according to the affectation predominant in the mind of the speaker. Nor does it seem improbable that the same effect would be observable in all human beings, but for the restraint of habit and refined intercourse. At the birth of music, this may have been universal. Uncivilized nations are still notorious for it; in their expression, though there is said to be little of what is pleasing, yet there is a perpetual change of tone, now high and accented, at other times low and plaintive; loud and accelerated when they are angry, yet seldom distinguished by a slow and dignified intonation under any impression. There is sufficient in all this to prove, that nature has connected peculiar conformations of sound with certain habits of mind; and that these, whether simple or compound, can be readily referred by all reasonable creatures to the feelings in which they originated.

Having thus briefly dispatched the subject of what may be called primitive sounds, let us observe how they may have contributed to the formation of music, and musical genius. When the effects of particular sounds were ascertained; and the means of producing artificial imitations of them had been invented, the only difficulty to the first performers must have been the collecting a sufficient number of musical expressions of the same character, and of increasing their effect by a proper contrast. The mere appeal to his own bosom, would

have been a sufficient test of the fitness, or impropriety of the tones employed. By this they would know what succession of sounds would best rouse or appease, appal or inspirit, enliven or soothe. For the affections are moved not so much by introducing learned analogies or discordances, as by perspicuous, and natural combination. In the infancy of music, therefore, when it is probable the height of the art amounted only to the employment of unisons, and when the practice of it was extremely rare, its effects on the hearers must have been very extensive. Of its influence, indeed, on those who had never before experienced it, we can at this day have no adequate idea. Their souls, if I may so express myself, must have been wholly at the disposal of the performer. His powers must have appeared miraculous, and sent by heaven for the purposes to which he chose to apply them. In this view of the subject we may read with patience, the strange stories of antiquity, of Asclepiades, Empedocles, &c. or the feats of Linus, Orpheus, Timotheus, and Amphion. Nor shall we be surprised at the address of Pindar to his Lyre.

— τ' ἀιχματᾶν κεραυνὸν σβεννύεις

Αενάη πυρός.

And again,

— Κῆλαδ' ἔ

Δαϊμόνων δέλγει φρένας.

Musical Genius then, in the early stages of the art, was the power of selecting, and a facility in arranging, the several sounds of nature, for the purpose of exciting in the hearer correspondent sentiments or affections, whether immediately, or by association. And to this, if I am not mistaken, must we look, even at the present day, for all that is truly desirable in music. As a proof of the assertion, we always find men of real science delighted and still dwelling with pleasure on simple melodies, and those old national airs which were dictated by a taste, as yet not depraved by luxury, nor pampered with false embellishments. They breathe indeed a spirit of genuine simplicity and feeling. Their excellence is likewise proved by the universality of their effects. No man whose organs are perfect, can hear with indifference the tunes of many old Scotch ballads. Or, to be particular, who will ever listen to the old air of Gilderoy, or to the sad Welch air, which records their defeat in Rhuddlan Marsh, without a degree of melancholy? It is of no avail to urge, that it owes its effects to a minor modulation; since

since this modulation is not the invention of art, but the pure, unsophisticated voice of nature, the voice of agony, wretchedness, and supplication. Let any person, a complete stranger to music, hear the *Κυrie ἑλεησον*, or 'Lord have mercy upon us,' as chanted in our cathedral-choirs, and presume to say, that it is not the expression of nature. It would be as absurd to deny it, as to pretend to feel cheerful at the pathetic songs of Handel, "Ye sons of Israel, now lament," "Total eclipse," &c. &c. To produce these effects, is to feel the full force of every note; for they are in fact the best evidence, that,

"Art is Nature to advantage dress'd."

When any imitative art, however, has attained to a great degree of perfection, it is usual for its votaries to lose sight of the original prototype in the contemplation of illustrious copies. Nature, the great, best source, at length appears poor and exhausted, and her magazines all plundered. Under these seeming disadvantages, the only resource for the candidate for fame, is thought to be in the study of former excellence; and to this must be attributed the degeneracy of all arts, and particularly the extinction of all genius in music.

Should it be asked, in what way can the sounds of nature be rendered serviceable to the musical composer? I answer, by a careful attention to his own feelings, upon which no melody or harmony will have a just effect, unless they are such as nature herself suggests. Of these simplicity is the striking feature; and wherever adopted, they will be sure to please. To these, then, let him pay particular attention, neither anxious to astonish by a display of the mysteries of his art, nor intent only upon rapidity and difficulty of execution, both of which, however useful in contrast, must, if continued excite suspicions of mere technical artifice. No man seems to have made nature his principal study more than Haydn, in whom, perhaps, are united all the excellencies of the art, and whose works are unpleasant, or at least, indifferent to us, only where he is contented with quaintness, obscurity or conceit, instead of his usual unlaboured simplicity. Indeed, if we take a survey of the respective merits of old, and modern composers, we shall observe them popular, and in request, only in proportion to the stock of nature to be found in them.

Having then insisted thus far, that mu-

sical genius is distinguished by a close attention to the effects of primary natural sounds, I cannot help adverting to the music of the present day. The modern taste in this art has, it is to be feared, prevented many composers of considerable talents from perceiving, that they fly from the great object of music, when they tire and distract the ear with long and rapid passages without meaning, cumbrous or irregular harmony, and frequent chromatic cadences. This is perhaps no where to be lamented more, than in the treatment of little pathetic airs, which are often introduced into concertos, only to be crushed under a heap of chaotic rubbish, or to be weighed down by a superfluity of ornament. This is to dress a venerable matron in the foppery and tinsel of a courtesan; and all forsooth, that we may admire the science and execution of some popular performer. But why this sacrifice of taste and judgment to the idol of fashion; and why this advance to a more than Egyptian darkness? It is high time to bid adieu to such frivolities. It is high time to look back to the works of composers, which are still the admiration of men not callous to the beauties of a simple and nervous style; and if it be too irksome to contemplate the natural dignity of many old pieces, the works of such men as Byrd, as Peter Philips, or Luca Marenzio; let us at least not altogether lose sight of such authors as Handel and Corelli.

If it should be objected, that the above observations are confined to the earliest history of music, let it be remembered, that the same natural principles exist, however obscured by subsequent refinements. It is only a more improved mechanism, which distinguishes the carriage of the moderns from the car of our ancestors. The same laws of construction affect both; and to these must recourse be had for future improvements. Music, which in its infancy was nothing more than a pleasing succession of melodies, must have acquired almost imperceptibly the conjunctive passages, and idioms of the art, which it still possesses. It was gradually discovered, that the simplicity of the ancients would admit of a modern character by variation and periphrasis, and that there were scarcely any four successive notes, which could not receive some embellishment that might heighten the beauty, while it preserved the character of the expression. Besides these were inserted sentences of

an expletive nature, that tended in a great degree to remove the abruptness of ancient composition, and to reconcile the ear to any requisite changes in the modulation. In this manner, the art advanced, receiving in its progress the additions and improvements of numberless composers. These are now, however, so closely amalgamated with its very existence, that it would be impossible, completely to separate and decompose them. Were it feasible to affix dates and authors to the first use of every one of these, and to reduce the body of music (if I may use the expression,) to its primary skeleton, we might ascertain, with the greatest precision, the progress and history of musical invention. But this would be rather curious, than useful. One advantage, however, it would carry with it, that we should be enabled to strip of their attractions a number of authors, whose works would then appear more glaringly than ever, a string of dried sentences, or a mass of well-concealed plagiarism.

Great Marlow. Your's &c.

March 15, 1807. A. R. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE of a TOUR through BENGAL, BAHAR, and OUDE, to AGRA, DELHI, and other PLACES in the INTERIOR of HINDUSTAN, undertaken in the YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797.

(Continued from p. 123.)

FROM Raaje Mahul to Baugilpore, the scene is enlivened, and the eye relieved, by the appearance of a range of lofty hills, on the south side of the river; but they lose much of their beauty by being thickly covered with jungle to the very summit, which in some measure hides the undulations that render mountain landscapes so peculiarly picturesque. These hills are inhabited by a singular race of people, totally different in person, manner, and language, from the inhabitants of the plains below; they are short in stature, seldom exceeding five feet four inches, and of a very dark colour, but muscular, lively, and active; they have no distinction of casts like the Hindus, but resemble in that respect the Pariahs of Coromandel; their civilization is of a late date; for several years after the English became sovereigns of the country, these mountaineers lived like savages in the recesses of their hills and jungles, whence they used to sally like

wild beasts on the defenceless villagers. A strong corps of native infantry was stationed at Baugilpore, to repel their incursions, and to protect the ryots; but notwithstanding the vigilance of the Seapoys, stimulated by offers of reward from government, they were but seldom able to apprehend any of these desperate marauders; and to follow them through the trackless wilds of the jungle, would have been certain destruction. At length Mr. Cleveland was appointed Chief of Baugilpore, about the year 1778. This gentleman was by nature humane, mild, and conciliating; the manners and customs of the natives had been his particular study; and experience in his dealings with them, had taught him that a free and unreserved confidence, tended more to establish a friendly intercourse, than any other method; his benevolent and capacious mind embraced the idea of converting this lawless race of people into useful citizens, and establishing them as barriers against the attacks of the remoter and more ferocious tribes. With this philanthropic intention, he issued orders to the Seapoys, when next they took any of them prisoners, to use them kindly, and bring them to him; this with some difficulty was done, when Mr. Cleveland, instead of ordering them to be hung up, as had been the general custom, treated them with the greatest mildness and humanity, expressed his desire to be on terms of friendship with all their people, and finally dismissed them with handsome presents, and a message to their chief, signifying his wish to have an interview with him, to treat about affairs that would tend to their mutual advantage; and to remove all cause of apprehension on their part, he proposed going amongst them into the remote and intricate recesses of their native hills, attended only by an interpreter. The astonished mountaineers, who expected nothing but death, regarded him as a being of a superior race, and departed with a promise of returning with the answer of their Rajah, which they did in a few days, bringing his assent to the proposed interview. Mr. Cleveland accordingly proceeded, notwithstanding the earnest advice and remonstrances of his friends, a large party of whom accompanied him to the foot of the hills: he ascended with confidence, and was conducted by his guides through various turnings and windings, to the presence of the Rajah. After

the usual introductory compliments, he opened the cause of his visit, and expatiated in a forcible manner on the advantages the mountaineers would derive from the friendship and protection of the English. The Rajah listened to him with attention, the language and manners of Mr. Cleveland: the confidence he reposed in trusting himself alone and unarmed amongst them, and above all, an ancient tradition which had been handed down from father to son, that they were to derive some great benefit from the visit and consequent friendship of a stranger, carried conviction to the mind of the Rajah, and induced him to enter into Mr. Cleveland's views, without further hesitation. That gentleman, taking advantage of the superstitious ideas the tradition had inspired them with, proposed immediately to cement their friendship by the solemn ties of religion. The Rajah, with all the ardour and joy semi-barbarism feels in the expectation of possessing some new, and as yet unappreciated gift, summoned the priests to his presence, and without further delay ratified the treaty with all the solemnity and awe the most sacred rites of religion are capable of inspiring. Mr. Cleveland returned to Baugilpore, attended by several of the mountaineers, who became so attached to his person, that he formed them into a corps, which was soon augmented by fresh recruits from the hills. Their fidelity and activity in protecting the villagers from the depredations of their countrymen, became so conspicuous, that it was thought prudent by government to entrust them with firelocks, and discipline them in the European manner. The experiment succeeded admirably; applications for admittance into the corps became so numerous, that a battalion of one thousand men was soon formed, under the appellation of Hill Rangers; the constant intercourse between these people and their brethren in the hills, brought about general habits of civilization and friendly intercourse; and at this day, scarcely thirty years from the first formation of the corps, the British government in India does not possess more peaceable and loyal subjects than the mountaineers of Baugilpore.

Statesmen and warriors, who study how to enslave and slaughter mankind, have their names handed down to posterity by the pens of historians, while the modest virtues and more essential services of such a man as Cleveland, unemblazoned with titles, and undecorated

with trophies, will sink into oblivion, amidst the civilized world, save in the memory of the humane philanthropist, who can duly appreciate the value of his labours in converting a lawless race of savages into useful and peaceable citizens, without the effusion of blood, by the mild but certain method of reciprocal benefit.

Raaje Mahul is in Bengal, but Baugilpore is in the province of Bahar; the distance of one from the other, is about fifty miles by land, and seventy miles by water. About sixteen miles from the former place, is the celebrated pass of Sickry Gully, which, with Tiria Gully, twelve miles further, form the western boundary of Bengal. The road from the upper provinces to Calcutta, leads through these passes, which were formerly strongly fortified, and deemed by the natives to be impregnable; but since the British government has been so firmly established in India, they have been dismantled and suffered to decay; some of the arches of the gateways are yet standing, and an old cannon, formed of iron bars, hooped round, still remains, but buried under a heap of rubbish. The situation of these passes, in the sequestered bosom of a range of hills, covered with forest trees and underwood, which extends to the edge of the river, is extremely romantic; the ancient and dilapidated state of the building, the solemn stillness that prevails, and the rude and rugged appearance of the scene, inspire an awe not untinctured with fear and apprehension. Murders were formerly very frequent here; and it became proverbial in the neighbouring districts, that the life of a man who was obliged to travel through the Sickry Gully pass, was not worth a day's purchase. There certainly never was a situation better calculated for scenes of villainy, than the road between the two passes; for the space of ten or twelve miles, not a vestige of a human being was to be seen; the voice of distress would have been lost in the hollow murmur of the forest, and the sanguinary Thug* might have destroyed and plundered his victim, without any apprehension of being interrupted. But the danger is now comparatively trifling; the active benevolence of Mr. Cleveland, caused a village to be erected in the very bosom of the pass, which he peopled with an industrious set of Bunneahs and

* A robber who first assassinates and then plunders his victim.

Gwaleahs; it has since been considerably increased, and tends greatly to the security of travellers.

I cannot pass the boundaries of Bengal, without making a few observations on the inhabitants. I may perhaps be accused of prejudice by those who have formed their opinions of them from books, written by the fire-side in England, or from the warm eulogiums on their virtue and innocence, so repeatedly made during Mr. Hastings's trial; but such as from observation, local knowledge, and extensive dealings with the *innocent* natives of Bengal, are the most competent judges of the justness of my observations, will, I think, generally allow that the picture is not over-charged.

The Hindus, if not the aborigines of the country, have certainly inhabited it from a very remote period of antiquity, and compose at this day full nine-tenths of its population, which the lowest calculation estimates at sixteen millions. They are in general weak and effeminate; the rice and vegetables on which they principally subsist, give a delicacy and suppleness to their frames, which admirably adapts them for the easy labours of the loom, but render them very unfit for the purposes of war. Nature and education seem to have joined in making them effeminate, timid, and patient; polite, crafty, and deceitful. A Hindu, when transported with passion, vents his rage in a truly feminine manner; the tropes and figures of a Billingsgate nymph, would appear courtly language, when compared with the foul and obscene reproaches that issue from his lips; but he is quickly silenced if a disposition appears of resenting his insolence by force. He is totally devoid of all sentiments of active humanity to his fellow-creatures, but remarkable for his tenderness to animals of every description. This however does not proceed from any principle of compassion, but from superstitious motives arising from his belief in the Pythagorean system of transmigration: their want of humanity to their own fellow-creatures, frequently amounts to passive cruelty; for they will pass by a man with the greatest indifference who has just fallen into a fit before their faces, or is perishing through the extremity of want, without the least attempt to assist his distress. They affect to be very charitable, but real charity occupies no part of their cold bosoms; their do-

nations are confined to their priests, and to those holy impostors who, under the appellations of Sunassies, Burraghees, and Jogees, impose on their credulity through the terrors of superstition. When the European inhabitants of Calcutta set on foot a subscription towards erecting and endowing an hospital for the relief of the sick and indigent natives, the Hindus, among whom are some of the wealthiest individuals in the world, were very backward indeed in their contributions; and the few who did subscribe from motives of shame, on being urged and ridiculed by their European connections, did it in so pitiful a manner, that it was a matter of surprize their donations were accepted. Their conduct on this, as well as on many other occasions, placed the humanity of the British inhabitants in a more conspicuous point of view: this they themselves acknowledge, and profess the highest veneration and respect for the nobler feelings by which we are actuated; but the example is too bright for them to follow, and meek-eyed charity too liberal an inmate to find room in their sordid bosoms; they are fonder of imitating the follies of Europeans, than their virtues. Near the seat of government they affect the same freedom of behaviour; but it descends into rudeness and licentiousness, without the generosity and independence of spirit. They are more eager in the pursuit of wealth than an European, but in the acquirement, they neither possess his activity nor his honesty. Their ideas of *meum* and *tuum* are very lax, consequently they are not very delicate in the means they make use of to increase their riches; they seem to have no sense of the moral turpitude of the action, and if they avoid detection, they avoid disgrace. Previous to my arrival in India, I had heard and read so much of the innocent and oppressed natives, that I was prepared to behold a virtuous race of people, sinking under the cruelties of foreign invaders, and appealing in vain to British justice, and British laws; but a residence of sixteen years amongst them, enabled me to develope the fallacy of such reports, and to observe the ease, comfort, and security, which they derive from the protecting influence of the British government, when compared with those who reside under the dominion of their own princes.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF RICHARD GOUGH,
Esq. OF ENFIELD.

[To the account of his Family, which Mr. Gough himself communicated to Mr. Stebbing Shaw, for the History of Staffordshire, we are in part indebted for the materials of this little Memoir. The remainder has been communicated by a literary friend.]

THE family from which Mr. Gough descended, the Goughs of Wales, extend their line no further back than the time of Henry IV. though others of the name, and connected with the family, occur as early as the reign of Henry I.

Sir Matthew Gough, with whose father, Innerth or John, the pedigree begins, having passed the prime of his life in the French wars of Henry V. and VI. finished it in Cade's rebellion, fighting on the part of the citizens, in July 1450, at the battle of London-bridge. Nor is this the only instance where Mr. Gough's ancestors were highly distinguished for their loyalty.

The unfortunate Charles I. during his troubles, stopt at Wolverhampton, where he was entertained by Madam St. Andrew, who was either sister or aunt to Mr. Henry Gough, and that gentleman ventured to accommodate their Royal Highnesses Charles Prince of Wales and James Duke of York. An antient tenement still remains at Wolverhampton, where these princely guests resided. A subscription being set on foot to aid the exigencies of the royal cause, the inhabitants cheerfully contributed according to their ability; but the most ample supply was expected from Mr. Gough, whose loyalty was as eminent as his fortune was superior, when, to the great surprise and disappointment of every one, he refused any assistance, though strongly urged by the king's commissioners, who retired in disgust and chagrin. When night approached, putting on his hat and cloak, Mr. Gough went secretly and solicited a private audience of his majesty. This appearing an extraordinary request, the dangerous circumstances of the times considered, the lord in waiting wished to know the object of the request, with an offer to communicate it to the king. Mr. Gough persisted in rejecting this offer, and after much interrogation, obtained admission to the royal presence. He then drew from his cloak a purse, containing a large sum of money, and presenting it with due respect, said, "May it please your majesty to accept this; it is all the cash I have by me, or I would have brought more."

The gift was so acceptable to the king, that an offer of knighthood was made to Mr. Gough; but this loyal subject, having no other view than to serve his sovereign, declined this honour, which was afterwards conferred on his grandson, Henry of Perryhall, when he was introduced at the court of Charles II. and had mention made of the loyalty of his ancestors. It is presumed these services were not forgotten in the reign of Queen Anne, as Sir Henry obtained for two of his sons, while very young, the places of page to the Queen and Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. Gough's father was Harry Gough, Esq. fifth son of Sir Harry Gough, of Perryhall, and was born April 2, 1681. When only eleven years of age, he went with Sir Richard Gough, his uncle, to China, kept all his accounts, and was called by the Chinese *Ami whang*, or the *white-haired boy*. In 1707 he commanded the ship *Streatham*, in which he continued eight years, and with equal ability and integrity acquired a decent competency, the result of many hardships and voyages in the service of the East India Company, to which his whole life was devoted while he presided among their directors, being elected one in 1731, if not sooner. From 1734 to his death, which happened July 13, 1751, he represented in parliament the borough of Bramber, in Sussex, and enjoyed the confidence of Sir Robert Walpole: whose measures he so firmly supported, as not only to hurt his health by attendance on the long and late debates during the opposition to that minister, but was often known to attend the house with a fit of the gout coming on.

His son Richard, the subject of our memoir, was born October 21, 1735, in a large house in Winchester-street, London, on a site peculiarly calculated for the birth of an antiquary, that of the monastery of Augustine-friars, founded by Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1253. At the time of the dissolution, the house, cloister and garden of the Augustines were granted by the crown to William Lord St. John, afterwards Marquis of Winchester, who built a magnificent house upon the very spot, part of which remains, the rest is occupied by later dwellings, and among them stands the house alluded to.

Mr. Gough's parents were dissenters, and their son received the first rudiments of Latin at home, under the tuition of a Mr. Barnewitz, a Courlander, who taught at the same time the sons of several eminent

nent merchants in the city; on his death Mr. Gough was committed to the instruction of the Rev. Roger Pickering, one of the most learned, most imprudent, and most illtreated of the dissenting ministers of his time. On his death, May 18, 1755, Mr. Gough finished his Greek studies under Mr. Samuel Dyer, the friend and literary contemporary of Johnson.

After his father's death, in July 1752, he was admitted fellow-commoner of Benet College, Cambridge, where his relations, Sir Henry Gough and his brother John, had before studied under Dr. Mawson, afterwards Bishop of Chichester and Ely. Benet had peculiar attractions for a mind like Mr. Gough's; it had not only trained the great Parker to revive the study of antiquity, and received from him a rich donation of curious and ancient manuscripts; but had educated Stukeley, to trace our antiquities to their remotest origin. The college tutor in 1752 was Dr. John Barnardiston, afterwards master. His private tutor was Mr. John Cott, fellow of the house, who died at his Rectory of Broxton, Essex, in 1781. Under the private tuition of the three excellent scholars before mentioned, he early imbibed a taste for classical literature; and it is not to be wondered that his connexion with a college, eminent for producing a succession of British antiquaries, inspired him with a strong propensity to the study of our national antiquities. Here was first planned the British Topography, and hence, in 1756, he made his first visit to Croyland Abbey, whence his career of antiquarian pursuits literally began. From Cambridge he made his first excursions, and continued these pursuits every year to various parts of the kingdom, taking notes, which on his return were digested into form.

In 1768 Mr. Gough published the "Anecdotes of British Topography" in a single quarto volume. At this time the love of topographical research was daily increasing; and the outline it contained, of a history of the progress of topographical enquires in Great Britain and Ireland, gave new life to the pursuit. The first compiler of a work like this was John Bagford, who furnished Bishop Gibson with the list prefixed to his edition of the Britannia. Bishop Nicholson's Historical Libraries, and Dr. Rawlinson's English Topographer, had of course become greatly imperfect, and Mr. Gough's work not only informed the curious what lights had from time to time been thrown on our topographical antiquities, but enumerated most of the materials which had been collected,

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whether in print or manuscript. This work was improved in two volumes of the same size, 1780, and has been since augmented to a third, the progress of which through the press was interrupted by the fire at Mr. Nichols's.

The year before, February 26, 1767, he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and drew up their History prefixed to the first volume of the *Archæologia*, in 1770. In 1771, by the partiality of the president, Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, he was, on the death of Dr. Gregory Sharpe, master of the Temple, nominated Director, which office he held till December 12, 1797, when, for reasons which the society can best explain, he quitted it altogether. He was chosen F.R.S. 1775, but quitted that society in 1795. The publication of the *Archæologia* he superintended for many years; and in the different volumes, till 1796, are various articles drawn up or communicated by him; his last paper we believe was read at the Society of Antiquaries, January 26, 1792, "On the Analogy between certain ancient Monuments," and published in the eleventh volume of the *Archæologia*, 1794. Besides which, the different communications in the two latter volumes of the society's "*Vetusta Monumenta*," to which his signatures are annexed, prove him to have been for years the most useful and laborious member it could boast. One of the principal articles in the last volume, 1796, is Mr. Gough's Account of the great loss our national history sustained by the destruction of Lord Montague's house at Cowdray, in Sussex.

In 1767 he opened a correspondence, mostly under the signature of D. H. in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; though not without assuming some others: and on the death of his fellow collegian, Mr. Duncombe, in 1786, he occasionally communicated reviews of literary publications, to that valuable miscellany, in which, to use his own expressions, if he criticised with warmth and severity certain innovations in church and state, he wrote his sentiments with sincerity and impartiality, in the fulness of a heart deeply impressed with a sense of the excellence and happiness of the English constitution both in church and state.

In 1772, Mr. Gough edited Perlin's "*Description des Royaumes d'Angleterre et d'Ecosse*," with De la Serres "*Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reine Mere du Roy tres chrestien dans la Grande Bretagne*," in a thin volume, quarto.

In 1773 he formed the design of a new edition

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edition of "Camden's Britannia." For twenty summers he had amused himself with taking notes in various parts of England, and at last of Scotland, at first with no higher view than private information, or perhaps of communicating them to the public in some such form as Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary, or that of the local antiquities of particular towns or districts; but the mistakes and conciseness of preceding editors at last encouraged him to a new edition of the Britannia; the translation and enlargement of which occupied seven years, and Mr. Gough was nine more attending it through the press. It appeared in three volumes folio, 1789: and has been since republished by Mr. Stockdale in four volumes.

About the same time the design was formed for Camden, while on a visit at Poole, Mr. Gough heard of the difficulties under which Mr. Hutchins laboured in respect to his History of Dorsetshire. He set on foot a subscription, and was the means of bringing into light one of the most valuable of our county histories. Mr Hutchins was then combating the infirmities of age and gout, and Mr. Gough superintended the work through the press, whence it issued in two volumes folio, 1774. Its author, however, did not live to see it completed, dying June 21, 1773. But his daughter was enabled to proceed to Bombay, and form a happy connexion with a gentleman to whom she had been long engaged, Major Bellasis, who in grateful return to the memory of his father-in-law, in 1795, at his own expence, set on foot a new edition, to which Mr. Gough cheerfully contributed his assistance. The two first volumes are already in the possession of the world: the greater part of the third was destroyed, we believe, at Mr. Nichols's fire. Except Thomas's re-publication of Dugdale's Warwickshire, and two or three others of a paltry kind, this is the only instance of a county history attaining a second edition.

In 1774 he entered into a matrimonial connection with a lady whose maiden name was Hall; and retired principally to Eufield, the property at which his father purchased in 1723. Here he added to the family mansion an extensive library, which contains at the present moment the richest museum of topography in the kingdom.

In 1777, he published "A Dissertation on the Coins of King Canute."

In the snowy season of 1778, Mr. Gough, accompanied by the late Captain Grose, made an excursion into Norfolk,

where, having already purchased the collections of Mr. Thomas Martin, with the assistance of the captain's pencil, he made preparations for an improved "History of Thetford," which appeared the following year in quarto. Having also purchased Vertue's plates of the medals, coins, and great seals, executed by the celebrated Simon, and first published in 1752, he gave a new and enlarged edition of them in 1780, 4to. The same year he not only assisted Mr. Nichols in his "Collection of ancient Royal and Noble Wills," but wrote the preface; and soon after superintended the printing of Dr. Nash's "Collections for a History of Worcestershire," in two volumes, folio, 1781. About this time, too, Mr. Nichols published his "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*," the design of which was both suggested and forwarded by Mr. Gough; and several essays bear his name, particularly the "Memoirs of Mr. Edward Rowe Mores; the *Reliquie Galeana*; the History of the Society of Antiquaries of Spalding; the Life of Sir John Hawkwood; a Genealogical View of the Family of Cromwell; and the "History of Croyland-Abbey."

In 1785 Mr. Gough published "A comparative View of the ancient Monuments of India, particularly those on the Island of Salset, near Bombay;" in which, with considerable industry, he threw together the narratives of travellers of different nations.

The next year appeared the first volume of his grand work, (collecting the materials for which had occupied a large portion of his life) entitled, "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain." The second volume, in distinct parts, appeared in 1796 and 1799. In the introduction to the first volume, he enters on a large field of enquiry; the mode of interment, and construction of monuments, from the earliest ages to that which is now practised in Europe: somewhat of this ground he again goes over in the introduction to the second; and throughout the work produces ample reason for inveighing against the ravages of conquerors; the devastation of false zeal and fanaticism; the depredations of ignorance, interest, and false taste; the defacements of the white-washer's brush, and a variety of other circumstances, which, besides the ever-wasting hand of time, have all contributed to destroy the sepulchral monuments of our ancestors. In this work he professes to have neither the object, the

the plan, nor the method of an historian.

"Our materials (he says) are different, and my plan adopts only what his excludes; great events, great personages, great characters, good or bad, are all that he brings upon his stage!

"I talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs
And that small portion of the barren earth
That serves as paste and covering to our
bones!

Mine are subjects rejected by the historian to the end of each reign, among the prodigies that distinguish it; yet is this detail not uninteresting. It is a picture of private mixed with public life, a subject in which my countrymen have been anticipated by their neighbours."

The engravings which accompany it are not only numerous and accurate, but splendid: principally from the hands of the Basires.

In 1794, Mr. Gough published an account of the beautiful missal presented to Henry VI. by the Duchess of Bedford, which Mr. Edwards, of Pall-mall, purchased at the Duchess of Portland's sale, and still possesses. Mr. Gough assisted Mr. Nichols also in the greater part of his copious, well-directed, and accurate History of Leicestershire: the remaining portion of which is still expected by the literary world. In 1803, Mr. Gough published the "History and Antiquities of Pleshy, in the County of Essex;" London, 1803, 4to. which, though confined to the history of a single spot, forms collectively a mass of information whose value cannot in justice be lowly appreciated.

His last work which bears the date of the same year, was that on the "Coins of the Seleucidæ:" illustrated by a beautiful set of plates which he had purchased at Mr. Duane's sale.

To the list of works which have either his name or his initials attached, it may be added, that his assistance to his friends engaged in literary pursuits, was more extensive than will probably be ever known.

He gave considerable help to Dr. Kippis, in the second edition of the *Biographia Britannica*: and prepared the Lives of Sir John Fastolf, and the Farrars of Little Gidding, for the sixth volume, which has never appeared. Mr. Ellis, in the History of Shoreditch, acknowledges great assistance, both from his pen and library; as well as Mr. Malcolm in the History of London. The prefaces to numerous other works, acknowledge the extensive patronage which, during the

whole of his literary career, he was not only so able, but so ready to bestow on the study of our national antiquities.

Born to an hereditary fortune, he was in all respects pre-eminently qualified for the labours of an antiquary; the pain of whose researches can but rarely meet an adequate remuneration. And his magnificent work upon Sepulchral Monuments, must long ago have convinced the world, that he possessed not only in himself the most indefatigable perseverance, but an ardour which no expence could possibly deter.

Subsequent to 1805, his health, in consequence of numerous fits of epilepsy, began gradually to decline; and he died February 20, 1809; lamented as much by the poor of his neighbourhood for extensive charity, as by the friends of learning for his talents.

The richest portion of his library, which was always open to the studious, rumour asserts, has been bequeathed to the University of Oxford.

Some ACCOUNT of the late RIGHT HON. JAMES DUFF, EARL of FIFE, VISCOUNT MACDUFF, BARON BRACO of KILBRYDE, in the KINGDOM of IRELAND, and BARON FIFE, in the KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN.

Virtute et opera—By virtue and industry.

A CERTAIN degree of envy is said to attend the fortunes and the titles of the great and opulent. Those who do not possess these advantages, either hereditary or acquired, are supposed by some to contemplate them with symptoms of jealousy, and to hate or to undervalue what they themselves are utterly unable to obtain. It is easy, however to disarm this species of jealousy of half its malignity at least, by acting a noble part in society, and exhibiting as great a preeminence in public spirit, as in family honours and private wealth.

These reflections are naturally produced by contemplating the character of a man who has tended not a little, at once to embellish and to improve his native country, and whose private fortune was increased, and his influence augmented by an attention to agriculture and planting.

James, Earl of Fife, was born in the town of Banff, in 1729. He was the second son of William, Earl of Fife, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir James Grant, of Grant, Bart. Having an elder brother, who was educated at Westminster, he was intended from his cradle

cradle for the profession of the law, and his first instructor was the celebrated William Guthrie, whose picture is still in existence at Duff House, and who, after marrying in the family, repaired to London, and became one of the most laborious, if not one of the most able, writers of his day.

Meanwhile Mr. Duff, the subject of the present memoir, repaired to the University of Edinburgh, for the two-fold purpose of completing his education, and studying the civil law, which is unhappily the basis of the jurisprudence of Scotland, the whole having been entirely formed on the French model, in consequence of which it is but little favourable either to personal security, or public happiness. But the death of Lord Braco, in England, who had turned out exceedingly wild, altered the views of his younger brother, so that he immediately returned home, and became, what in England is termed, a country gentleman.—He found his father in possession of a very large fortune, which he had augmented by the purchase of considerable properties in the counties of Aberdeen, Moray, and Banff. A rigorous and, perhaps, salutary economy, proverbial for two or three generations in the family, had enabled him to achieve this; and he had good sense enough, instead of leaving pitiful annuities to his younger children, to bequeath them separate and independent estates.

During the life of his father Mr. Duff, now become Lord Braco, conceived the outline of a noble plan for the improvement of his patrimonial fortune, which he filled up and completed, after the lapse of more than half a century. His model and mentor, on this occasion, was the late Earl of Findlater, a nobleman who possessed a great and enlightened mind, and whose name and deeds will be long remembered in that portion of Scotland, which at this day reaps so many advantages from his beneficent projects. In conformity to his judgment, which had been ripened by travel and experience, his Lordship began to plant, and in the course of a few years, the sides and tops of hills, nearly inaccessible, and hitherto unproductive, began to assume a new and a more advantageous aspect. The sterile soil now appeared verdant, and the uniform dull and barren extent of heath obtained a warmer and a more civilized tint, from the fir, the pineaster, the larch, the elm, the ash, and the oak, whose united masses for the first time cast

a protecting shade along the dreary waste.

His Lordship's ambition, nearly at the same time, pointed at another object: this was a seat in Parliament. He accordingly became a candidate for the county of Moray, and sat for some years as its representative. In 1760, he also married Lady Dorothea Sinclair, sole heiress of Alexander, ninth Earl of Caithness, with whom he obtained a very considerable fortune: but the nuptials did not take place under happy auspices, and, on the whole, this union proved unfortunate, perhaps, to both parties.

In 1763, he succeeded his father, both in honours and estate, and being now in possession of Duff house, a noble mansion, erected by the late Mr. Adam, architect, at Leith, and still unfinished, he immediately proceeded to complete and to furnish it.

Soon after this he purchased Fife house, at Whitehall, and having a taste for building, expended a very large sum in altering, or rather rebuilding it. Indeed, no Nobleman in Great Britain possessed, perhaps, so many seats, for, in addition to the town and country house already mentioned, he had many others, some of which shall be here enumerated.

Of Delgaty castle, where he occasionally resided, all the floors were formed from wood out of his own plantations.—At Rothemay house, Mary Queen of Scots appears to have slept: it is situate in a picturesque country, but sequestered from all the world. Innes house, with the adjoining lands, he purchased from his cousin, Sir James Innes Ker, the 20th in lineal descent from Bercaldus, whose blood has mingled with that of the Scottish monarchs. Balvenny castle is situate on the banks of the Devron, while Marr lodge is in the centre of Aberdeenshire. Here are grouse, ptarmigan, and game of all sorts; here, too, herds of wild deer scour along the mountain's brow, dart precipitately into the dells and valleys, and at times approach within gun-shot of the house.

During the political ebullition that succeeded the French Revolution, in this country, the Earl of Fife, we believe, was an *Alarmist*, and like many others of that description, in order to demonstrate his confidence in the existing government, accepted of an English peerage from it. Accordingly, in 1793, he was created Baron Fife, of the kingdom of Great Britain. This circumstance, however flattering it might prove in one point of view;

was yet hostile to his political influence in another, as it introduced Sir William Grant, master of the rolls, to the county of Bamff, and it was found impossible ever after to remove him, although many successive but ineffectual efforts were made for that purpose.

At length, towards the conclusion of the late war, the Earl of Fife openly declared his enmity to Mr. Pitt, and the ministers of that day; and as he was known to be an old courtier, well acquainted with the springs that actuate the conduct of public men, many were led to suppose that he began to anticipate their downfall. Accordingly, on the 2d of February, 1801, he rose in his place, in the house of Peers, and spoke as follows:

"It is but seldom I trouble your lordships, but I could not feel myself at ease, were I not to fulfil my duty, in laying my sentiments before you. I rather incline to wish, that the threatened motion for an enquiry into the conduct of ministers, were not now made; but if it should be brought forward, I will most decidedly vote for it.

"I have no desire either to give offence to his Majesty's ministers, or to pay court to those who oppose them. Nothing can be more improper at present, than to debate whether the war is just, or unjust; necessary, or unnecessary: but I most positively declare one thing, and that is, that no war was ever worse conducted.

"My lords, I have read the history of this country with attention; I have seen, and been intimate with all the different parties, from the death of Mr. Pelham, to the present hour.

"In this horrid contest, our blood and treasure have been spent in the extravagant folly of secret expeditions; grievous and heavy taxes have been laid on the people, and wasted in expensive embassies, and subsidizing proud, treacherous, and useless foreign princes, who would have acted much better for themselves, had you saved your money, and taken no concern with them. I do not condole with you on your present unfortunate situation, in having no friends.

"I only wish you had been in that situation at the beginning of the contest. The noble lord who presides at the head of the Admiralty, (Earl Spencer,) in his speech, has with much ability done justice to the navy: I most sincerely wish that our ill-spent money had been laid out on our fleets.

"All those, my lords, who ever heard me speak, or ever read a letter from me on the subject, will do me the justice to say, that my sentiments have all along been the same; and that this has hung upon my mind from the day, the first battalion of the guards marched from the parade, for Holland.

"I lament the present scarcity; but great as our demerits are, it comes not from the Almighty, but from the effects of this ill-conducted war; which I am ready to prove, whenever this question is brought forward. What have we gained by our boasted conquests? If a proper regulation for commerce was made, I wish they were all sold, and the money arising, laid out to pay the national debt, and to relieve the nation of those oppressive taxes which bear hard on rich and poor; on their income, their industry, and what is worse, their *liberty*; and until some of those are repealed, this nation cannot be called free!"

From this moment, his lordship regularly sided with the minority, until a change of ministers took place. When Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, came in, he supported him, and also voted with the Fox and Grenville administration. By this time, however, his eye-sight began to be affected, and being unable to attend the house of Peers, on account of this, or other infirmities, with his usual assiduity, he gave his proxy to Lord Grenville. Although not fond of having great dinners, on the retreat of that nobleman and his friends, he entertained them in a magnificent manner, in his noble *suite* of apartments at Whitehall.

The Earl of Fife, died in London, in the 80th year of his age. In point of person, he was tall, genteel, and had been handsome in the earlier part of his life. Although a great economist, he was yet fond of magnificence, which he indulged in respect to houses, servants, carriages, and horses. But it is as a planter, that this nobleman bids fair to obtain the respect of the present age, and the gratitude of posterity. By a recurrence to the annual volumes of the "Society, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," from which he received two, if not three gold medals, it will be seen, that his labours in this point of view have far surpassed those of any of his contemporaries. He was a frequent contributor to the work in question, and in vol. xxi. will be found an account of 100 acres, and 85,500 trees, planted by him

him in Duff House Park, which comprehends part of two counties, and five parishes. Notwithstanding the accidental destruction of a large plantation, by a neighbour's burning furze, yet he continued his improvements, and soon increased his woods to 673 acres, in his own neighbourhood, containing 4,000,000 of trees.

A long life, chiefly directed to this great object, enabled him a little before his death, to have completed the planting of about 14,000 acres in all, and so profitable, did this become, even during his own time, that the *thinings* alone, sold in one year, for 1000*l.* sterling. In respect to the modern improvement of *pruning*, he was always very sparing of it, and although the scene of his labours was in a northern portion of the island, yet the oak itself, which has hitherto been accounted a delicate plant, flourishes there, even in the immediate vicinity of the sea.

Of late years, his lordship has only planted at the rate of one hundred acres *per Annum*, but he has always made it an invariable rule, to cut down firs, larches, and all other trees which interfered with the more valuable species of close-grained timber. In December, 1807, a silver fir, which had been set by his lordship in 1756, was blown down; the following were the dimensions:

Length of the trunk, from the surface of the ground until divided into five limbs :	Feet Inch 7' 0
Girth at surface of the ground	9 7
Girth immediately below where the limbs set off	8 6

The five limbs were all of the same height, except one which divided into two branches, before it reached the top. These were only a few inches shorter than the others, which were 42 feet, 6 inches from where they left the trunk, whose length was 7 feet: therefore, when added together, to the height of the tree we have 49 6

There are many pineasters larger than this, but the oaks are by far the most valuable in every point of view; and should the present unhappy dispute with the northern powers, continue, or be hereafter renewed, there can be but little doubt that in twenty-five years more, they will be invaluable, so far as respects

national objects, while the profits accruing to his heirs, will at the same time be incalculable.

As an agriculturist on a great scale, the earl of Fife, stands also in a respectable point of view. He erected no less than five bridges, and planned and formed several roads. He dug a canal, from 60 to 68 feet wide, between a lake and the sea, the extent of which was 2,200 yards, while the bank amounted to 3000. By laying out the sum of 1150*l.* he also improved a tract of land, worth only 25*l.* per annum, so as to produce 205*l.* yearly.

Nor ought it to be omitted, that at a great expence, and seemingly in direct opposition to nature, the subject of this memoir has, in some measure, created a harbour on the borders of the Moray firth. This port, christened by him "Macduff's town," was originally an insignificant little village, containing a few miserable huts; but in consequence of his patronage, a pier was erected for the protection of shipping, and by granting certain privileges to the inhabitants, the place has increased greatly in point of extent and importance. It was from it he shipped the earth and stone, that formed the beautiful terrace to Fife house on the side of the Thames, as if determined always to reside on *Scotch ground*.

After living to a patriarchal age, the Earl was carried off by a second attack of the stone, and subsequently to his death a very large lump was extracted. He had no faith in medical men, or medicine, would never submit to any operation, and seemed determined from the first to resist physic and physicians of all kinds.

His will has not given great satisfaction to his heirs, as it was calculated for the benefit not of the present, but some future generation. Mr. Thellusson appears to have been his model on this occasion, and he steered as near that great landmark, as the late act of Parliament would permit. Indeed, in this point of view, he was enabled to do more in Scotland than he could effect in England, as the laws here, abhor every thing that savours of perpetuity. His body was carried down to Barmfshire, and intombed in a mausoleum, which he himself had erected.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

SAUNDERS THE JESUIT.

EDWARD VI. was said to have been delivered by the Cæsarean operation, and the consequent death of his mother. Saunders the Jesuit broached the story. The queen lived twelve days after his birth. Nicholls, in his *Progresses*, has given some more lies by him, concerning the death of Elizabeth. This man made a profession of publishing lies upon every public event of moment; and a collection of them would be very curious.

ERASMUS.

The following Epitaph was written upon him,

Hic jacet Erasmus, qui quondam bonus erat
mus;

Rodere qui solitus; roditur a vermibus.

When the author was asked, why he had made *ver* in *vermibus* short: he replied, because he had made *bo* in *bonus* long.

BREVITY.

Ammianus gives the following fine rule of judging of it. Brevity is not commendable, except when, throwing off unseasonable retardations, it detracts nothing from information. *Integra brevitatis* is the fine expression of a sophist. *Dion Halicarnass.*

JEWS.

Ant. Naldus. Quest. Practic. No. 20, notes that it was about 1551 much in vogue in the Ecclesiastical State, for individuals to seize the children of the Jews, and christen them *vi et armis*.

ROYAL APOSTLES, &c.

Orosius, l. 7. c. 14. says that the Goths, Huns, &c. invaded Italy, by an impulse of Providence, that they might be converted. *Boscus de Sign. Eccles.* says, that Tiridates having vanquished the Armenians, compelled them to become Christians. He adds, that the Burgundians and Franks became so, through a vow made, if they were successful in a battle. Charlemagne forced the Saxons into Christianity. *Rhegin. Eginh. and Ainoin*, No. 785: *Dubravus*, l. 5 and 6. *Helmodius*, l. 6. c. 16, 19, 24, say, that Otho the Great thus converted the Bohemians. So also Boleslaus, King of the Poles, (see *Arnold*, l. 7. c. 9.) converted the Prussians; so Waldemar, King of the Danes, the *Bugiani*, (*Helmod.* l. 1. c. 43. l. 2. c. 12, 13.) So *Isid. Hist. Gothor. Æra*, 650, notes that the Emperor Heraclius, Sisebert, King of Spain; and Dagobert, King of France, com-

pelled the Jews to be baptized. So our Alfred forced Guthrun and the Dares. *Medisia de Resit.* 9. 27. and *Joh. Azorius, Instit. Moral.* l. 8. c. 24. and others say, that baptism was the usual condition of granting quarter to infidels.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH—ATHANASIUS.

The *Hist. Eccles.* l. 10. and *Tiber Decianus. d. l. 5. c. 12. n. 28.* say that Alexander Bishop of Alexandria, when walking in the street, saw a Jew boy, named Athanasius, playing at bishop, and christening other children: through which he compelled them all to persevere in the christian faith: and thus it happened that Athanasius became a very great "Fidei Propugnator," Defender of the Faith.

ABRAHAM, A DOCTOR—DOCTOR TITLE OF.

This, as a degree, commences with the 12th cent. but *Lucian in Dea Syria*, notes that there were *publici hospites* among the Assyrians, called *Doctores*, because they narrated and explained all things. Accordingly, *Penéda de Reb. Salom.* l. 3. c. 27. *num.* 3. says, "the very hospitality of Abraham shows that he was a Doctor." See *Joseph. Antiq.* 1. c. 16. *Euseb. Præp. Evang.* l. 9. c. ult.

MARTYRDOM—FOX.

Sulpitius, in the Life of Martin, relates an instance of a church erected to the memory, as a martyr, of a man who had been hanged for a robbery.—A clergyman, in his sermon, after mentioning the name of a martyr, upon the authority of Fox, proceeded to inveigh, by name, against his persecutor, of whom he related the most shocking stories, which were punished by a miraculous and disgraced death. The martyr was alive, and the persecutor in the church at the time. He menaced the preacher with an action of defamation, who upon his quoting the authority of Fox, escaped.

GREEK IAMBICS.

Scaliger says, every body values Greek iambics, but nobody understands them.

EPIGRAMS WITHOUT POINT.

These, says Menage, are excellent, when the sense is fine, full, and the matter described with *naïveté*: where the latter makes an admirable conclusion, and the truth serves instead of point.

SWEETNESS.

Properly that which results from perfect simplicity.

HERMITS.

These have existed from the time of Pliny, who calls them "*gens aterna in qua nemo nascitur.*"

BAILEY,

In his Dictionary, defines *Thunder* by a "noise, well-known to persons not deaf;" and *Gregorian* as a Wig, so called.

NILE—PERERIUS.

Pererius in Gen. lib. 3. de Paradiso mentions the discovery of the fountain of the Nile.

DON JUAN—TIRSO DE MOLINA.

The original of this terrific Pantomime, is a Spanish Play, whose title is, *El Comibado de Piedra*; the author, Firso de Molina. The *Festin de Pierre*, of Moliere, is the same thing.

SPANISH COMEDY.

Remarkable for multiplicity of incidents, which follow in succession, without any necessary connection.

BACON OF DUNMOW.

This curious ceremony was not peculiar to Dunmow. A similar custom was observed at the Manor of Whickenor, in Staffordshire, where corn, as well as bacon, was given to the happy pair. It was left off in 1751, probably from an idea that it occasioned much perjury.

CAREW.

He wrote a work of *Criticism*: in which he makes the following *serious* comparisons. Will you have Plato's *veine*, read Sir Thomas Smith; the *Ionick*, Sir Thomas Moore; *Cicero's*, Ascham, *Varro's*, Chaucer; *Demosthenes*, Sir John Cheeke. He then assimilates Virgil and the Earl of Surrey; Catullus and Shakespeare, Ovid and Daniel, Lucan and Spenser, Martial and Sir John Davies; and ends with, "Will you have all in all for prose and verse? take the miracle of our age, Sir Phil. Sidney. Little did he think that Lord Orford would say, a girl in love could not get through the Arcadin.

CUCKOLD.

Moliere's lines on the word *cuckold*, are admirable:

Peste soit qui premier trouva l'invention
De s'affliger l'esprit de cette vision;
Et d'attacher l'honneur de l'homme le plus sage,

Aux choses, que peut faire une femme volage:
Puisque on tient à bon droit tout crime personnel,

Que fait la notre honneur pour être criminel?
Des actions d'autrui l'on nous donne le blâme.

Si nos femmes sans nous ont un commerce infame,

Il faut que tout le mal tombe sur notre dos:
Elles font la sottise; et nous sommes les sots.

Com. Imaginaire, A. ii. sc. ult.

MARRIAGE LIFE.

The following is the very curious account given in an old French novel,

called *Le Doyen de Killerane*, T. 6. p. 230.

"You cannot conceive how great the force of habit is between two people, who for a length of time have used the same house, the same table, the same occupations, the same pleasures; and who, in short, passing day and night without scarcely a moment's separation, have learnt mutually to discover their faults, to take no notice of them, to consider themselves as removed from all kinds of *bienséances* and constraints; to have a right to speak or be silent, when they please; never to disguise their thoughts; and have their pleasures and pains in common. It is not interest which thus connects them, for they could lead an easy life separate: it is not precisely a taste for the same pleasures, for they do not expect any very lively, and one half of their time is passed in finding out the fallacy of every thing which bears that name. It is not inclination for good living; for if they had every thing upon the table, they have not a grain more appetite: and very often they leave it, without having touched the finest dishes: it is still less love, for they see one another without desire, and part without pain; it scarcely happens that they even use one kind expression, or the simple attentions which they pay to the greatest stranger; and though they occupy the same bed, they commonly lie down, and get up with perfect indifference. Nevertheless try, if you think it possible, to make them live apart: they will laugh at your efforts."

SINGULAR READING.

Joseph Scott, esq. of Birmingham, who lived in 1751, is said to have read Bailey's Dictionary, and the Common Prayer Book, methodically through twice a year.

PUNNING SERMONS.

During Cromwell's government, one Slater, a broken apothecary of Birmingham, got possession of the rectory of St. Martin's, in opposition to one Jennings, an iron master, possessor of Aston Furnace; one Smallbroke, a wealthy inhabitant; and Sir Thomas Holt, who wished for it.

In his first Sermon he told his people, "The Lord had carried him through many troubles, for he had passed like Shadrach, Mesach, and Abednego, through the *fiery furnace*: and as the Lord had enabled the children of Israel to pass over the Red Sea, so he had assisted him in passing over the *small brooks*, and to overcome the strong *holds of sin and satan*."

POETRY

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE AMULET.

By ANN OF KIDWELLY.

"She was a charmer, and bid
Make it a darling, like my precious eye;
To lose't or give't away, were such perdition
As nothing else could match."—OTHELLO.

RESTORE me the Amulet stol'n from my
breast,

By a charmer bestow'd to other day;
Who told me my moments would all be
unblest,

"If I lost it, or gave it away."

She said in the wild forest's deep-tangled
glade,

When the night's hollow winds smote the
ear,

The magical compound was gather'd and made
By the tremulous fingers of Fear.

She said, 'twas composed of materials most rare,
Of jetty stars drop from the sky;

Of gums that had black'd under Lapland's
chill air,

When in heav'n the Borealis flam'd high.

Of those seeds that no mortal has ever yet seen,
Shed by Pteris* in th' still noon of night;

When Midsummer gliding the notch'd leaves
between,

Wreath'd her forehead with dew-drops all
bright.

She said 'twas perfum'd by the balm of a rose,
That wither'd beneath Falsehood's eye;

By a breath that from Love's fickle bosom
arose,

When Passion expired in a sigh.

'Twas strew'd in the dust of an heart-broken
youth,

It was moistened with Pity's soft tear,

'Twas dipp'd in the colours of unfading Truth;
And she bade it her pressure still wear.

Thus various and strange she declared 'twas a
charm,

Which, with mystical cyphers imprest,

Would certainly guard the possessor from
harm,

While 'twas suffer'd to hang on the breast.

But if from its recess a wile should allure,

Or passion should wantonly snatch;

To her so bereav'd its loss would ensure

"Perdition that nothing could match."

Restore me the Amulet, stol'n from the breast,
That already feels tort'ring pain!

O give me the charm, that downy-plum'd rest
May return to its mansion again.

* Pteris Aqueline, or female Fern; of which superstition relates, that it sheds its minute seeds, exactly at 12 o'clock, on Midsummer night.

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. PROFESSOR PORSON.

By the Rev. JAMES RUDGE.

"Manet in animis hominum, in aternitate
temporum, fama rerum!"—TACITUS.

PORSON is dead! in him has learning lost
Its chiefest ornament and proudest boast.

In Grecian learning he was deeply vers'd;
The best of Grecians, he was own'd the first:

So deeply vers'd—so skill'd—in Grecian lore,
A loss so deep must Science e'er deplore!

That mind, which oft illum'd the classic page,
And smooth'd the labours of a distant age,

Is fled to mansions of eternal rest,
And there exists among the wise and blest!

October 8, 1808.

ON LEAVING BEECH COTTAGE, BUCKS.

"*Mes jours s'en voient près de toi;
Ils se traînent dans ton absence.*"

ADIEU to the village; adieu to the cot!
And shall I then never revisit the spot?

That clings to remembrance with fondest
delay,

Through the dreams of the night, and the
cares of the day?

O yes, I could hope to behold it again,
Though my prospects were sad, and hopes
were in vain.

For the rose's sweet colour remains when 'tis
dead,

When its blushes are gone, and its splendour
is fled.

Yes, yes, I will hope that again I shall hear
The voices of friends to remembrance so dear;

And still do I hope, that again I shall see
The smiles that once gave a sweet welcome
to me.

And yet how I fear to revisit the spot,
To steal through the village, to gaze on
the cot;

For the pleasure and rapture that swell in my
heart

Cannot equal the anguish I feel when we part.

T. H.

ON THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

OLD Winter is come from the cold north-
ern ocean,

With snows on his grey beard and storms
in his rear;

Around him wild-howling the blast's chilling
motion;

Around his ice-dwelling loud roars the
white bear.

Now Old

Old Winter is come, all so cold and so cheerless,

And what is there here can enliven the heart?

'Tis Friendship and Love—two gems shining and peerless,

From whom may we never have reason to part.

Yes, Friendship and Love—whose warm rays ever

Can thaw the cold frost of the pitiless mind:

'Tis Friendship and Love, with affection combining,

Can chase away winter, and warm the cold wind.

JAMES JENNINGS.

TO VIOLA.

IN memory's dear and cherish'd hour,
I saw thee like the beauteous flow'r,
That twines around Affection's shrine;
In Love's pure light thy form was drest,
I smil'd to mark thy gentle breast
Soft trembling to the sigh of mine.

When Sorrow, like a spoiler, flew,
And veil'd Love's opening bud with dew,
And hung the morn of Youth with gloom;
I thought, though bow'd by Sorrow's wile,
The moon-beam of thy sadden'd smile,
More fair than Pleasure's rosy bloom.

Ev'n now, though Joy's attemper'd ray,
Delighted o'er thy bosom stray,
Responsive to thy Lover's pray'r;
Yet, gladness beaming from his eyes,
Love hangs upon thy smile, and sighs,
"Affection's tear hath glisten'd thine!"

P. M. J.

TO THE SNOW-DROP.

By JOHN MAYNE,

Author of the Poems of "Glasgow," and
"The Siller Gun."

FIRST of the Spring that smiles on me,
I pay my early court to thee!

But, well-a-day! how chang'd the scene,
Since, erst, I hail'd thee on the green!

Then Life and Love were in their prime;

Then Winter smil'd like Summer-time.

Now Life and Love are on the wing,

Now Winter riots in the Spring;

And, ev'n in Summer, nought I see

But drizzling show'rs and blights for me;

With frequent coffins passing by,

Sad monitors that Death is nigh!

O! when that solemn hour shall come,

Which seals my passport to the tomb,

Be faith and resignation mine,

And, that sweet soother, hope divine!

First of the Spring that smiles on me,

Again I pay my court to thee!

May no rude hand profane thy sweets;

No caitiff bawl thee thro' the streets;

Or, if thou art displanted there,
To grace the bosom of the fair.

O, teach simplicity to them,

Who never knew the peerless gem!

Tell those, by Error led astray,

That Wisdom is the only way

Which leads to purity like thine—

Which leads to ev'ry grace divine!

January, 1809.

THE CALL OF A SYLPHID TO ITS KIN- DRED SPIRITS ON THE RETURN OF SPRING.

CONGENIAL spirits, haste away,
From where, in gloomy shades of night,

Secure from wintry winds ye lay;

Again revive and view the light;

Again inhale the balmy airs

That o'er the mountains' summits play,

And free from sorrows, free from cares,

'Midst odorous sweets pursue your way.

By gentle zephyrs borne along,

Beneath a pure and azure sky,

We'll listen to the shepherd's song,

Or through the shady woodland fly.

On violets will we rest unseen,

In harebells sip the honied dew,

And lurk beneath the herbage green,

Where primroses the valley strew.

Beside the stream where wearied lies

The village swain in rustic gear,

Invisible to mortal eyes,

We'll whisper pleasure in his ear.

All nature smiles with gladd'ning light,

The Sun displays his cheering ray,

Then, rising from your shades of night,

Congenial spirits haste away.

SONNET.

VIRGINIA TO PAUL—FROM FRANCE.

AMID the storied hall, and gorgeous dome,
The haunt of Fortune's fav'rites cold yet gay,

I think on thee, my Paul! who, far away,
Thro' the thick woods which shade our native home,

Where with Virginia thou wast wont to roam,

Now sad and solitarily dost stray;

Ah! as thou gazest on thy devious way,

Upon the lonely cascade's sparkling foam,

Thro' which you bore me; or the cocoa-tree,

Or many a well-known object with whose sight

Ideas of Virginia must unite,

Think'st thou of me, Paul? I oft think of thee;

Nor wealth, nor pow'r, nor threats of friends unkind,

Shall ever chace thine image from my mind.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WE have in different parts of the last two or three volumes of the Monthly Magazine, given an account of the discoveries made by Mr. Davy; these accounts being frequently taken from memory, by a person who has diligently attended the lectures of the Royal Institution, would necessarily be imperfect. We intend, therefore, in this and some subsequent articles to lay before our readers a more exact analysis of what has been done by this learned professor, and in the order in which he communicated the same to the Royal Society of London. Mr. Davy first described the methods made use for the decomposition of the fixed alkalies; and he found that the powers of electrical decomposition were proportional to the strength of the opposite electricities in the circuit, and to the conducting power and degree of concentration of the materials employed. In his first attempts at the decomposition of the fixed alkalies, he acted upon aqueous solutions of potash and soda, saturated at the common degrees of temperature, with the Voltaic batteries, but in these cases; the water alone was affected, and hydrogen and oxygen disengaged with the production of much heat, and violent effervescence. As water appeared to prevent the decomposition, he used potash in igneous fusion, and some brilliant phenomena were produced; and when the platina spoon, on which the potash was placed, was made to communicate with the negative side of the battery, and the connection from the positive side was made with platina wire, a vivid and constant light appeared at the opposite point: there was no effect of inflammation round it; but æriform bubbles, which, inflamed in the atmosphere, rose round the potash. He made some attempts to collect the combustible matter, but without success; and he only attained his object, by employing electricity as the common agent of fusion and decomposition.

Pot-ash, when perfectly dried by ignition, is a non-conductor; but with the slightest addition of moisture, becomes a good conductor, and in this state it readily fuses and decomposes by strong electrical powers. Having placed a small piece of pure pot-ash, on an insulated disk of platina connected with the negative side of the battery, and a pla-

tina wire, communicating with the positive side, being brought in contact with the upper surface of the alkali, a vivid action almost instantly took place; the pot-ash fused at both points of electrization: there was a violent effervescence at the upper surface; at the lower, or negative surface, there was no liberation of elastic fluid; but small globules having a high metallic lustre, similar, in visible characters, to mercury, appeared; some of which burnt with explosion and bright flame, as soon as they were formed, and others remained, and were merely tarnished, and finally covered with a white film, which formed on their surfaces. "These globules," says the professor, "numerous experiments soon shewed to be the substance I was in search of, and a peculiar inflammable principle, the basis of pot-ash." He ascertained that the platina was not at all connected with the result, for the same substance was produced when other metals, or charcoal, were employed for completing the circuit.

Soda, when acted upon in a similar manner, exhibited an analogous result, but it required a battery of stronger powers. The substance produced from potash, which is now denominated "Potassium," remained fluid at the temperature of the atmosphere, at the time of its production: that from soda, called "sodaum," which was fluid, in the degree of heat of the alkali, during its formation, became solid on cooling. The globules often burnt at the moment of their formation, and sometimes violently exploded and separated into smaller globules, which flew with great velocity through the air, in a state of vivid combustion, producing a beautiful effect of continued jets of fire.

In speaking of the theory, Mr. Davy observed, that the metallic lustre of the substance from potash, immediately became destroyed in the atmosphere, and that a white crust formed upon it. This crust is pure potash, which immediately deliquesced, and new quantities were formed, which in their turn, attracted moisture from the atmosphere, till the whole globule disappeared, and assumed the form of a saturated solution of potash. Water is likewise decomposed in the process; for it is demonstrated that the basis of the fixed alkalies, that is, "Potassium" and "Sodaum," act upon this

this substance with greater energy than any other known bodies. Hence the minute theory of oxydation of the basis of the alkalis in the air is this:—oxygen gas is first attracted by them, and alkali formed; this alkali speedily absorbs water; this water is again decomposed; therefore, during the conversion of a globule into alkaline solution, there is a constant and rapid disengagement of small quantities of gas. From the facts related, of which we mention only a part, it is inferred by Mr. Davy, that there is the same evidence for the decomposition of potash and soda into oxygen and two peculiar substances, as there is for the decompositions of sulphuric and phosphoric acids and the metallic oxydes into oxygen and their respective bases. In the analyses, no substances capable of decomposition are present, but the alkalis and a minute portion of moisture; which seems in no other way essential to the result, than in rendering them conductors at the surface: for he has ascertained that the new substances are not generated till the interior, which is dry, begins to be fused.

The combustible bases of the fixed alkalis, seem to be repelled as other combustible substances, by positively electrified surfaces, and attracted by negatively electrified surfaces, and the oxygen follows the contrary order: or, the oxygen being naturally possessed of the negative energy, and the bases of the positive, do not remain in combination when either of them is brought into an electrical state opposite to its natural one.

After Mr. Davy detected the bases of the fixed alkalis, he found great difficulty in preserving and confining them so as to examine their properties; but he found that in recently distilled naphtha they might be preserved some days without much change. The basis of potash at 60° of Fahrenheit possessed the general appearance of mercury, so as not to be distinguished from it, but at that degree of temperature, it is only imperfectly fluid; at 70° it is more fluid, and at 100° its fluidity is perfect, so that different globules will run into one. At 50° it is soft and malleable, with the lustre of polished silver, and at the freezing point it becomes harder and brittle, and when broken into fragments, exhibits a crystallized texture, which by means of the microscope seems composed of beautiful facets of a perfect whiteness, and high metallic splendor. At a heat approaching redness, it is converted into vapour,

and is found unaltered after distillation. —It is a perfect conductor of electricity. When a spark is taken from the Voltaic battery from a large globule; the light is green, and combustion takes place at the point of contact only. When a small globule is used, it is completely dissipated with explosion accompanied by a most vivid flame. It is an excellent conductor of heat; but resembling the metals in all these sensible properties, it is very different from any of them in specific gravity, being only as 6 to 10, compared with water, so that it is the lightest fluid body known.

With respect to chemical relations; it combines with oxygen, slowly and without flame, at all temperatures below that of vaporization; but at this temperature combustion takes place, and the light is of a brilliant whiteness, and the heat intense. When a globule is heated in hydrogen gas at a degree below its point of vaporization, it seems to dissolve in it, for the globule diminishes in volume, and the gas explodes with alkaline fumes and bright light when suffered to pass into the air. When brought into contact with water, it decomposes it with great violence; an instantaneous explosion is produced with bright flame, and a solution of pure potash is the result. When a globule of this substance is placed upon ice, it instantly burns with a bright flame, and a deep hole is made in the ice, which is found to contain a solution of potash.

Theory.—The phenomena seem to depend on the strong attraction of the potassium for oxygen; and of the potash for water. The heat which arises from two causes, decomposition and combination, is sufficiently intense to produce inflammation. The production of alkali in the decomposition of water by potassium, is shewn by dropping a globule of it upon moistened paper, tinged with turmeric. At the moment that the globule comes into contact with the water, it burns, and moves rapidly upon the paper, as if in search of moisture, leaving behind it a deep reddish brown trace, and acting upon the paper as dry caustic potash. So strong is the attraction of potash for oxygen, and so great the energy of its action upon water, that it discovers and decomposes the small quantities of water contained in alcohol and ether. Potash is insoluble in ether; but when potassium, the basis, is thrown into it, oxygen is furnished, and hydrogen gas is disengaged, and the alkali as it forms renders the ether

ether white and turbid. In ether and alcohol the energy of its action is proportional to the quantity of water they contain, and hydrogen and potash are the constant result.

Potassium thrown into solutions of the mineral acids, inflames and burns on the surface. It readily combines with the simple and inflammable solids and with metals; with phosphorus and sulphur, forming compounds similar to the metallic phosphurets and sulphurets. When it is brought into contact with a piece of phosphorus, and pressed upon, there is a considerable action; they become fluid together, burn, and produce phosphate of potash. When potassium is brought into contact with sulphur in fusion in the atmosphere, a great inflammation takes place and sulphuret of potash is formed. The sulphuretted basis becomes oxygenated by exposure to the air, and is finally converted into sulphate. When one part of potassium is added to 8 or 10 parts of mercury at about 60° of Fahrenheit, they instantly unite, and form a substance like mercury in colour, but less coherent, and small portions of it appear as flattened spheres. When a globule is made to touch a globule of mercury about twice as large, they combine with heat; the compound is fluid at the temperature of its formation; but when cool it appears as a solid metal, similar in colour to silver. If the potassium be still increased the amalgam becomes harder, and brittle. When the proportions are 1 of potassium and 70 of mercury the amalgam is soft and malleable. If the compounds are exposed to air, they rapidly absorb oxygen; potash which deliquesces is formed, and in a few minutes the mercury is found pure and unaltered. When a globule of amalgam is thrown into water, it rapidly decomposes it with a hissing noise; potash is formed, pure hydrogen is disengaged, and the mercury remains free. The action of potassium upon the inflammable oily compound bodies, confirms the other facts of the strength of its attraction for oxygen. On recently distilled naphtha it has very little action; but in naphtha that has been exposed to the air, it soon oxydates, and alkali is formed, which unites with the naphtha, into a brown soap that collects round the globule. On concrete and fixed oils, when heated, it acts slowly, coaly matter is deposited, a little gas is evolved, and a soap is formed. By heat it rapidly decomposes the volatile oils.

Potassium readily reduces metallic oxides, when heated in contact with them: it decomposes readily flint and green glass, with a gentle heat; alkali is immediately formed by oxygen from the oxides which dissolves the glass, and a new surface is soon exposed to the agent.

We shall in our next, give a more detailed account of the decomposition of soda; and shall now present the reader with a short analysis of the application of the gas from coal to economical purposes by Mr. William Murdoch. This gentleman by means of coal-gas completely lighted up last winter, the cotton manufactory of Messrs. Phillips and Lee, at Manchester, the largest in the kingdom. The light used, was ascertained to be equal to that produced by 2500 mould candles of six to the pound. In this instance the coal was distilled in iron retorts, which were kept constantly at work, and the gas as it rose was conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, where it was worked and purified, previously to its being conveyed through other pipes called mains to the mill. The burners, where the gas was consumed, were connected with the mains by short tubes, each of which was furnished with a cock to regulate the admission of the gas to each burner, and to shut it off when requisite. The burners were of two kinds: the one was upon the principle of the Argand lamp, and resembled it in appearance, the other was a small curved tube with a conical end, having three circular apertures of about the $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an inch in diameter, through which the gas issued, forming three divergent jets of flame, somewhat like a fleur-de-lis. This tube, from its shape and appearance, was called the cockspur burner. In the whole building there were 271 argands, and 633 cockspurs; each of the former giving a light equal to four candles, and each of the latter a light equal to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. All together require an hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of gas, produced from cannel coal.

The whole annual expence, allowing 550*l.* for apparatus, is reckoned at 600*l.* but that of candles, to give the same light, would be 2000*l.* supposing candles one shilling per lb. only. This calculation was made on the supposition that the light was used only two hours per day, through the year, but if it be required three hours: the cost will be 650*l.* for gas, and 3000*l.* for candles. At first there was some inconvenience from the small

smell produced, but this is entirely done away, and it being free from the danger resulting from sparks and snuffing candles, diminishes the hazard of fire to which cot-

ton-mills are so much exposed. Mr. Murdoch claims the first idea of applying, and the first actual application of, this gas to economical purposes.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. DAVID THOMAS'S (FEATHERSTONE BUILDINGS,) *for a perforated Vessel, Percolator and Frame, for making or preparing Potable Coffee.*

THE invention claimed by this specification consists of a perforated urn, or vessel which may be made of various forms, a percolator, and a frame, which may be used collectively in a portable form, or separately. The principal part of the machine is an urn, furnished with a cock for drawing off its contents, which is the receiver of the beverage, prepared from the material coffee, by means of hot or boiling water, made to pass through it. To render the urn effective, since filtration into a close vessel would soon be impeded by the compressed air, a number of small perforations are made in the upper part of it. These are calculated to release the confined and rarified air, being open while the percolation is going on, and so contrived, that they are covered at the same time, and with the same cover as the large aperture or mouth of the urn, upon the removal of the percolator. By these means the urn becomes a close vessel, when the percolation is completed, from which neither the finer qualities, nor essence of the coffee, nor its heat, can escape by evaporation. The next part of the invention is the percolator, or small box, which contains and confines the coffee in its pulverized state, and prevents its rising and mingling with the water, when poured in the cylinder: it is the medium through which the water passes into the urn, where it assumes the character of potable coffee. It is furnished with a cover pierced through with very small holes, which is fitted to it, either independently of the cylinder, or fixed to the latter in that part which is contiguous to the percolator. In either case, its office is the same, namely, to confine the coffee, so as to prevent any portion of the water from passing into the receiver, but through the whole mass. The bottom of the percolator is pierced or bored in the same way as its cover. The cylinder is a tube super-

added to the urn and percolator, and may be regarded as a part of the latter. The frame or stand is calculated to elevate and support, at a proper height for drawing off its contents, a vessel discharged by means of a cock, when not constructed in the common form of urns, whether adapted to this or any other purpose.

The Patentee reserves to himself the exclusive right of modifying and varying the application of these principles, inventions, and improvements, according to circumstances, in such manner as may best suit the form of the vessel or its appendages, as well in respect to the perforation as to the percolator and frame, whether affecting their respective forms or situation.

MR. WILLIAM SHOTWELL'S (YORK,) *for certain Improvements in the manufacture of Mustard.*

This invention consists in taking mustard bran, or the offal of mustard, after as much mustard flour has been taken out as is done by the usual method. This bran or offal is wetted with water and ground, and then immersed in water, till the most ponderous parts fall to the bottom. Then, while the flour is suspended, all that is above the bran is to be drawn into a flannel, or other strainer, placed over a vat, which vat is to have a luch at its bottom; the strainer serves to filter the mustard, and prevents any particles of bran from passing into the vat. In this vat, the mustard-flour is suffered to precipitate, and the water is drawn off from the flour as close as possible, and may be used for succeeding parcels of the same sort of bran, as often as it is found to answer. During the process, the air is to be kept from the mustard, to preserve its pungency.

To make dry mustard from the bran, after as much mustard-flour has been taken from it as is done by the usual modes, the patentee takes the coles of Indian corn, breaks them small, mixes them with the mustard bran, grinds them

in a mill and sifts them as often as the process is found profitable. For the purpose of sifting, he uses a frame, about 6 or 7 feet long, two feet wide, and 5 inches deep, into which is fixed another frame or frames, with silk bottoms, through this by means of a velocity obtained by mechanical contrivances, the mustard is passed. The sieve is to be supplied by a hopper, placed above it, and to this Mr. Shotwell lays an exclusive claim. The sieve should be so hung that it may conveniently be brushed under the bottom, or brushes may be fixed the length of the sieve, to be moved by crank, by machinery, or any other way at pleasure.

Observations.—The advantages described as belonging to this invention are, 1. That a considerable quantity of genuine mustard is obtained from offal, hitherto deemed of little value. 2. An article possessing a considerable degree of pungency, is obtained from the brown mustard-seed, at a small expence. 3. By connecting a hopper or other apparatus, with the upper end of the sieve, the labour of supplying the sieve with meal is very much lessened, and the supply is more regular than when done by the hand; and by fixing long brushes under the sieve, the labour of brushing is much lessened.

MR EDWARD DAMPIERS' (PRIMROSE-STREET, LONDON,) for Machinery for reducing Drugs, &c. into fine Powder.

This machinery consists of a large wheel or flat surface, of iron or other metal, fixed to a vertical shaft or arbor, to be driven round by the powers commonly used in manufactures. Upon the face of the wheel, I attach, by screws, keys, bolts, &c. certain cutters or rasps, with their edges or faces toothed and directed upwards; each of which is fixed so that its length shall be directed towards the shaft, either precisely, with such an obliquity, as that the line, of the length of each rasper, shall every where cross the circles described by the motion of its teeth; and close to each cutter or rasper, there is a perforation, or long hole, quite through the face of the wheel, for the purpose of permitting the rasped wood or other material to fall through. In the use and application of this machinery, the drugs, &c. are placed and secured upon the face of the said wheel, which by its rotation causes the teeth of the cutters to act upon the same, and to cut off portions or raspings off the same, which fall through into a proper

receptacle. The wheel may be bevelled inwards, or outwards, and admits of various forms, dimensions, and velocities; and by various contrivances, all the cutters may be fixed upon the wheel at once, or a part of them may be separately attached, and taken out when needful. The drawings attached to this specification give a complete view of the business.

MR. JOSEPH CUFF'S (WHITECHAPEL,) for a new Method of slaughtering Cattle, &c.

The title of this specification mentions cattle of divers descriptions, from oxen, downwards, but the drawings are confined to hogs. We have carefully examined the specification; and from that and the included drawings, we understand that Mr. Cuff keeps the animals to be killed in a certain kind of pen in the slaughter-house, and that two persons are employed in the business, or perhaps three; the occupation of one person, is to catch the beast, or by some other manœuvre to fasten a rope or hook, on one or both of its hind legs; another person is then by means of a wheel and pulley, or other apparatus, to draw the animal up to a certain height, and a third person is to fix the rope on the tenter hooks, and while thus suspended with its head downwards, the animal's throat is to be cut.

Remark.—The Patentee professes that the meat is better by this mode of slaughtering, than by the usual methods. We must, however, observe, that, if its supposed advantages arise from the mere position of the animal when killed, the invention is not new; it has been practised in a village within a mile north of London, some years. Nor do we see that there can be any novelty in the apparatus for dragging up the animal and suspending it by its hind legs, so as to warrant an exclusive claim. We are, from a view of the invention, induced to believe that the method will, in practice, be found much more cruel, than that usually adopted; and therefore cannot merit the applause and patronage of the public, who should endeavour to mitigate the sufferings of creatures whose lives are sacrificed to supply their wants.

MR. EDWARD THOMASON'S (BIRMINGHAM,) for a new Method of manufacturing Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

This gentleman has, we believe, been fortunate in his inventions which have been noticed in the Monthly Magazine.

His

His hearth-brush is now frequently seen in respectable houses; the object of which is, as our readers will recollect, by means of a neat apparatus to conceal the brush part, except at the time of using. The principle of the invention before us is something similar, and the spreading part of the umbrella is, when not used as an umbrella, parasol, &c. concealed in a walking-stick. The con-

trivance adopted is very simple, and well explained by the drawings attached to the specification. Not having seen one of the umbrellas, we cannot speak positively on the subject; but we should be led to suspect that the cane, stick, &c. which is to include the head of an umbrella, must itself be almost too large for the purpose of walking with.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

OBSERVATIONS on the Utility, Form, and Management of Water Meadows, for Draining and Irrigating Peat Bogs; by William Smith, Engineer, 8vo. 8s.

DRAMA.

Poetus and Arria, a Tragedy; with a Letter to Thomas Sheridan, esq. on the present State of the English Stage. 2s. 6d.

LAW.

A Treatise on the Defects of the Debtor and Creditor Laws, and the Consequences of Imprisonment for Civil Debt; by W. Menchen, esq. 5s.

Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery; by F. Vesey, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, vol. XIV. part II. 7s. 6d.

! Almost interesting Case, in a Letter addressed to Sir Samuel Romilly on the Bankrupt Laws; by George Baillie, esq. 1s.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Observations on some of the most important Diseases of the Heart; on Aneurism of the Thoracic Aorta; Preternatural Pulsation in the Epigastric Region; and on the unusual Origin and Distribution of some of the large Arteries of the Human Body. Illustrated by Cases; by Allan Burns, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, Glasgow.

Cases and Observations on Lithotomy, including Hints for the more ready and safe performance of the Operation. With an Engraving. To which are add-d, Observations on the Chimney Sweepers' Cancer, and other Miscellaneous Remarks; by W. Simmons, Surgeon. 7s. 6d.

Anatomico-chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces; with appropriate Explanations and References; by John James, Surgeon, folio. 11. 11s. 6d. plain, or 2l. 2s. coloured

MISCELLANEOUS.

Strictures on Dr. Milner's Tour, and on

Mr. Clinch's Inquiry, with a new Plan for obtaining Emancipation for the Catholics of Ireland. Humbly submitted to their Friends in Parliament; by the Rev. Edward Ryan, D.D. 2s. 6d.

The Dangers of the Edinburgh Review, or a brief Exposure of its Principles in Religion, Morals, and Politics. In Three Letters addressed to its Readers; by Mentor. 1s. 6d.

The New London Review; conducted by Richard Cumberland, esq. No I. 8s.

A new and original Comedy in Three Acts, called Valentine's Day, or the Amorous Knight, and the Belle Widow; by Anonymous. 3s. 6d.

The Quarterly Review, No. I. 5s.

State of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, for the Year 1809. 2s.

Political, Commercial, and Statistical Sketches of the Spanish Empire in both Indies. 4s. 6d.

NOVELS.

John de Lancaster; by Richard Cumberland, esq. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Soldier's Orphan; by Mr. Costello, 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d.

The Dominican, a Romance, of which the principal Traits are taken from the Events relating to a Family of Distinction, which emigrated from France during the Revolution. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

POETRY.

A Translation from the Latin of Vanier. Book XV. upon Fish; by the late Rev. John Duncombe, of Christ Church College, Cambridge: with a brief Introduction and Passages from English Writers, selected as Notes.

An Elegiac Tribute to the Memory of our much-lamented Hero Sir John Moore; by Mrs. Cockle. 2s.

The Muses Bower, embellished with the Beauties of English Poetry. 4 vols. small 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Europe;

Europe: Lines on the present War; by Reginald Heber, A.M. 2s.

English Bards and Scottish Reviewers, a Satire, with Notes. 4s.

Latin and English Poems, Translations, &c. by the Rev. Richard Barnett. 8vo. 8s.

The Holidays, or Application Rewarded, and Indolence Disgraced. 1s.

Military Promotions, or the Duke and his Dulcinea; a Satirical Poem. 2s. 6d.

POLITICS.

A Letter to Mrs. Clarke, on her late Connection with the Duke of York, and the Charges brought against his Royal Highness in the House of Commons by G. L. Wardle, esq. 3s.

The Investigation of the Charges brought against his Royal Highness the Duke of York by G. L. Wardle, esq. M.P. for Oakhampton, Devon; with the Evidence at large, and the Remarks of the Members. In Numbers, 12mo. 6d. each.

A Summary Review of the Charges adduced against his Royal Highness the Duke of York. 1s.

A Circumstantial Report of the Evidence and Proceedings upon the Charges preferred against his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief, by G. L. Wardle, esq. M.P. before the Honourable House of Commons: with Portraits. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

An heroic Epistle to G. L. Wardle, esq. on his Charges preferred against his Royal Highness the Duke of York. 2s. 6d.

Observations on the Conduct of Mrs. Clark; by a Lady. 2s. 6d.

A correct and Authentic Copy of the Evidence taken before the House of Commons on

the Charges exhibited against his Royal Highness the Duke of York; in which are included several Documents that have not yet appeared before the public, copied verbatim from the Minutes of the House. 8vo. 12s.

The Reign of Cytherea, a Defence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

An Attempt to elucidate the pernicious Consequences of a Deviation from the Principles of the Orders in Council. 2s. 6d.

State of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain for the Year 1809: by Gould Francis Leckie, esq. 2s.

A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Henry Petty, by a Member of the University of Cambridge. 2s.

Hints to both Parties, or Observations on the Proceedings in Parliament, upon the Petitions against the Orders in Council, &c. 2s. 6d.

A Memoir on the Affairs of Spain. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon Preached in the parish Church of Stillorgan, on Sunday October 30, 1808, at the request of the Stillorgan Charitable Institution for promoting the Comfort of the Poor; by the Rev. Robert Dealtry, L.L.D. Prebendary of Wicklow. 1s. 6d.

Sermons by the Rev. Sidney Smith. Two vols. 18s.

The Alexandrian School, or a Narrative of the first Christian Professors in Alexandria, with Observations on the Influence they still maintain over the established Church; by M. Jerningham. 2s.

Hewlett's Bible, Part III. Royal 4to. 9s. demy 7s.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

Pictures, &c. the Works of British Artists, placed in the Gallery of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall, for Exhibition and Sale, 1809.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL of the Fine Arts, though still in its youth, is certainly the first of the present day, and making progressive strides towards the goal of perfection. The French School may perhaps possess more anatomical learning, and be perhaps better skilled in the grammar of art; yet the British School, falling short only in that point (which character it behoves her immediately to retrieve), surpasses her neighbours in every other essential quality. For variety, for style, for beauty, for truth, for character, for conception, she

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is unrivalled, and her elevated character has reached beyond home. A celebrated French writer (Mr. Millin) in a short history of the different acknowledged schools of art, sums up a brief character of each, and concludes that of the English school thus. "*Mais on a remarqué dans ces ouvrages une composition sage de belles formes, des idées élevées de l'art. La beauté doit entrer dans le caractère de l'école Anglaise, parce qu'elle est assez commune en Angleterre pour frapper sans cesse la vue des artistes.*"—Such is the high opinion of one of the greatest critics of the Fine Arts in the French empire.—To continue the parallel with other schools: if grandeur was the characteristic of the Roman school; colouring

colouring, of the Venetian; pathos, of the Lombard; or humour of the Flemish; each of these varieties is discoverable in the different artists of the English school. With West, Copley, Singleton, Fuseli, Howard, for the first; with Shee, Lawrence, Westall, Turner, De Loutherbourg, for the second; with Opie, Northcote, Howard, Lonsdale, Phillips, for the third; with Wilkie, Sharp, Cook, Mulready, for the next; with the first landscape and animal painters that ever dignified any school of art; with the schools for design and drawing, that the Royal Academy and Town Museum present; with the school for colouring, that the Patriotic Institution now under notice has founded; what may not be hoped from the future exertions of the British school of the Fine Arts? The limits of this department will not admit even the titles of all the pieces worthy of notice in this exhibition; many of them have been exhibited before at the Royal Academy, and are consequently well known to the public.

Taking them from the catalogue seriatim:—Richard Sass's *Shipwreck* (No. 6.) displays much knowledge of effect, and is an excellent picture. The Academician Westall's *Belisarius* (No. 19) is not unworthy of his fame, but is not equal to some of his other pieces in the present collection. The *Peasants of Subiaco in the Ecclesiastical States, returning from the Vineyard on a Holiday*, by H. Howard, R.A. is an admirable picture, well composed and forcibly coloured. The *Zephyr* (No. 31) by Westall, is beautifully delicate; and a *Holy Family*, by the same Master, in the highest style of excellence. The *Death of Nelson*, by Devis (No. 70), is a national picture of such merit as makes every British heart glow: it suffers from its situation amidst so many brilliant pictures of a different character, and from the injudicious colour of the walls. Never was a story better told than this. The heroic, the regretted Nelson is in his last moments; every man is in the act of doing his duty; and every figure is a useful accessory to the affecting tale.—There is a tolerably successful effort at humour in Cosse's picture of a *Private of the 17th Regiment endeavouring to enlist a Tailor* (No. 73); but a little more attention to the model, and a higher degree of finish, will enable this artist to pursue such subjects with more effect.—Cook's *Cymon and Iphigenia* (No. 93) must not be passed over; it is an admirably well com-

posed picture, the *vis comica* is excellently kept up in the figure of the fool of nature, whose gaping mouth and stupid eyes are so truly expressed, that it would be impossible to mistake the love-struck idiot.—Drummond's *Deserted Milk Maid* (No. 101) possesses much merit, but there is too much affectation of colouring in this, as well as in some others of the same artist.—Barker's *Maniac* (No. 105) is horrible personified; it would serve to bring men to reason from the revels of Bacchanalian debauchery, or seduction.—The *first Navigator* (No. 113), by Howard, is a fine idea; it possesses the rare merits of grand composition, and a chaste unaffected tone of colour. Atkinson's *Cossacks* (No. 114) is a spirited characteristic design, though but slightly finished. Poor Freebairn's posthumous work of the *Temple of the Sun* is eclipsed by none in the rooms.

Portrait of William Congreve, Esq. directing the Discharge of the Fire Rockets, invented by him, into the town of Copenhagen, during the Bombardment by the British Forces, under the Command of the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, in 1807; painted by J. Lonsdale, engraved by G. Clat, and published by J. Lonsdale, 8, Berner's-street.

Mr. now Lieut.-Colonel Congreve, the ingenious inventor of the Fire-rockets, that proved so destructive to the metropolis of Denmark at the commencement of the present war, and so essentially contributed to our success in the expedition against that Power, is here represented in whole length, with a fixed and earnest attention directed to the flight of a rocket, which has just reached above the picture, and from the tail of which all the light proceeds that illumines his figure. Copenhagen on fire makes up the distance; and several attendant figures employed in preparing or discharging the destructive engines, form the accessories of the picture.—Sir Joshua Reynolds has been much and justly praised for the dignified character with which he enrobed his portraits, and his Lord Heathfield might be mentioned as one possessing the highest claims to this praise. Mr. Lonsdale has, in this very interesting picture, adopted the same principle, and with the greatest success; for instead of being only the dull delineation of the human face on canvas, he has by this, as well as in many other well-known portraits, proved himself a truly philosophical painter. The management of the chiaroscuro, the drawing of the figure, the penetration, mind, and depth of thought, in the physiognomy,

siogonomy, constitute but a small portion of the merits of this admirable print. The engraving, in mezzotinto, by Ciat, is no less beautiful in execution, than correct in being a perfect copy of the original picture, which the public will remember hung over the door of the great room at Somerset Place, in the exhibition of 1803.

Hewlett's Bible, Part 3d.

The Plates in the present Number are the following:

1. *Christ asleep in the Storm*—engraved by Neagle, from a picture by S. de Vliegen.
2. *Daniel interpreting the Writing on the Wall*—engraved by Tomlinson, from a picture by West.
3. *Adam and Eve in Paradise*—engraved by Neagle, from a picture by Gaspar Poussin.
4. *Christ in the Garden*—engraved by Tomlinson, from a picture by Rembrandt.
5. *Mount Sinai*—engraved by Neagle, from a picture by Breughel.
6. *The Vision of Ezekiel*—engraved by Worthington, from a picture by Raphael.

They preserve the character given of the two former parts, and are creditable proofs of the talents of the contributing engravers.

INTELLIGENCE RELATIVE TO THE FINE ARTS.

The encouragement and love of the Fine Arts is daily increasing in this country. The public will therefore bear with much pleasure of the foundation of a new Society, for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists, to be called "The Northern Society." Its first exhibition will be at Leeds, and will open on the 3d of April: it shall be noticed in the ensuing month's Magazine.

The Artists are now all busy in preparing for the approaching Exhibition at the Royal Academy, which is to open on the 1st May: the 3d and 4th of April are the days appointed to receive pictures, and other works of art.

Mr. Phillips, the Royal Academician, has some excellent Portraits in preparation; one of which is of Sir Joseph Banks, which, perhaps, for a single-head was never excelled. Mr. Lonsdale has a whole length of Catalani, in the character of Dido.

Mr. Elmes has a Design for the Improvements of Westminster, from a series designed by order of the Commissioners for the said Improvements, and some other Architectural Designs.

Many other annunciations are omitted for want of room, which shall be noticed next month.

An elegant work, which has long been preparing for the press, is intended to be published on the 4th of June next, under the following title, *The English School of Fine Arts*, illustrated and exemplified, in a series of highly finished engravings, from paintings, architecture, and sculpture, by the most eminent English artists. Each print and subject to be accompanied by an ample critical and historical essay, or a biographical memoir.

The work to be published, in periodical parts, on a large quarto: and each part to contain: 1. A portrait of an eminent person, from the most esteemed picture; 2. An historical, or fancy composition, from a celebrated English painting; 3. A statue or group; 4. A specimen of architecture, in one or two prints from some grand or elegant public building.

This work is brought forward for the express purpose of exhibiting in a series of highly wrought engravings, the peculiar or characteristic excellencies of English artists; and thereby manifesting and confirming their claims to the reputation of genius, science, and talent. Thus, though their paintings, and other productions, are mostly immured in private apartments, or fixed to certain spots; yet, by the aid of the skilful and accurate engraver, faithful copies and representations may be extensively disseminated. These will be rendered additionally interesting, by historical and professional anecdotes, correct descriptions, and liberal critical annotations. The literary department of this work will be supplied by such gentlemen as are best calculated, by their professional studies, erudition, or taste, to furnish the most interesting and satisfactory information on the respective subjects of painting, architecture, and sculpture. It is indeed the unanimous wish of the proprietors to produce a work that shall satisfy the English artist, gratify the connoisseur, interest the discriminating part of the literati both at home and abroad, and collectively exhibit the mental and professional talents of our countrymen.

The present epoch, it is conceived, is favourable to this undertaking, as the productions of Englishmen are beginning to be appreciated, and the best works of Reynolds, Wilson, Gainsborough, Mortimer, Romney, Barry, Opie, &c. highly prized. A "British Institution" is also formed to promote and cherish them; the living artists are nobly emulous; and

and several books are publishing, both in England and France, to illustrate, and exalt, the old and French masters. At such a time, and under such circumstances, an embellished literary work, truly English, prefers its claims to English patronage; but requests no more than shall be due to its intrinsic qualities; and solicits it no longer than it shall be found fully deserving of that cheering reward.

NEW PRINTS.

Two views of Richmond, Yorkshire. Dedicated to the Right Honourable Lord Dundas. Drawn on the spot by G. Cuitt, jun. and etched and aqua-tinted by J. Landseer. Published by Mr. Blake, Engraver, Change Alley, Cornhill. Price 1l. 1s. plain; coloured, 2l. 2s.

Views of New and Old Aberdeen, painted by A. Nasmyth, engraved by F. C. Lewis, and published by J. Ewen, Aberdeen, price 1l. 10s. in colours, 2l. 2s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE attention which has been generally excited throughout England, by the elegant specimens we have inserted in the Monthly Magazine, of Mr. BARLOW's COLUMBIAD, has determined the proprietor of this work to print an edition in London, in royal octavo. Of the original, which is a magnificent, and very expensive quarto, there is only one copy in England; and in the present state of interrupted communication with America, it may probably be a considerable time before any other copies of the original can arrive.

There are at this time in course of publication, in London and Edinburgh, no less than five considerable Cyclopædias, all of them possessing peculiar claims on public notice, and enjoying, we believe, an extensive degree of patronage:

1. The GREAT ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA, edited by Dr. REES, and to be completed in about thirty volumes quarto, at sixty guineas.

2. The ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS, edited by Mr. WILKES, its proprietor, and to extend to about twenty volumes, quarto, at the price of forty guineas.

3. The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, edited by Dr. G. GLEIG, and extending to twenty volumes, quarto, at the price of thirty guineas.

4. The PANTALOGIA, edited by Mr. GOOD, to extend to ten volumes, royal octavo, at the price of twenty guineas.

5. The EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPÆDIA, conducted by Dr. BREWSTER, and not to exceed ten volumes, quarto, price nine guineas.

Two others of moderate extent, and perhaps not inferior in utility, were completed within the last year; one by Dr. GEORGE GREGORY, in two volumes, quarto, price six guineas; and another under the name of NICHOLSON, in six volumes, octavo, price six guineas.

Mr. JAMES MACDONALD, late lieutenant-colonel of the Caithness Fencibles, having been wrecked in November last, on the Schaw, proposes to publish an account of his subsequent travels through Denmark and Sweden. He left Gottenburgh so late as the 13th of March.

Dr. WILLIAM NEILSON proposes to publish two large maps of ancient and modern geography combined. The first will comprehend all that part of the world which was known to the ancients, exhibiting together the ancient and modern names of each place. The second will contain only the central part, or Roman and Grecian empires, with their dependencies. And, on the sides of each map, will be alphabetical lists of all the ancient names, with the corresponding modern ones, longitude latitude, &c. So as to form a complete view of ancient geography, presented to the eye at once.

The public curiosity, which has been so universally, and so justly excited respecting Mrs. CLARKE, and her intimacy with the Duke of York, is about to be amply gratified by the publication of two volumes of Memoirs and Original Letters, from the pen of the Lady herself.

Mr. SURR's new Novel is in the press, and will be published before the birth-day.

The concluding volume of the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, will make its appearance in the ensuing month.

Mr. CUSTANCE has in the press, a new and improved edition of his Concise View of the Constitution of England.

A Selection from the Gentleman's Magazine, arranged under the heads of 1. History and Antiquities. 2. Ancient and Modern Literature, Criticism and Philology. 3. Philosophy and Natural History. 4. Letters to and from emi-

nent Persons. 5. Miscellaneous Articles, &c. &c. in three volumes, 8vo. will shortly issue from the press at Oxford, under the superintendence and care of a gentleman of that University.

Dr. SERNEY, has in the press, a Treatise on Local Inflammation, more particularly applied to Diseases of the Eye.

The Rev. Dr. CARPENTER has in the press, Discourses on the Genuineness, Integrity, and Public Version of the New Testament.

Two volumes of Practical Sermons, by the Rev. Dr. REES, will be ready for publication in the course of the present month.

Mrs. HOLSTEIN will speedily publish a novel, under the title of the Assassin of St. Glenroy, or the Axis of Life.

Mr. J. RICKMAN, surgeon, of Lewes, proposes to publish, in the course of a few weeks, a small volume, entitled, *Epistola Amicitiae, or The Friendly Call*.

Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, author of a History of France, and various political writings, has announced a History of the Political Life of the late Right Honourable William Pitt, including some Account of the Times in which he lived.

The public expect with impatience Mr. CLARKE's Life of Lord Nelson. This work, it will be recollected, is brought forward under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Wales, and is founded on documents communicated by the Duke of Clarence, Earl Nelson, Mr. Rose, General Stewart, Lady Hamilton, Dr. Beatty, Sir T. B. Hardy, &c. &c.

The same author announces, Naval Records of the Late and Present Wars; consisting of Historical Accounts of our principal Engagements at Sea, since the commencement of the War with France in 1793; accompanied by a Series of Engravings from original designs, by NICHOLAS POCOCK, esq.

Mr. ADOLPHUS is far advanced in his Account of the Political State of the British Empire; which is to contain a general View of the domestic and foreign Possessions of the Crown, the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices, and other Establishments, Military as well as Civil.

There is at this time in progress, an Edinburgh Annual Register for the year 1808: it will appear in two volumes, octavo.

Messrs. MURRAY, of London, and BALLANTYNE, of Edinburgh, have announced a splendid collection of the

most esteemed Novels and Romances, printed from, and collated with, the best editions; including Translations, selected from Foreign Languages; with Critical and Biographical Prefaces, in twenty volumes, royal 8vo.

Certain booksellers of London, the proprietors of the best novels, have announced another Collection of Novels, to be edited by Mrs. BARBAULD, and to contain every work of merit in that department of literature.

Proposals have been issued by JOHN LLOYD, of Cefnfaes Maentwrog, Merionethshire, for publishing by subscription, a work entitled, *The Records of North Wales*, consisting of all the state-papers relating to that part of the Principality; the correspondence between the ancient Welsh princes and the English court; grants to the different Borough towns; ancient letters relating to the affairs of the Principality, or respecting some conspicuous part of it, as its castles and the articles of capitulation of castles in the civil wars, grants of lands to any other public bodies, as to the monks of any particular monastery, and lists of the sheriffs of the six counties from the first appointment by statute to the present time, and in short every document that will throw light on the history of former times, as to North Wales or any public part of it; arranged and digested in proper order, with notes historical and explanatory.

Mr. RENOUARD, of Trinity college, Cambridge, will speedily publish a Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry.

A new edition of Quintilian, after the manner of ROLLIN's Compendium, is nearly ready for publication.

A System of Surgery, will soon appear in four volumes, 8vo. by Mr. RUSSELL, of Edinburgh.

There is also in the press another System of Surgery, of the same size, by Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and Regius Professor of Military Surgery, in the University of Edinburgh.

Two volumes of Sermons, by the late Bishop HORSLEY, are intended to be published by subscription, and will be ready in June next.

Mr. M. MURFITT, of Trinity college, Cambridge, is about to publish an Essay on the Life and Character of Agesilaus, Son of Archidamus.

A History of the Germanic Empire, from the pen of Mr. SMITH, of Dublin, will shortly be given to the public.

A cor-

A correspondent has favoured us with the following account of the floating island which lately appeared in Derwent-water:—"It has emerged from the bottom of this lake, three times in the course of about thirty years; or, according to other accounts, it has been in the habit of repeating its visits after an interval of seven or nine years. It began to emerge on the 20th of July, and, in a very short time, appeared above the surface. It is situated at the head of Keswick lake, about a stone-cast from the shore. It contains about an acre of ground, and is quite stationary; at first it was of a dark-brown colour, but soon became covered with verdure. By thrusting a pole in several places to the depth of three yards, the water rushed up; consequently it is of that thickness and unconnected with the bottom. That it is also unconnected with the shore is evident, as boats sailed entirely round it, and sounded with long poles without finding a bottom. It is of an oblong shape, and in the middle of it is a large hole about eight yards long and two broad, evidently made by the confined rarified air. The depth of soil composing it, is in some parts two feet, and in others more: and in forcing a stick through it in different places, air arose in large bubbles; and as this confined air escapes, the island, I conceive, lessens, and at length sinks by its own weight, to become again the bottom of the lake. Its sides adhere to the neighbouring soil with a steep descent, except at one corner about six yards in length, which appears like a bank. This bank has actually been the remains of the sides of a hole of a former island; for these temporary islands are found to change their positions at every appearance; and the present one is somewhat nearer the shore than the former ones have been. The plants which form the vegetation are the *lobelia dortmanna*, the *isoetes lacustris*, the *lettorella lacustris*, the *arundo fragmites*, and the *scirpus lacustris*. A secondary island made its appearance about the same time, at some distance from the principal one, and nearer the shore, of a circular form, about eight yards in diameter and divided completely in two by a rent of about one yard wide, and three yards deep, reaching to a considerable distance on each side of this island, and evidently being one of those numerous cracks which may always be discovered in the bottom of this part of the lake, which I presume is a communication of the waters beneath with those above. The island gradually sunk during some weeks

till the night of Friday the 7th of October, when, in consequence of rain, the lake rose about five feet and the island was covered with water. The lake rose above a foot higher on the 7th of August, than on the 1st of October, and yet the island was larger in extent, and higher above the water than on the former day."

Britain has long been considered mistress of the seas, but hitherto no person had thought of valuing that part of her domains. A curious calculation has been made of the value of the British sea per acre; and when it is considered that much more profit might be drawn from the ocean around our coast, than we procure at present, we presume that this estimate is not unworthy of attention. The circumference of Britain is about 1086 miles; allowing a tract of fifteen miles from the coast for the fishery, which is considerably within the truth, there will then be near twenty millions of square acres of sea, which, at the rate of one pound ten shillings per acre, would amount to thirty millions per annum. The Irish coast may be calculated in proportion.

Few persons in this country know any other use of the aloe than the medicine which it affords; but it serves for a number of other beneficial purposes in the countries where it grows. In the East Indies, aloes are employed as a varnish to preserve wood from worms and other insects; and skins and even living animals are anointed with it for the same reason. The havoc committed by the white ants in India first suggested the trial of aloe juice, to protect wood from them; for which purpose the juice is either used as extracted, or in solution by some solvent. Aloes have also been found effectual in preserving ships from the ravages of the worm, and the adhesion of barnacles. The ship's bottom, for this purpose, is smeared with a composition of hepatic aloes, turpentine, tallow, and white lead. In proof of the efficacy of this method, two planks of equal thickness, and cut from the same tree, were placed under water, one in its natural state and the other smeared with the composition; when, on taking them up after being immersed eight months, the latter was found to be as perfect as at first, while the former was entirely penetrated by insects, and in a state of absolute rottenness. An aquatic solution of hepatic aloes preserves young plants from destruction by insects, and also dead animals and vegetables from putrefaction; which renders it of great use in the cabinets of naturalists. The spirituous extract is best for the purpose,

pose, though in this respect it is inferior to that of cantharides, prepared by infusing two grains in one ounce of spirits, which has been found to be so effectual in the extirpation of bugs. Pärner asserts, that a simple decoction of aloes communicates a fine brown colour to wool. Fabroni, of Florence, has extracted a beautiful violet colour, which resists the acids and alkalis, from the juice of the fresh leaves of the aloë exposed to the air by degrees. The liquid first becomes red, and at the end of a certain period turns to a beautiful purple violet, which adheres to silk by simple immersion, with out the aid of acids.

RICHARD WALKER, esq. of Oxford, has proposed an alteration in the scale of the thermometer, which suggested itself to him during a long course of experiments, and which has been adopted by himself and his friends from the persuasion of its being founded on the truest principles.—“The two fixed points, the freezing and boiling points of water as they have hitherto been, will (he observes) probably never fail to be continued, as being perfectly sufficient for the accurate adjustment of thermometers. The commencement of the scale, and the number of divisions only appear to claim attention. With respect to the first, since neither the extremes of heat or cold are likely to be ascertained, the hope of fixing 0 at either of these may be entirely relinquished, and it remains to fix it at the fittest intermediate point. Here I propose the following mode of graduation. Having ascertained that the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit is the temperature at which the human body in health is conscious of no inconvenience from heat or cold, and that a deviation from that point of only one or two degrees, above or below, actually produces that effect under ordinary circumstances, I fixed my zero or 0 there. I adopted the divisions of Fahrenheit, considering those of Reaumur, the centigrades, &c. as too few, and decimal divisions unnecessary. Hence it will follow that 0 being placed at 62° of Fahrenheit, 150° will be the boiling, and minus 30°, the freezing point of water; and all other points on Fahrenheit’s scale may be reduced to this, by subtracting 62 for any degree above 0 of Fahrenheit, and adding, 62 for any degree below 0. For ordinary meteorological purposes, a scale of this kind extending to 65°, above, and as many below 0, will be sufficient.”

It has been found that camphor mixed with different fixed oils and sand, in order to divide the particles, may be purified of

its oily particles, and deprived of its empyreumatic smell; when sublimed with a small quantity of potash. The process by which this effect is produced, is described as follows: two drachms of camphor, with considerable empyreumatic smell, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., were mixed with one of olive oil, and eight of sand; after which twenty grains of pure potash were added and heat applied; but though it was greater than is necessary for its sublimation, the product was perfectly free from empyreumatic smell, and a little whiter than it generally is. The substitution of linseed oil produced no alteration in the product. The subcarbonate does not answer the purpose, because in that state the affinity of potash for oils is less than when entirely deprived of carbonic acid.

FRANCE.

The existence of gold-mines in France, was long questioned, even in that country, but it is now well known, that what was formerly the province of Dauphiné, possesses several of that description. These mines are of two different kinds, some affording native gold, others containing this metal mixed, or so intimately combined with different metallic substances, that its presence is to be detected only by the assay. The native gold-mines in the above-mentioned province are: that of la Gardette, that of Dormillouse, or la Freissinière; those of Orel, and the auriferous sands of the Rhone. Dormillouse is situated in the present department of the Upper Alps, and Orel in the department of the Drôme. The mountain of Gardette rises above the village of the same name, four miles south of the town of Oisans. Its mine was included in the circle of mines, granted to Stanislaus, Count of Provence, brother of Louis XVI. by a decree of the council of state. This mountain, which is 1410 yards above the sea, has at its foot a perpendicular cliff, above 220 yards in height. Its base is a reddish granite, composed of red felspar, green steatitic quartz, and grey mica. Above this is a laminar quartz rock, of a blackish grey. This micaceous rock, in which the gold is found, is covered by a secondary limestone, which forms the whole of the upper part of the mountain. This is of a deep blue grey, and contains belemnites and ammonites. The inclination and direction of its strata, vary greatly; but in general they incline to the north, at a greater or less angle, which appears to be determined by the slope of the primitive rock,

rock, on which the lime-stone rests. The vein of la Gardette, is quartz in mass crystallized, wherever the siliceous matter has not been sufficient to fill the whole of the vein. It is encased in gneiss. Its direction is west north-west,

its dip to the south 80°; its thickness varies from two to three feet and upwards. Its length has been ascertained for about 500 yards from the foot to the summit of the mountain.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Military Concerto for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments. Composed for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by T. Latour. Esq. Pianiste to his Royal Highness. 8s. 6d.

THIS concerto consists of an introductory movement, *lurchetto*, a bold and spirited movement, forming the main body of the composition, and a rondo in two crotchets in a bar. The opening of the piece is short and simple, but not without interest, since it judiciously apprises the auditor of the importance of what is to follow. It is no trivial praise to Mr. Latour to say, that the expectation excited, is by no means disappointed. Considerable science, and much vigour and originality of conception, are displayed in the succeeding pages, which have the additional recommendation of exhibiting sufficient variety without inconnection or inconsistency. Mr. L. will, however, allow us to notice a violence of harmonic transition, which has escaped him in the second bar of the seventh page, where the introduction of *D flat*, does not come within any theoretical rule with which we are acquainted. The general excellence of this movement well apologises for the oversight we have mentioned, and Mr. Latour's professional merit is too well known for it to be ascribable to want of better information. The subject of the rondo is strikingly pleasing, and marked with novelty, and the whole composition exhibits much real genius and a respectable portion of science.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Curry, by J. B. Cramer, Esq. 8s. 6d.

These sonatas, in which we find introduced the favorite air of "When Wars Alarms," "The De'il's awa' wi' th' Exciseman," "Gentle Youth," and "This is no mine ain House," are every way worthy the pen of their ingenious author. Spirit, taste, and an ingenious turn of idea, aided by scientific resources not within the reach of ordinary composers, serve to distinguish the present work from the common productions of

the day, and to render it worthy its author. The airs are given with much felicity of embellishment, and the general effect cannot but excite admiration.

Six Canzonets, composed and dedicated to the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, by Thomas Forbes Walmesley. 10s. 6d.

These canzonets, though not without some claims to our commendation, are not, we must in candor say, of that distinguished merit to justify our speaking of them in terms of the highest praise. Mr. Walmesley is by no means deficient either in natural taste or the great requisites of expression; but the one requires higher cultivation, and the other more force and clearness. We discover marks of a talent worthy of all the improvement it wants, and doubt not that when exercise has polished away a certain grotesque crudity of style prevailing in the present pieces, and not to be wholly avoided, perhaps, by a young author, Mr. W. will make a respectable stand in this species of composition.

Flights of Fancy. A Collection of Varieties for the Piano-forte, composed by J. Hook, Esq. 5s.

This pleasing little "Collection of Varieties," consists of minuets, waltzes, alemandes, gavots, hornpipes, dances, polaccas, &c. and will be well received amongst juvenile performers on this instrument, for which they are intended. To say these pieces are trifles, is only avowing for the author what he himself intends them to be considered. As trifles, we recommend them; and as trifles they will not fail to please.

Christmas Eve, or "Full swell our Christian Lives of Old," from Marmion of Flodden Field, by W. Scott, Esq. a Glee, for three Voices. Composed by T. Attwood. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Attwood has set these words with all the judgment and propriety we should have expected from so respectable a master. The passages are pleasing, connected, and impressive, and the general effect natural and characteristic. The change

change of the time at the words "Then opened wide, the Baron's Hall" is judicious: while it relieves the ear, it heightens the expression, and elucidates the poet's meaning.

A Sonata for the Harp or Piano forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Eliza Maxtom, by Miss Lazenby. 4s.

This sonata, coming from the pen of a young lady, brings with it a claim to our indulgence, in which we cannot be so ungallant as not to acquiesce. For science, well-digested ideas, learned transitions, and methodical arrangement we have not looked; but a pleasing ease of conception, and a facile flow of familiar passages we rather expected, and have not been disappointed. In a word, this composition, though it would not pass for the production of a master, is not uncredit-able to Miss Lazenby's talents.

A Grand Military Piece for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by F. Lanza. 3s. 6d.

The boldness and spirit with which the piece before us is conceived, will not fail to attract the attention of those who are partial to this species of composition. The first part of the movement beginning in *a flat* is truly elegant, and the conclusion is strikingly animated.

"Drown Old Care in Half a Dozen," a much-admired Glee for Three Voices, composed by the late Thomas Augustine Geary, and inscribed to Mr. John Spray. 1s. 6d.

In perusing "Drown Old Care in Half a Dozen," we find so little of what a real musician would write, in his sober senses, that we are tempted to think that the late Mr. Geary had taken his *half dozen* before he began the composition, and that he had not only drowned Old Care, but also his professional faculties—it is evident, however, that he did not die drunk, since

the world is favoured with so curious a specimen of what he could do in his cups. These remarks apply as well to the melody as the harmony, neither of which are of a description to confirm the old adage, that "wine does wonders every day."

The Wood Nymph, a Glee for Three Voices. Written by Mr. Lewis, composed by Mr. Wibbe, Junr. 1s. 6d.

Some of the ideas in this glee are remarkably sweet and pleasing, and the combination is adjusted with skill. It is composed upon the ballad plan, and consists of three verses, each containing two movements. With the general effect every cultivated ear will be pleased.

"Tho' thine Eyes my sweet Girl," a favorite Canzonet. The Words by the Rev. Mr. Roberts. Composed by E. Phelps. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little song is much above the common cast. The passages are tastefully turned, and the expressions just and forcible. The accompaniment, though too much in the *arpeggio* style, is elegant and graceful in its effect, and forms no trivial recommendation to the composition.

"John Anderson my Jo," a Glee for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, composed by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

The melody of this glee is simple, and the parts combine, and sing well. The accompaniment is easy, and though little more than a mere compression of the score, is calculated to considerably heighten the general effect.

The Grand Symphonies, composed by Mrs. Julian Busby, and announced for publication on the 27th of March, will not, we learn, on account of some unforeseen impediments, be ready for delivery till the 24th of the present month. Consequently, the subscription remains open, and names still continue to be received at all the principal music-shops.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1809.

CATARRH	8
Pertussis	2
Phthisis	3
Pneumonia	1
Hypochondriasis et Dyspepsia	10
Paralysis	1
Epilepsia	2
Amentia	1
Amenorrhœa	1
Morbi Infantiles	7
Morbi Cutanei	2

MGNTHLY MAG. 183.

Seeds of disorder which lie hid in the constitution, the approach of spring is calculated to develope and expand. This is more particularly the case where there has been an innate tendency towards scrophulous or phthisical affections. March is a month of peculiar peril to lungs of a delicate texture. Cold winds co-operating, at this time of the year, with a warm sun, are singularly

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adapted

adapted for the production of catarrhal symptoms, which, where there is an unfortunate predisposition in the frame, not unfrequently lead to tubercles, and terminate in suppuration of the pulmonary organs. Coughs, in general, and amongst children the hooping-cough* in particular, constitute a large share in the class of vernal maladies. With cough, pains in some part of the thorax, not unfrequently occur, and never without laying a ground for serious apprehension. A stitch in the side, occasioned in the first instance by a slight cold, is sometimes found to adhere with a pertinacious and fatal tenacity, in spite of any antagonist efforts, or medicinal applications for its removal.

"Hæret lateri lethalis arundo."

The arrow cannot be extracted, until the wound it produced has become mortal.

Hypochondriasis is never out of season. The mournful magic of a dyspeptic fancy, sheds a darkness over the clearest and the brightest sky. The mind of an hypochondriac remains fixed, in spite of the unwearied revolutions of the earth, and the constant shifting of nature's external scenery. Through the whole year alike,

"The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day."

Of unreasonable dejection, sluggishness is perhaps the most immediate and universal cause and characteristic. An impotency of the will, an inertness or indolence in the intellectual and active powers, are for the most part the root of the evil. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is in a certain sense true, that we wear out our faculties by not using them; to let them lie by is an unwise and unproductive economy: unless kept in motion, they will inevitably wither and decay.

—Immotā tabescunt,

Et quæ perpetuo sunt agitata manent.

Two cases of epilepsy have been seen

* Hooping-cough is a disease which, on account of the extreme delicacy and tottering irritability of the usual subjects of its attack, requires more than ordinary care and management. But it would be unnecessary to go over again the plan of treatment, as it is sufficiently simple and is generally understood.

by the Reporter, during the last month. Though apparently sudden in its more violent and perfectly established paroxysms, it is far from being that *tiger* disease which springs without notice upon its prey. "Strictly speaking, whoever has less feeling or voluntary motion than he would have had at any given period, if no noxious power had operated upon his nervous system, may be considered as an incipient paralytic." A similar remark may be applied to the epileptic, whose condition is associated with, and apt to terminate in, palsy. Transitory numbness of some limb, or muscle, dark spots floating, or fixed before the eye, an occasional dimness of discernment, an indistinctness or confusion of memory, a temporary chaos of the mind, are often experienced, sometimes for years before epilepsy assumes its more frightful and disfiguring character.

When, however, the early intimations of its progress are not attended to, and its propensity towards further encroachment carefully, and vigorously resisted, by a correction of diet, or a suitable regulation of the passions and habits, the destiny of the unhappy subject of this disease, ere long, is likely to be irretrievably fixed, by one decisive blow, which, if it cruelly spare for a time, the principle of life, blasts at once, or obscures for ever, all the energies and capacities of intellect. The drivelling survivor of his reason, presents an object truly pitiable and humiliating, an unburied and respiring corpse, a soulless image, a mockery of man! All is fled that was valuable in the interior, it is now only the *shell* that remains. The empty casket serves merely as a melancholy memento of the jewel which is once contained.

The terrors of the grave are not to be compared to those of mental aberration or desertion. The loss of a mere *breathing* existence, is a contemptible subject of fear, but the danger of an eclipse, or of a premature and abrupt decline of the understanding, ought to arouse the most vigilant precaution, and justifies the utmost extremity of horror and alarm.

March 25, 1809. J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,

* Beddoes.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ATKINSON Stephen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, insurance broker. (Atkinson, Chancery-lane, and Bainbridge, Newcastle)

Bali James, New Sarum, Wilts, victualler. (Amor and Nichols, Southampton)

Baxter John, Sheffield, edge tool-manufacturer. (Wilson, No 10, Argyle, and Sergeant, Sheffield)

Bayley William, Burnham, Essex, boat builder. (Mawley, Dorset street, Salisbury square)

Bayley Susannah and Thomas Bayley, Hanwell Heath, Middlesex, Chandler. (Lenton, Union street, South-wark)

Bird William, late of Stone Stratford, and Edward Holloway, Fromfield, late of Stourport, Worcester, boat builders. (Begg, Hatton-Garden, and Hallen, Kidderminster)

Blate James, Deptford, dealer and Chapman. (Searle, Childs' place, Temple Bar)

Bradley Edward, the elder, Framley, Middlesex, baker. (Neale and Piddgate, Norfolk street, Strand)

Ernest John, Oxford street, Fleet street. (Barchellor and Fort, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street)

Broadhead Edward, Holloway, Stourport, Worcester, boat builder. (Begg, Hatton Garden, and Hallen, Kidderminster)

Brouney William Garnham and Robert Smith, Bishopgate street, auctioneers. (Adams, Old Jewry)

Brooks Joseph, late of Sheffield but now or late of St. John street, West Smithfield, hardwareman. (Bartley, Chancery lane)

Brown James, Manchester, innkeeper. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester, and Ellis, Currier street)

Burt William, Colyton, Devon, money-scrivener. (Samson, Colyton, and Wary, New Inn)

Butcher William, Chickendreet, Mile End New Town, builder. (Burt, John street, Crutched friars)

Charles John, Tregare, Monmouth, timber-dealer. (Harris, Monmouth, and Williams, Red Lion square)

Claude James, Tottenham Court Road, provision-merchant. (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury)

Clarke Abraham, Newport, Isle of Wight, dealer and Chapman. (Gatty and Hatten, Angel court, Throgmorton street)

Cooper Daniel, Stockport, Cheshire, hat-manufacturer. (Pares, Miles, Albion, and Miles, Liecester and Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn)

Cotton John, Coventry, builder. (Inge and Carter, Coventry)

Cowell William, Manchester, stone-mason. (Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester, and Milne and Farry, Temple)

Crane Thomas, Preston, Lancashire, iron-monger. (Avilion, Liverpool)

Dakon Thomas, Mitcham, Surrey, shopkeeper. (Fisher, Bell square, Foster lane, Cheapside)

Dempey William and John Adams, Bristol, tailors. (Bayley, Bristol, and Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn)

Dobbin Peter, Cloughton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Dewhurst, Preston, and Barretts, Holborn court, Gray's inn)

Draper Thomas, City Road, Shoreditch, furgeon. (Wilson, Devonshire street, Bishopgate street)

Finch John Charles, Ruffel court, Drury lane, tavern keeper. (Bower, Clifford's inn)

Firmia Peter, Wrexham, Essex, money-scrivener. (Woodgate, Golden square)

Forster Richard, High street, Bloomsbury, cheffmonger. (Wilde, Warwick square, Newgate street)

Garnier Joseph, Thetford, Norfolk, hatter. (Rousfield, Bouverie street, and Cheek, Manchester)

George John, Carburton street, Fitzroy square, horse-dealer. (Ellis, James's street, Buckingham-gate)

Gilson Richard Henry, Windsor place, City road, and Gibra tar, on in parts beyond the seas, jewellers. (Coote, Ave-maries)

Gipin John, East Teignmouth, Devon, victualler. (Boutflower, Devonshire street, Queen square, and Rea-cocke, Teignmouth)

Gregory John, Haverhill, Suffolk, baker. (Bunleigh, Haythorn hall, Essex, and Cuttins, Bartlet's buildings, Holborn)

Grew George, Waltham cross, Hertford, tailor. (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street)

Gurney John, Acre lane, Brixton Causeway, Surrey, carpenter. (Goudmond, New Bridge street, Blackfriars)

Harty Lewis, Watford, Herts, silk-throwster. (Fairley, New square, Lincoln's inn)

Harwood William, Tiverton, Devon, blacksmith. (Blake and Son, Cock's court, Carey street, and Wood and Strong, Tiverton)

Hatton Thomas, Colford, Gloucestershire, mercer. (James, Colford)

Helfon William, Long Acre, man's mercer. (Sweet, Furnival's inn court)

Hillier Henry, Haymarket, umbrella-maker. (Bugby, Symond's inn)

Hodoll Abraham, Sheerness, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street)

Hodson William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Jeffson, Manchester, and Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings)

Holt John, Salford, Lancashire, dyer. (Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis, Currier street)

Heart Samuel John, Norwich, Duffield manufacturer. (Marin, Norwich, and Sagers, Great St. Helen's)

Ingham Joseph, Great Lever, Lancashire, inn-keeper. (Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings, and Cook, Salford)

Jackon Joffe, Leicester, hofier. (Burbidge, Leicester)

Jackon John, Farnham, Surrey, furgeon. (Pellet, Ironmongers' hall, Fenchurch street)

Jennings James, Wendebury, Oxford, brewer. (Walford, Leicester)

Jones John, Gloucester, cyder merchant. (Jenkins, Jaques, Abbot, and Co. New Inn, and Wilton, Gloucester)

Jones Thomas, Liverpool, builder. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Dawson, Liverpool)

Knot Robert, Wyndham, Norfolk, shopkeeper. (Grand, Norwich, and Breiland, Brunwick square)

Knowlton Charles, Bristol, linen draper. (Syddall, Aldersgate-street)

Lamb William, Dudley, Worcester, victualler. (Gabel, Ludlow, and the Duke's, and Parker, Birmingham)

Laxton John, Exeter, linen draper. (Bennet, Dean's court, Dog's Common)

Lord Henry, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist. (Sharpe, Eccles, and Crivie, Manchester, and Milne and Farry, Temple)

Lord Lawrence, Longsight, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Partington, Manchester)

Lyon Wolfe, Dewzlee street, Clare market, glass merchant. (Henton, Dorset-street, Salisbury square)

Mac Bride, Archibald, Liverpool, perfumer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool)

Manning James, Bristol, grocer. (Franks, Hart street, Bloomsbury square, and Lemans, Bristol)

Marks Henry, High street, St. Giles's, salesman. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate)

Mark Philip, Plymouth Dock, linen draper (Adams, Old Jewry)

Martin Henry, Wallingford, Berks, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside)

Martin Thomas, Birmingham, cordwainer. (Baxters and Marks, Furnival's inn, and Webb, Birmingham)

Matthews Michael, Bath, grocer. (Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, and Miller, Bath)

Mawdall John, Ormiskirk, Lancashire, joiner. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, and Wright and Palmer, Ormiskirk)

Milburn William, Clifton, York, tanner. (Fairbank, Knaresbury, York, and Lodington and Hall, Secondary's Office, Temple)

Mills Henry, Guisbrough, York, miller. (Wardel, Guisbrough, and J. and R. Welles, Warrford-court, Throgmorton street)

Newport Benjamin, Gill-street, Limehouse, carpenter. (Fitzgerald, Leman street, Goodman's fields)

Noton George, Derby, shopkeeper. (Hall, Salters' Hall)

Palmer Ebenezer, Old Jewry, paper hanger. (Benbow and Hope, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn)

Phipps, James, St. John's lane, Clerkenwell. (West, Charter House street)

Pulack Benjamin, Sheffield, York, watchmaker. (Greaves and Battey, Chancery lane)

Prentiss John, Christ Church, Surrey, bricklayer. (Westons, Church street)

Rayner Eather and John Medley, Newport, Isle of Wight, conderalers. (Worley, Newport)

Rees Hannah, Neath, Glamorgan, mercer. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, and Davies and Borington, Swansea)

Rice Thomas, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Newman and Clarke, Stroud and Constable, Symond's inn)

Roe Thomas, Woolverhampton, druggist. (Price, Woolverhampton, and Apflice, King's Bench Walk, Temple)

Roll Edward, Red Lion street, Spitalfields. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street)

Rothery Timothy, Leeds, York, woolfapier. (Lambert, Hatton garden, and Skelton, Leeds)

Rounfun John, Fleet street, linen draper. (Pofs, Essex street, Strand)

Rusby John, Newmills, Derbyshire, cotton spinner. (Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis, Currier street)

Samuel Richard, High street, St. Giles's, linen draper. (Frowd and Blaudford, Temple, and Cateaton street)

Scott John, Gumcester, otherwise Goshmanchester, Huntington, blacksmith. (Maule and Sweetings, Huntington)

Schafer John, London road, Surrey, floor cloth manufacturer. (Goudmond, New Bridge street, Blackfriars)

Smith William, Portsea, Hants, linen draper. (Gregof and Dickon, Angel court, Throgmorton street)

Snell John and John Pinkham, Plymouth Dock, Ironmongers. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, and Meredith, Birmingham)

Southern Francis, Tiverton, Devon, dealer and Chapman. (Fairbank, Ely place, and Hellings, Tiverton)

Taylor George, Bristol, merchant. (Franks, Hart street, Bloomsbury, and Lemans, Bristol)

Techener John, Lancaster, linen and woollen drapers. (Barrett, Gray's inn, and Shartland, Preston)

Tomlin John, Bristol, grocer. (Broom and Finneger, Gray's inn square)
 Turbuck Walter, Oxford street, music seller. (Wood, Richmond buildings, Soho)
 Valyer Thomas, Falmouth, butcher. (Tipper, Falmouth, and Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row)
 Vine Charles, Wexbury, Wilts, tallow chandler. (Williams, Red Lion square and Williams, Trowbridge)
 Wake William, Spital square, silk weaver. (Berry, Bucklebury)
 Warrington John, Newcastle, Stafford, butcher. (Baddeley, Serle street, Lincoln's inn fields, and Griffin, Titenor, Stafford)
 Whitmarsh David, Brokenhurst, Herts, shopkeeper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street)
 Whitte Samuel, the younger, Shifnal, Salop, grocer. (Cofer, Wolverhampton)
 Wild David, Newton, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer. (Eys, Hatton garden, and Marsh, Llanidloes)
 Williams John, Fenchurch street, cheesemonger. (Scott, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
 Williams William, Wapping, soap boiler. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Wood David, Bloxwick, Stafford, awl blade maker. (Turner and Pike, Finsbury square, and Hextley, Walsal)
 Wynne William, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, vintner. (Evans, Newport, and Williams, Red Lion square)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainsworth Thomas, Blackburn, Lancaster, and John Watton, John Watton the younger, and Joseph Watton, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, April 5
 Ainsworth Thomas individually, April 5
 Anderson John Robert, Throgmorton street, merchant, April 22
 Baillie George and John Jaffray, Finsbury place, merchants, April 25
 Baillie George, Finsbury place, merchant, April 25
 Bead John, Birmingham, button maker, April 11
 Barton Edward, Lancaster, merchant, April 6
 Beske John, Rye, Sussex, innkeeper, April 8
 Bedford William and Samuel Sumner, Foster lane, linen drapers, March 28
 Beeton Henry Grenedy, Gray's inn square, scrivener, April 8
 Bell John, Trowbridge, Wills, clothier, April 11
 Bell William, Bristol, linen draper, March 20
 Biddell Elizabeth, Ratcliffe cross, Stepney, haberdasher, March 28
 Birch Jeremiah, Creeting, St. Peter, Suffolk, butcher, March 28
 Bridger John, Mortlake, Surrey, tallow chandler, March 18
 Brockbank John, Kewick, Cumberland, dealer and chapman, March 14
 Brunt Richard Garland, Minorca, butcher, April 11
 Bryton David, Tottenham, butchery, April 8
 Bullen Robert, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorset, butcher, March 18
 Bury John, Clifton upon Teame, Worcester, butcher, April 1
 Caffell William Lambert, Thames Ditton, Surrey, carpenter, May 30
 Chalmers William, Carlisle, draper, March 15
 Cheynes John, Oxford street, linen draper, April 8
 Chorley John, Liverpool, merchant, April 3
 Christian Adam, High street, St. Mary-le-bone, pawn broker, March 25
 Crane Charles, Theomartyr, Bow lane, merchant, March 20
 Craven Edward, Clayton le Woods, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, April 4
 Crombie David, Great Hermitage street, mariner, April 1
 Cropley James, Halifax, York, merchant, March 21
 Cullshaw Ralph, Wroughton, Lancaster, coal merchant, April 14
 Davenport Joseph and John Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants, March 28
 Dean Joseph, Watling street, linen draper, April 18
 Deck Arthur, Cambridge, chemist, March 29
 Degrafs Peter, Cheapside, and Thomas Brainbridge, Manchester, warehousemen, March 20
 Dicks William, Frome, Somerset, clothier, April 10
 Duffield Charles, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, innholder, April 1
 Dunn Thomas, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, April 11
 Dunn Joseph and Charles Robinson, Wood street, London, factors, March 25
 Eamer John, Preston, Somerset, cotton spinner, April 7
 Easton William, junior, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, May 9
 Elliott George, Liverpool, merchant, March 22
 Fearon John, Deanscales, Cumberland, factor, March 14
 Fox Jonathan and William Fox, Pavement, Finsbury, merchants, April 18
 Garret William, Rood lane, Fenchurch street, merchant, April 8
 Godden Thomas, Maid's lane, carpenter, May 16
 Gough William, Birmingham, butcher, April 8
 Griefeson John, Newcastle upon Tyne, vintner, March 29
 Grover Richard, Town Mailing, Kent, grocer, May 9

Hancock Joseph, Sheffield, merchant, April 5
 Harrison Samuel, Manchester, hatter, April 4
 Hart Samuel, Swaffham Prior, Cambridge, dealer and chapman, March 29
 Ketherington Andrew and John Mackie, Drury lane, performers, May 30
 Hilton William and John Jackson, Oxford road, linen drapers, April 17
 Hoffman Daniel, Bolton street, Long-acre, cheesemonger, March 25
 Holden James the elder, and Holden James the younger, Salford, Lancashire, dyers, March 6
 Jackson Richard and John Hankin, Oxford street, rectifiers, April 22
 Ibberton Samuel, Ludgate hill, mercer, April 8
 Johnson William Catlin and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, May 2
 Johnson Joseph, Holborn hill, draper, April 25
 Kent Elizabeth, Bicester, Oxford, draper, March 28
 Kirkman Joseph, Gower street, Bedford square, builder, April 1
 Langhaw Roger, Chester, linen draper, April 4
 Lawrence Elie, Huddersfield, York, druggist, March 29
 Leykaut William, Life street, Leicester square, engraver, March 28
 Lindley John, Sheffield, cutler, April 7
 Macnigh Nathaniel, Samuel Macnigh, and John Macneall, Liverpool, merchants, April 28
 MacLaurin Duncan, Watling street, warehouseman, April 13
 Magee John and Daniel McNulty, Oxford street, linen drapers, April 11
 Man Alex, Mark-lane, oilman, June 3
 Marr Robert, Lancaster, merchant, April 12
 Marshall William, Newark upon Trent, Nottingham, draper, April 25
 Matthews Daniel, Basingstoke, Southampton, grocer, March 10
 Medhurst William, Rois, Hereford, innholder, March 27
 Nichols William, Minchinhampton, Gloucester, clothier, March 28
 Pander John Christopher, Manchester, merchant, April 10
 Pary Morgan, Pontypool, Monmouth, shopkeeper, March 16
 Payne Samuel Lucas, Change alley, hatter, April 11
 Pearson John, Pusey, York, clothier, April 7
 Piper Joseph and Knowles Winder, Richmond, Surrey, grocers, April 4
 Pitkethley James, Wood Street, Cheapside, druggist, March 31
 Poppstone William, Plymouth, grocer, April 19
 Price Daniel, Whitcomb street, carpenter, April 11
 Prior Joseph, Princes street, Spitalfields, dryfalter, March 21
 Radfall Joseph, Leeds, York, grocer, March 27
 Randall Joseph, Birmingham, cotton manufacturer, March 13
 Rees Robert, Caroline Mews, Bedford square, stable keeper, April 4
 Reynell Henry, Bristol, linen draper, March 30
 Rickman William, Northampton, linen draper, April 15
 Rodwell Thomas, Piccadilly, bootmaker, March 28
 Schindler Christian, Bartlett's buildings, merchant, April 18
 Scott George, Upper Thames street, grocer, April 11
 Singer Nathaniel Peach, Wexbury, Wilts, common brewer, April 10
 Smith Rebecca, Cross street, Wilderness row, dealer, April 8
 Smith Thomas Escort, Great Trinity lane, leather seller, April 11
 Smith Thomas, Mawdesley, Lancaster, tanner, April 15
 Somerville John, Chancery lane, cabinet maker, March 15
 Spratt Stephen, Mendham, Suffolk, miller, April 7
 Suiman William and Ephraim Ford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, linen drapers, April 3
 Swallow Richard, Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, iron master, March 29 and 30
 Tennant John, Oxford street, wine and brandy merchant, May 9
 Timmings John, Steward street, Spitalfields, silk broker, April 15
 Frontback Charles, Rathbone place, upholsterer, March 27
 Tulhurf John, Milton, Kent, dealer and chapman, March 18
 Turner J. H., Sweffling, Suffolk, draper, April 1
 Tyrell John, Maidstone, Kent, ironmonger, April 15
 Watton William, Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, March 28
 Watton John, John Watton the younger, and Joseph Watton of Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, April 6
 Watts Joshua, Whitecross street, grocer, April 8
 Werninck John Gottlob, Plymouth Dock, merchant, April 19
 West William and Thomas Hughes, Paternoster row, book-sellers, April 22
 Wiggleworth John, North Bierley, Bradford, York, cotton manufacturer, April 4
 Williams Thomas, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, manufacturer, March 15
 Williams William, Swinhead, Lincoln, grocer, April 18
 Wright John, Smithybrook, Lancaster, carrier, April 7
 Young Thomas, Rippon, York, grocer, April 3

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

A REVOLUTION has taken place in Sweden. When the last dispatches left Gottenburgh, the king was a prisoner, and Count Uglas, Count Fersen, and others of his friends, had been arrested. The tribunal lately instituted by the King, at Stockholm, for the trial of some of his nobles, has been dissolved. Overtures had also been made to the cabinets of Paris and Petersburg for the restoration of peace.

Proclamation.

"A considerable number of soldiers have taken up arms in order to march to the capital, and relieve our common, now unfortunate and dismembered, native country. As our fellow citizens must be sensible that our views are such as public spirit and honour dictate to virtuous minds, we cannot be mistaken in our implicit confidence, that our brethren in arms, and our unarmed fellow citizens, will not form any incorrect opinion of our sentiments and views: they are merely these, that the states of the realm, and our legislators, shall be at liberty to assemble, and deliberate uncontrolled, on the means of restoring the prosperity of our suffering country.

"We have solemnly contracted the engagement to lay at their feet the arms which we have taken up to procure them freedom. We will form a wall around the hall where Swedish legislators hold their deliberations, which no power upon earth shall be able to bear down.

"We have solemnly contracted the engagement, to destroy all such as shall still endeavour to prefer foreign connection to the internal welfare and tranquillity of Sweden.

"Sweden's German dominions are delivered up to the enemy, and Finland, the native soil of a noble and gallant people, is lost.

"We have solemnly contracted the engagement, that not a single inch more of the Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy.

"Sweden's trade and mines are ruined and deserted; Sweden's youth are taken from agricultural pursuits, in order to be destroyed by sickness and the sword. The burthens laid on agriculture are such, that they cannot be borne any longer; grinding taxes are exacted without mercy; desolation and misery are spreading wide and far, and threaten universal ruin.

"We have contracted the solemn engagement, that the fathers of the country shall enjoy full liberty to restore the welfare and prosperity of the country.

"May the higher and lower States of the common weal also join heart and hand to assert the freedom of the country, and thus, by harmony and well-concerted efforts, ensure success to our enterprize and views.

"May the fathers of the country offer peace and amity to our neighbours, but accompany this offer with the assurance that every Swedish hero will rather be buried under the ruins of his country than suffer a single inch of Swedish ground to be taken by our enemies, or transferred to them.

"Our ally, Great Britain, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation, which knows how to break its fetters, and rescue liberty from its chains; France shall learn to respect a people, anxious to rival her military prowess; the rulers of Russia and Denmark, incessantly engaged in pursuits tending to promote the prosperity of their people, will not disturb the peace and tranquillity of a nation, which merely desires to live or die independent.

"We have seen with sorrow the most important concerns of Sweden, managed in a manner which was as destitute of any well conceived plan as of success.

"Might not the remaining strength of Sweden have been wasted by folly? but if directed by wisdom, may it not be employed for the real benefit of the country?

"Such are our wishes for our country, and we shall readily sacrifice our lives to obtain their fulfilment.

"It is of the utmost importance for Sweden that every Swede should at length be allowed to return to a peaceful home, as far as it can be done without any disparagement to the honour and independence of Sweden.

"The frontiers of the kingdom are for a short time left without defence, on account of our departure from thence; but should the enemy, contrary to his solemn promise, avail himself of our absence to attack them, we shall speedily return, take a severe revenge, and convince him of the difference of a warfare carried on by personal hatred of the rulers, and a war urged by a nation, anxious and determined to assert its independence.

"We implicitly confide, that all military Commanders will readily co-operate with us, to secure, by speedy and vigorous exertion, the restoration of our lost prosperity, in the destruction of our foreign foes.

"To conclude, we venture to express the wish, that our beloved countrymen and fellow-citizens of every rank and description, may suspend their judgment on all further proceedings, until the decision of the states of the realm shall be known.

"The Commander of the troops stationed in Weimland."

The

The Duke of Sudermania, the King's uncle, having assumed the Government as Regent, issued the following

Proclamation.

"We, Charles, by the grace of God, Hereditary Prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. Duke of Sudermania, Grand Admiral, &c. &c. do declare, that, under existing circumstances, his Majesty is incapable to act, or to conduct the important affairs of the nation. We have therefore, (being the nearest and only branch of the family of age) been induced for the time being, as Administrator of the Kingdom, to take the reins of Government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct, so that the nation may regain peace, both at home and abroad, and that trade and commerce may revive from their languishing state.

"Our inviolable intention is, to consult with the States on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the people of Sweden. We invite and command, therefore, all the inhabitants of our nation, our forces by sea and land, and also the civil officers of all degrees, to obey us, as our real intention, and their own welfare, demand. We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty.

"Done at Stockholm Palace,
the 13th March, 1809.

(Signed) "CHARLES.
"C. LAGERBRING."

SPAIN.

Thirty-Second Bulletin of the French Army.

The Duke of Dalmatia being arrived before Ferrol, caused the place to be invested. Negotiations were begun. The civil authorities, and the military and naval officers manifested a disposition to surrender, but the people, fomented by the spies whom the English left, resisted. On the 24th the Duke of Dalmatia received two messengers, one sent by Admiral Melgarejo, commander of the Spanish squadron, and the other, who came across the mountains, sent by the military commanders. These couriers were both sent without the knowledge of the people. They stated that the authorities were under the yoke of a furious populace, excited and paid by the agents of England, and that 8000 men belonging to the city and its environs were in arms. The Duke of Dalmatia had to resolve upon opening the trenches; but from the 24th to the 25th, various movements were manifest in the town. The 17th regiment of light infantry had repaired to Mugardos; the 31st regiment of light infantry were at the forts of La Palma and Saint Martin, and at Lagrana; and as they blockaded the fort of Saint Philip, the people began to fear the consequences of an assault, and to listen to men of ease. On the 26th,

three flags of truce, furnished with authority, arrived at the head-quarters, and signed the surrender of the place. On the 27th, at seven o'clock in the morning, the town was occupied by the division of Mermet, and by a brigade of dragoons. On the same day the garrison was disarmed: the disarming also produced 5000 muskets. The people who do not belong to Ferrol, have been remanded to their villages.—The men who had stained themselves with blood during the insurrection, have been arrested. Admiral Obregon, whom the people had arrested during the insurrection, has been put at the head of the arsenal. There have been found in the port three vessels of 112 guns, two of 88, one of 74, two of 64, three frigates, and a considerable number of corvettes, brigs, and unarmed vessels, more than 1500 pieces of cannon of every size, and ammunition of all kinds. It is probable that but for the precipitate retreat of the English, and the affair of the 16th, they would have occupied Ferrol, and seized this beautiful squadron. The military and naval officers have taken the oath to King Joseph with the greatest enthusiasm. What they relate of their sufferings from the lowest classes of the people and the English, is inconceivable.

Order reigns in Galicia, and the authority of the King is re-established in this province, one of the most considerable of the Spanish Monarchy.

General Laborde has found at Corunna, on the sea-shore, seven pieces of cannon, which the English had buried on the 16th, not being able to take them away.

La Romana, abandoned by the English and his own troops, has fled with 500 men, in order to throw himself into Andalusia.

There remained at Lisbon about 4 or 5000 Englishmen. All the hospitals and all the magazines were embarked, and the garrison were preparing to abandon this nation, as indignant at the perfidy of the English, as they are disgusted by the difference of manners and religion; by the brutal intemperance of the English troops, and that arrogance and ill-founded pride which render this nation odious to the Continent.

Thirty-Third Bulletin.

The Duke of Dalmatia arrived at Tuy on the 10th of February. The whole province is subdued.

He collected all his forces in order to cross the Minho on the following day. He was to reach Oporto between the 15th and 20th, and Lisbon between the 20th and the 28th.

The English have embarked at Lisbon in order to abandon Portugal. The rage of the Portuguese was at its utmost height, and every day considerable and bloody conflicts between the English and Portuguese took place.

In Galicia, the Duke of Elchingen has completed the organization of the province.

Admiral Massaredo has arrived at Ferrol, and has begun to revive the labours of that important arsenal.

Peace is restored in all the provinces under the command of the Duke of Istria, which lie between the Pyrenees, the sea, Portugal, and the chain of mountains which cover Madrid. Security follows days of disorder and desolation.

The Duke of Belluno has marched to Badajoz; he has restored to peace and disarmed the whole of Lower Estramadura.

Saragossa has surrendered; the calamities which have befallen this unhappy town, are a terrible example to the people. The peace which has been restored in Saragossa extends to the whole of Arragon; and the two armies which were around the town have been set at liberty. Saragossa was the centre of the insurrection of Spain; it was in this town that the party was formed which wished to call in a Prince of the House of Austria to reign on the Tagus. The individuals of this party had partly inherited these actions which are irrevocably destroyed, from their ancestors, during the War of the Succession.

The circumvention of Saragossa was considered as inexpedient; and free communication was left open, in order that the insurgents might be informed of the defeat of the English and their infamous flight out of Spain. It was on the 16th of January that the English were driven into the sea at Corunna, and it was on the 26th that the operations before Saragossa were seriously begun. The Duke of Montebello arrived there on the 20th, in order to assume the command of the siege. As soon as he was assured that the intelligence which was brought into the town had no effect, and that a few Monks governed the minds of the people, he resolved to put an end to these indulgences; fifty thousand peasants were collected on the left bank of the Ebro: at Purduguera the Duke of Treviso attacked them with three regiments; and notwithstanding the fine position they possessed, the 64th regiment routed them, and threw them into disorder. The 10th regiment of hussars was on the plain to receive them, and a great number remained upon the field of battle. Nine pieces of cannon, and several standards, were the trophies of this victory.

At the same time, the Duke of Montebello had sent the Adjutant Commander Gusquet to Zuera, in order to disperse an assemblage of insurgents; this Officer attacked four thousand of them with three battalions, overthrew them, and took four pieces of cannon, with their carriages and horses. General Vattier was at the same time sent with 300 infantry, and 200 cavalry, towards Valencia. He met 5000 insurgents at Alcanitz compelled them, even in the town, to throw down their arms in their flight: he killed 600 of them, and seized magazines, provisions, and arms: among the last were 100 English muskets. These operations took place between the 20th and 26th of January.

On the 26th the town was seriously attacked, and the batteries were unmasked, and at noon on the 27th the breach was practicable in several places; the troops were lodged in the monastery of San-in-Gracia. The division of Grandjean entered some thirty houses. Colonel Caloiscki, and the soldiers of the Weixel, distinguished themselves. At the same moment, the General of Division Morlat, in an attack upon the left wing, made himself master of the whole fore-ground of the enemy's defence. Captain Guetemar, at the head of the pioneers, and 36 grenadiers of the 44th regiment, had, with a rare intrepidity, ascended the breach. M. Babieski, an officer of the Voltigeurs of the Weixel, a young man, seventeen years of age, and covered with seven wounds, was the first who appeared upon the breach. The Chief of Battalion, Lejune, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Neufchatel, distinguished himself, and received two slight wounds. The Chief of Battalion, Hako, is also slightly wounded, and likewise distinguished himself.

On the 30th, the monasteries of the Montique and the Greek Augustines were occupied. Sixty houses were possessed by undermining. The miners of the 14th regiment distinguished themselves.

On the 1st of February, General Lacoste received a ball, and died in the field of honour. He was a brave and distinguished officer. He has been lamented by the whole army, but more especially by the Emperor. Col. Regniet succeeded him in the command of the engineers, and in the management of the siege. The enemy defended every house. Three attacks were made by mines, and every day several houses were blown up, and afforded the troops an opportunity of stationing themselves in other houses.

Thus we proceeded to the Cosso (a great street in Saragossa), where we made ourselves masters of the Public School and University. The enemy endeavoured to oppose miners to miners; but, less used to this sort of operation, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. This mode of besieging renders its progress slow, but sure, and less destructive to the army. While three companies of miners, and eight companies of sappers carried on this subterraneous war, the consequences of which were dreadful; the fire of the town was kept up by mortars. Ten days after the attack had begun, the surrender of the town was anticipated. The army had possessed itself of one-third of the houses, and fortified itself in them. The church which contained the image of Our Lady of Pilar, which by so many miracles had promised to defend the town, was battered down by bombs, and no longer inhabitable.

The Duke of Montebello deemed it necessary to take possession of the left bank of the river, in order that his fire might reach the middle of the town. The general of division Gazan, made himself master of the bridge by a sudden and impetuous attack, on the mor-
ing

ing of the 17th (February). A battery of 50 pieces was played off at three o'clock in the afternoon. A battalion of the 28th regiment attacked and took possession of a monastery, the walls of which were of brick, and from three to four feet thick. General Gazan then repaired with rapidity to the bridge, over which the insurgents made their retreat to the town; he killed a vast number, made 4000 prisoners, amongst whom were 2 generals, 12 colonels, 19 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 250 officers. He took 30 pieces of artillery. Nearly all the troops of the line in the town had beset this important part, which had been threatened since the 10th. At the same moment the Duke of Abrantes entered the Casso, through several covered ways, and by means of two small mines, blew up the extensive buildings of the Schools.

After these events, terror was spread throughout the town. The Junta, in order to procure delay, and obtain time to abate the terror of the inhabitants, sought a parley; but their bad faith was known, and the artifice was useless.—Thirty other houses were possessed by undermining or by mines.

At length, on the 1st of February, the whole town was possessed by our troops. 15,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry laid down their arms at the gate of Portilla, and 40 flags and 150 pieces of cannon were delivered up. The insurgents lost 20,000 men during the siege; 15,000 were found in the hospitals: 500 died daily.

The Duke of Montebello would allow no capitulation to the town of Saragossa. He only published the following provisions:—

The garrison shall, at noon, on the 21st, lay down their arms at the gate of Portilla, where they shall remain prisoners of war. Those of the troops of the line, who are willing to take the oath to King Joseph, may be allowed to enter into his service. In case this entrance shall not be permitted by the Minister of war to the King of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war and sent to France. The worship of God shall be revered. All the artillery and ammunition of every kind shall be delivered up. All the arms shall be deposited at the doors of the different houses, and collected by the respective Alcades.

The magazines of corn, rice, and fruit, which have been found in the town, are very considerable.

The Duke of Montebello has nominated General Laval Governor of Saragossa.

A Deputation of the Priesthood and different inhabitants has set out for Madrid.

Palafox is dangerously ill. He was the object of the contempt of the whole hostile army, who accused him of arrogance and meanness. He was never seen where there was any danger.

The Count de Fuentes, Grandee of Spain, who had been arrested by the insurgents two months ago, on his estates, was found in a dun-

geon eight feet square, and released: no idea can be formed of the miseries he had undergone.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The house of Commons has been almost exclusively occupied during the present month, in the investigation of the charges against the Duke of York, which were specified in our last, in our detail of the speech of Mr. Wardle. No business since the famous exclusion-bill against a former Duke of York, has ever so solemnly engaged the attention of parliament, or absorbed so much the interest of the nation.

After a tedious examination of Mrs. Clark, one of the mistresses of the Duke of York, and of various connections of her's, and in exculpation of various connections of the Duke of York, in aid of whom, all the influence of government was in vain exerted, it was at length demonstrated, that his Royal Highness had at least been guilty of connivance in the corrupt practices of his mistress.

On the close of the examination, which would alone fill a large volume, a motion made by Mr. Wardle for an address to the King, to dismiss the Duke from his situation of Commander in Chief, and Captain General, was solemnly argued for the unprecedented period of six days, during which, all the eloquence and talents of the country were displayed. The speakers on the side of the people were, Messrs. WARDLE, BURDETT, WHITBREAD, WILBERFORCE, BANKES, BATHURST, WYNNE, and SMITH, and the Lords FOLESTONE, MILTON, PETTY, and TEMPLE; and on the side of the Duke, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL, the LATE and PRESENT SECRETARY of WAR, the WELSH JUDGE BURTON, Mr. SECRETARY CANNING, and some other members or connections of administration.

Three amendments were moved, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Mr. Banks, and Mr. Bathurst.

At length there appeared on a division for Mr. Wardle's address, 126 against it.

For the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment 278, and against it 196. For Mr. Bankes's amendment 199, and against it 294.

But on the interval, between the adjourned debate on Mr. Bathurst's amendment, THE DUKE OF YORK RESIGNED HIS OFFICE, and thus was terminated the struggle.

The following is a list of the independent minority against Mr. Perceval's amendment.

List

List of the Minority of 199 who voted against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for acquitting the Duke of York.

Adams, C.	Frankland, W.	Lyttleton, Hon. W.	Sharpe, R.
Abercromby, Hon. J.	Goddard, Thomas	M'Donald, James	Shelly, H.
Agar, Eman.	Gordon, Wm.	Maducks, W.	Shelly, T.
Aithorpe, Lord	Gower, Earl	Mahon, Lord	Shipley, W.
Anstruther, Sir J.	Grant, C.	Mahon, Hon. S.	Simeon, J.
Antonie, W. L.	Grattan, Rt. Hon. H.	Markham, J.	Smith, H.
Astell, Wm.	Greenhill, Robert	Maryatt, J.	Smith, S.
Astley, Sir Jacob	Greenough, G. B.	Martin, H.	Smith, W.
Aubrey, Sir J.	Greenfell, Pascoe	Maule, Hon. W.	Smith, G.
Babington, Tho.	Giles, D.	Maxwell, W.	Smith, J.
Bagenell, W.	Hall, Sir J.	Mildmay, Sir H.	Sneyd, N.
Baker, J.	Halsey, Joseph	Miller, Sir J.	Staniforth, John
Baring, A.	Hamilton, Lord A.	Mills, C.	Stanley, Lord
Baring, T.	Herbert, H.	Mills, Wm.	Stuart, Hon. M.
Bastard, J. P.	Hibbert, Geo.	Milner, Sir W.	Sumner, G. H.
Biddulph, R. M.	Hobhouse, B.	Milnes, R. P.	Symonds, J. P.
Blackburne, J.	Holmes, W.	Moore, Peter	Talbot, R. W.
Blackburne, J. J.	Honywood, W.	Morris, Robert	Taylor, C. W.
Bouverie, Hon. B.	Horner, F.	Moseley, Sir Oswald	Taylor, W.
Bouwyer, Sir Geo.	Horrocks, S.	Mostyn, Sir Thos.	Tempest, Sir H. V.
Braud, Hon. T.	Howard, Hon. W.	Neville, Hon. R.	Temple, Earl
Bradshaw, Hon. C.	Howard, H.	Newport, Sir J.	Thelluson, G. W.
Brogden, J.	Howorth, Humph.	Noel, C.	Thomas, Geo. White
Browne, Ant.	Hughes, W. L.	North, Dudley	Thompson, J.
Byng, Geo.	Hume, W. H.	O'Hara, C.	Thornton, Samuel
Calcraft, J.	Hurst, R.	Ord, W.	Thornton, Henry
Calvert, N.	Hutchinson, Hon. C.	Ossulston, Lord	Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
Cocks, J.	Jacob, Wm.	Palmer, Charles	Tighe, W.
Coke, D. P.	Jackson, J.	Purnell, H.	Townsend, Lord J.
Colburne, N. W. R.	Keck, G. A. L.	Peele, Sir R.	Tracey, C. H.
Combe, H. C.	Kemp, T.	Peirse, H.	Tremayne, J. H.
Cooke, Bryan.	Kensington, Lord	Pelham, Hon. C.	Turner, J. F.
Cowper, E. Syngé	King, Sir J. D.	Petty, Lord H.	Turton, Sir T.
Craig, J.	Kaapp, G.	Pochin, C.	Vaughan, Hon. J.
Creevey, Thos.	Knox, Hon. T.	Pole, Sir C. M.	Vaughan, Sir W.
Curwen, J. C.	Lamb, Hon. W.	Ponsonby, Rt. Hon. G.	Ward, Hon. J. W.
Cuthbert, J.	Lambton, R.	Ponsonby, Hon. F.	Wardle, G. L.
Day, Rt. Hon. D. B.	Langton, W. G.	Porchester, Lord	Warrender, Sir G.
Dickenson, W.	Latouche, D.	Portman, E.B.	Western, C. C.
Drake, T. D.	Latouche, R.	Portier, D.	Wharton, J.
Eliot, Rt. Hon. W.	Lester, Garland	Peitte, Hon F.	Whitbread, S.
Ellison, Richard	Lefevre, C. Shaw	Pyan, F.	Whitmore, S.
Fane, John	Lemon, John	Ridley, Sir M.	Whittle, F.
Fellows, Hon. N.	Lemon, Sir W.	Romilly, Sir S.	Wilberforce, W.
Ferguson, R. C.	Léthbridge, J. B.	Russell, Lord W.	Willoughby, H.
Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. M.	Lloyd, J. M.	Saint Aubin, Sir J.	Wilkins, Walter
Foley, Hon. A.	Lloyd, Sir E.	Salisbury, Sir R.	Windham, Rt. Hon. W.
Foley, Thomas	Lloyd, Hardress	Saville, A.	Winnington, Sir T. E.
Folkestone, Lord	Longman, G.	Scudamore, R. P.	Wynne, C.
Folkes, Sir Martin	Lygon, Hon. J.	Sebright, Sir J.	Wynne, Sir W.

Lord Milton and the three Mr. Dundas's were kept away by the death of a near relation. Sir Francis Burdett was also absent, through indisposition, and Mr. T. W. Coke and Mr. Owen Williams were obliged to go into the country.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

MR. James Wilkinson, of Cateaton-street, to Miss M. Boddy.

At Mary-le-bonne, the Rev. Robert Hughes, vicar of Westfield, Sussex, to Miss Porteus, of Hill, near Southampton.

At St. James's, F. E. March, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower, to Miss Jordan, of Park Place, daughter of the celebrated Mrs. J.

Captain Francis French Staunton, of the Bombay Military Establishment, to Miss Neeld, eldest daughter of Joseph N. esq. of Norfolk-street.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Captain John Clitherow, of the guards, to Sarah, eldest daughter of General Burton.—John Rowlat, jun. esq. to Juliet Anne, eldest daughter of C. Roberts, esq. of the Exchequer.—J. Stewart Oliphant, esq. of Rossie, Perthshire, to Miss Anna Read, daughter of W. T. R. esq. of North Audley-street.

At Camberwell, Thomas Sindrey, esq. second son of Henry S. esq. of Rotherhithe, to Miss E. Rowley, daughter of Jonas R. esq.—W. Sheldon, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Hester Cooper, of Thornough-street.

At St. Mary-le-bonne, Mr. Edward Churton, of Oxford-street, to Mary, fourth daughter of Robert Smith, esq. of the Nether Wilds, Hertfordshire.—Captain Reade, of the first regiment of foot guards, to Miss Hoskyns, sister of Sir Hungerford H.—The Hon. and Rev. James St. Leger, brother of Lord Viscount Donerville, to Miss Catherine Williams, youngest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Epsom.

At Queen-square Chapel, Hambleton, Thomas Custance, esq. of Weston House, Norfolk, to Mary, only daughter of the late Miles Bower, esq.

At Battersea, Francis Wilson, esq. of Battersea Rise, to Miss Lloyd.

Stephen Vertue, esq. corn-factor, Mark-lane, to Anne, eldest daughter of Samuel Brent, esq. of Greenland Dock.

At Putney, Charles Hammersley, esq. second son of Thomas H. esq. banker, to Miss Emily Thompson, third daughter of John T. esq. of Waverley Abbey.

Mr. Jacob Joggett, bookseller, of Taunton, Somerset, to Miss Champante, only daughter of William C. esq. of Jewry-street.

DIED.

At Stoke Newington, at the early age of 20 and a few months, the amiable and accomplished wife of Mr. James Elmes, architect, of College Hill.

Of a wound received in a duel with Mr. Powell, of Devonshire Place, Lord Viscount Falkland. The quarrel which produced this fatal meeting originated in Lord Falkland's addressing Mr. Powell, with whom he was on

terms of intimacy by a nick-name, and persisting so to do, after he had taken offence at it, in a large company at Steevens's Coffee-house in Bond-street. Hence ensued the challenge, and the subsequent duel at Golder's Green; where, according to *étiquette*, Mr. Powell fired first, and inflicted the mortal wound. Lord F. stood for above a minute in his position, and then threw his pistol away without discharging its contents. On arriving in town, and the chaise coming on the stones, it was observed to his lordship, that Powell's house was near at hand; Lord F. instantly expressed a desire to go thither in preference to any other place, for the world would then be convinced he owed no enmity to his antagonist. Here his lordship languished two days before he expired. Lord Falkland was a captain in the navy, and succeeded to the title of Viscount Falkland on the sudden death of his brother Thomas, in May 1796; his patrimonial fortune was very small; but he was a very dashing officer; and though he lived in the gayest style, he had realized a very large sum by prize-money. The sister of Mrs. Gibbs the actress, who had succeeded Mrs. Clarke in the establishment of a Royal Duke, took the name of Carey, whilst she was under the protection of Lord Falkland, then Captain Carey. His lordship married in the West Indies in the year 1803, the daughter of a merchant of the first respectability. She has three sons and a daughter, the eldest boy who succeeds to the title being only five years old. His conduct as a husband and father has been exemplary. He was about forty years old, was distinguished for a fine manly person, and his company was much courted, which occasioned him to mix too frequently in convivial societies: he was lately dismissed from his ship on account of some irregularities arising from too free a circulation of the bottle at his own table; but he was about to be restored to a command, a circumstance which had greatly exhilarated his spirits, and perhaps occasioned that levity which has been attended with such severe consequences.

In the 21st year of his age, *Joseph Davis*, of Lincoln's inn, esq. a young gentleman who had sometime since come to London, to undergo a course of studies, to qualify him for the practice of the law. In which profession, his relations and friends had, in consequence of his natural and acquired powers, promised themselves that he would some time have shone with superior lustre.

In Cadogan Place, the *Dowager-lady Ashburton*, relict of the celebrated John Dunning Lord A.

At Lambeth, *Henry Holland*, of the General Post Office, late agent for his Majesty's packets at Gottenburgh.

At the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, Mrs. Jacquier.

In St. James's Place, *Arthur Ormsby*, esq. a lieutenant-general in the army, and lieutenant-colonel in the 6th dragoon guards.

At Kentish Town, *Miss Jane Teed*, aged 14, second daughter of Mr. Richard T. dress sword-maker to the Patriotic Fund. After being afflicted with a complication of disorders which baffled all medical aid for three years, during which period, she bore the greatest pains without a murmur. Her amiable disposition and manners were eminently conspicuous to all who knew her. To her parents she was at all times dutiful, and to her sisters and friends affectionately kind: it is remarkable that she was never known to be out of temper, and her gratitude for every attention to her wants was unbounded. To her eldest sister she was attached by the strongest ties of love and esteem, which met a return that has been seldom equalled, for although there was a considerable disparity of years, there seemed but one heart and one soul. Miss Teed gave up every amusement to be useful to her beloved sister, and was in fact, her nurse by day and by night throughout the whole period of her illness, which reflects upon her, the highest credit, and should operate as an example to others who are similarly circumstanced. "Her body is committed to the ground, and her pure spirit to God who gave it."

Christiana, wife of Mr. Thomas Henkin, of Stensted Abbot, Herts, a woman who combined great intellectual powers, with the delicate sensibility of female excellence. She was superior to the studied forms of politeness, but charmed by the affability and gentleness of her manners. Possessing a fine taste, she was an enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of nature, and delighted in the retirement of rural life. Her time and talents were cheerfully devoted to forming the minds of a numerous family to virtue and knowledge, who are left to deplore her loss and mingle their tears with those of the neighbouring poor, to whom she was an active, sympathising, benevolent mind.

[*Further particulars of Mr. John Home, whose death is recorded at p. 395 in our last volume.*—He was descended of a respectable, and formerly illustrious, family. He was born in the vicinity of Ancrum, in Roxburghshire, in 1724, and received the first rudiments of education at the parochial school, where Dr. Buchan, author of *Domestic Medicine*, was the companion of his studies. It was Mr. Home's inclination, and the desire of his parents, that he should enter the church. He, therefore attended the philosophical and theological classes of the university of Edinburgh for several years. But his studies were for a while suspended by the public commotions of the year 1745. On the approach of the insurgents, the citizens of Edinburgh assembled, formed themselves into an

association for the support of their sovereign, and the defence of their city. Mr. Home was one of about twenty students of the university who offered their services as volunteers, to act against the common enemy. But intimidated by the number of their opponents, or adverse to the hardships of a military life, the college company soon disbanded. Mr. Home, however, retained his arms, and marched with a detachment of the royal army to Falkirk; where, in the battle fought in its neighbourhood, in which the rebels vanquished the king's troops, he was taken prisoner, and confined for some time in the castle of Doune. From this place of captivity he effected his escape, and the battle of Culloden having blasted all the hopes of the Pretender's adherents, tranquillity and order were soon restored. Mr. Home resumed his studies, and was licensed to preach the gospel in 1747. Not long after, Home visited England, for it appears that he was introduced to Collins, the poet, at Winchester, by a Mr. Barrow, who had been his fellow student at the university. Collins addressed to him his "Ode on the Superstition of the Highlanders," considered as the subject of poetry, composed in 1749, but not published till many years after his death. It is evident that Home at this period had exhibited some poetical powers. In the first stanza, Collins delivers a prediction, which was soon after fulfilled:—

"Home, thou return'st from Thames,
whose Naiads long

Have seen thee lingering with a fond delay
Midst those soft friends, whose hearts some
future day

Shall melt perhaps to hear thy tragic song."

About the year 1750, he was settled minister of the parish of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, and was the immediate successor of Robert Blair, author of "The Grave." Accustomed to the bustle of a city, and the society of men of letters, Mr. Home found himself rather disagreeably situated, in an obscure village, where he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself. From the vicinity of his residence to Edinburgh, he was in the practice of frequently resorting to the capital, to enjoy the company of men of talents. Several of these had instituted a society for literary and philosophical disquisition, of which Mr. Home was an original and distinguished member. This institution comprehended several of the most eminent characters of the day. Among others, were enrolled the names of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; Ferguson, the philosopher; Hume and Robertson, the historians; and Blair, the rhetorician and divine; men, whom it would be superfluous here to panegyrisé. It was about this period that Mr. Home, in his retirement, began seriously to court the dramatic muse. The first tragedy he wrote was

Agis,

Agis, founded on a portion of the Lacedæmonian history. He went to London with the manuscript, in hopes of getting it introduced on the stage, but in this he was disappointed, insurmountable objections having been made to the plot. Our poet, not at all discouraged by this failure, conceived the plan of another play, laid the plot in Scotland, and made his hero one of his own countrymen. In presenting this to the London manager, he had the mortification of a second refusal. Notwithstanding the abilities of Garrick, as a dramatist, his opinion of the merit of plays was not infallible. He rejected the tragedy of Douglas as being too simple in its fable, and destitute of stage effect. Whether Garrick ever examined at all into its merits, or delegated this office to another, on whose report he formed his decision, cannot now be ascertained. He, however, candidly confessed, through the remainder of his life, whenever the subject was agitated, that no circumstance, in the course of his management, gave him so much concern, as the rejection of this play. By such repeated discouragement, the ardour of Home was by no means suppressed. Being acquainted with the leading characters in Scotland, a ready reception of his play at Edinburgh was secured. At the first representation of Douglas, in the theatre, in Cannongate, on the 14th of December 1756, Mr. Home, and several of his clerical brethren were present. Of this circumstance the zealous of the day speedily got notice. That a clergyman should write a play, and that ministers of the gospel should witness its performance; were crimes unheard of in the annals of the church. The hue and cry of bigotry was immediately raised. All that ignorance could conceive, prejudice effect or malice invent, was tried to suppress the play in its birth. It was violently decried as a production of immoral tendency, and furnishing, by its catastrophe, an encouragement to suicide. The clergy ordered a pastoral admonition to be delivered from their pulpits, on the sin and danger of attending the theatre. The author was summoned to appear before the bar of the presbytery; his friends were peremptorily dragged before their tribunal, some of them dismissed with censure, and others suspended from their office. While such was the state of affairs in Scotland, Douglas having been performed to crowded houses during the greater part of the season, and fully gratifying the most sanguine hopes of the author, it was, through the interest of David Hume, brought forward on the London stage. Garrick having now discovered his mistake, made unusual exertions to introduce it to public notice and approbation. Hume had, shortly before its representation, published four dissertations, and inscribed them to our author. In his dedication he pronounced so flattering a panegyric upon Mr. Home, and bestowed such

unqualified approbation on his play, that the public expectation was raised too high. The consequence was, that the success of Douglas was at first doubtful in the metropolis. It soon, however, became a standard tragedy, and maintains its ground on the British stage to the present day. The clamours of his enemies having not yet subsided in Scotland, Mr. Home, seeing no prospect of overcoming their prejudices, preached his farewell sermon to his congregation, on the 5th of June 1757. The discourse was so pathetic, that it drew tears from most of his audience. To prevent further proceedings in the church courts against him, he gave in the resignation of his charge to the presbytery of Haddington two days after. This body continued to persecute with peculiar vehemence. Mr. Carlyle, one of Mr. Home's most intimate friends, as well for having accompanied him to the theatre, as from its being generally understood that he assisted Home in the composition of Douglas. Although our author himself did not appear at the presbytery, he was not negligent in defence of his friend. He attended the meeting of synod, and supported his cause with great firmness. In reply to the virulent railings of a bigot, he declared, that if there was any fault, it lay not at the door of his friend, but at his own, with whom the crime originated, and concluded his observations in the words of the unfortunate Nisus,

*Adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,
Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.*

This appropriate quotation made a sensible impression upon some of the judges, and, in all probability, mitigated the sentence against Mr. Carlyle. Instead of receiving a severe reprimand from the presbytery, he might otherwise (to such a pitch had fanaticism arrived) have been suspended, perhaps expelled from his office. Before the conclusion of 1757, Mr. Sheridan, then manager of the Dublin theatre, sent over to Mr. Home a gold medal, with a suitable inscription, acknowledging his singular merit in having enriched the English stage with the tragedy of Douglas. With his living, Mr. Home appears for a while to have abandoned his native land, for he now repaired to London, where he produced several other tragedies, under the patronage of Garrick, who wrote prologues to some, epilogues to others, and warmly interested himself in the fate of them all. They are all indeed greatly inferior to his Douglas. Agis, the first of his dramatic pieces, was finely acted, and assisted by spectacle, otherwise, it is probable, that it would not have been performed a second night. His third tragedy was founded on the cruel treatment which the two Setons, sons of the governor of Berwick, had experienced from the English. At Mr. Garrick's suggestion, the title was altered (and consequently the characters, and several local passages)

from

from the Siege of Berwick, to the Siege of Aquileia, for he very naturally conceived, that any national allusions might tend to foment the jealousy which then unfortunately subsisted between the Scots and English. It was acted in 1759. Some of the passages are very fine, but upon the whole, it is a tame performance. The Fatal Discovery was produced in 1769, and reluctantly permitted during nine nights. Though Alonzo had the advantage of Mrs. Barry's admirable acting, it shared the same fate; the author mentions in his preface, that she received applause greater than ever shook a theatre. Mr. Home's last production, Alfred, lived only three nights. In the year 1760, Mr. Home published a volume of plays, containing Agis, Douglas, and the Siege of Aquileia, which he dedicated to his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales. His other three tragedies appeared some time after. The whole were collected and edited in two volumes at Edinburgh, in 1798, under the inspection of the late Mr. Woods. Lord Bute having represented Mr. Home to his Majesty as a man of talents, his name was placed on the pension list, nearly at the same time with that of Dr. Johnson. He lived in a state of retirement from this period to the time of his death. Nearly half a century after Douglas had been written, when the author had returned to, and was settled in his native country, Master Betty, better known by the name of the young Roscius, commenced his theatrical labours at Edinburgh, in the character of young Norval. The author attended the representation, and declared that, that was the first time he had ever seen the part of Douglas played according to his ideas of the character when he conceived and wrote it. Mr. Home, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, published his long meditated work, entitled, "The History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in 1745 &c," in which he recorded the exploits and remarks of his youth. Of this work it is sufficient to observe, that the principles are just, and the opinions liberal. For a considerable time prior to his death, Mr. Home's mind, as well as body, seemed to be much impaired. He lived in the most secluded manner, so much so, that the house he inhabited had all the marks of a deserted dwelling. So long as he continued to possess sufficient strength, he used to walk for a certain time every day; the most acute physiognomist, however, who met him, could scarcely have traced any remains of the author of Douglas. He seemed to pay no attention to what was passing, and to possess little more than mere existence. In this distressful state, he lingered for many years. He died at Merchiston house, on the 4th of September 1808, in the 85th year of his age. A life so little varied by incident as that of Mr. Home, affords few materials for personal character. With a mind well stored with useful and ornamental knowledge, he appears at an early age to have cultivated an acquaint-

ance with the most celebrated literary characters of his time. Fidelity to his friends, and generosity to his enemies, were conspicuous traits in his character. If, in his declining years, his temper appeared to be soured and morose, and his manners harsh and uninviting, we must attribute it to the infirmity of old age, rather than to original disposition. As a clergyman, he attached himself to that party in the church, who, enlightened in their views, and liberal in their sentiments, present their hearers with a rational view of the doctrines of Christianity. Divesting religion of unmeaning mystery, and checking the spirit of superstitious bigotry, he appears to have performed his ministerial duty with that fidelity and attention which endeared him to his people, and which their conduct at his resignation abundantly testified. As a man of Letters, he will be known to posterity by his tragedies, and especially by his "Douglas," which will probably retain a place among the most approved compositions of that class, and will long continue to delight and interest a British audience.

[Further particulars of Dr. James Anderson, of whom some account is given at p. 485, of our last volume.] James Anderson was born about the year 1739, at Hermiston, a village about six miles from Edinburgh, of parents who succeeded their forefathers for several generations in cultivating the sameland. Nothing remarkable is known of them: they were a family of respectable farmers; and our author may be said to have inhaled with his first breath, that spirit of agricultural knowledge for which he became so distinguished. In his boyish years he formed an intimacy, which remained uninterrupted till his death, with his kinsman and namesake, the present James Anderson, M.D. physician General at Madras: born in the same village, they went to school together, learnt the same task, fought each others battles, and joined in the same amusements; this early association produced a similarity in their future pursuits, the one being no less eminent in India than the other has been in Europe, for a patriotic life and exertions for the benefit of mankind in general. They kept up a constant correspondence, and communicated to each other their various productions and discoveries. Having been deprived of both his parents while yet very young, it was the wish of his guardian that he should occupy the paternal farm when old enough to undertake such a charge; and as much learning was not thought necessary for a farmer, young Anderson was discouraged by his friends from prosecuting his studies beyond a common school education; but that decision and firmness which were throughout his life the most conspicuous features of his character, now began to appear, and he displayed a resolution to judge and act for himself. He informs us,* that having read

* See vol. i. p. 50.

"Home's Essay on Agriculture," and finding that he could not understand the reasoning for want of chemical knowledge, he immediately resolved to attend Cullen's lectures on that science. Being very young, and unaided by the countenance of any friend who could give him advice or introduce him to the world, he waited on Dr. Cullen, and explained his views and intentions. The doctor, considering it as a boyish whim, which might lead him away from his necessary pursuits, at first endeavoured to dissuade him from the undertaking; but finding that our youth had fully reflected on the subject, and adopted his resolution with a fixed determination to persevere in it, he assented to the design; and as the penetration of that celebrated man soon discovered the capacity and steadiness of his young pupil's mind, he not only encouraged his present object, but became his sincere friend, carefully directed his future studies, "listened with condescension to the arguments that were dictated by youth and inexperience, and patiently removed those difficulties that perplexed him." Thus began a friendship and intimacy between them, which never ceased during the life of that eminent professor. With the assistance of such a patron, and with the natural energies of his own understanding, it is not to be wondered at that he made rapid advances, not only in chemistry but also in other branches of learning, which, as it were, grew out of this his first academical study; for the various branches of science are so connected with each other, that, to a mind constituted like his, the attainment of information on one constantly induce the desire of prosecuting others: and this takes place in an eminent degree at the university of Edinburgh, where the great attention and abilities of the professors, combined with the moderateness of the expence, have for many years afforded remarkable facilities and encouragement to the student. At the same time he did not neglect the duties of his farm, of which he took the management upon himself about the age of fifteen, assisted by four older sisters; and he employed himself in the exercise of his profession and his studies with so much assiduity for several years, that he barely allowed sufficient time for the repose required by nature. About this time Dr. Cullen delivered a course of lectures on agriculture, in a private manner, to a few of his friends and favourite students, of which Anderson was the only one who took notes. Many years afterwards a copy of these notes was surreptitiously obtained from him, and, much to his astonishment, advertised for publication as Cullen's Lectures on Agriculture. Dr. Anderson felt so much for his late friend's reputation on the prospect of his boyish notes being published as a complete set of lectures, that his friends never observed him suffer more uneasiness or vexation on any other occasion; and he exerted himself so

strenuously in representing to the public the unavoidable faultiness of the intended publication, and the fraudulent circumstances attending it, that the mercenary promoters of it were constrained to abandon the design.* Among the first things he did upon his farm, was to introduce for the first time the small two-horse plough, now in universal use over the greater part of Scotland, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where the land is cultivated to a degree of perfection almost incredible. In effecting this improvement, he found considerable difficulty in overcoming the prejudices of his servants. His friends soon perceiving that his ardour in the pursuit of literary knowledge was not to be controuled, suggested a medical profession as the most advisable for him to follow; but to this he took a dislike, and could never be reconciled to it: he therefore determined to prosecute his original line of life. After having occupied Hermiston for a few years, he quitted it as a place that did not possess a sufficient field for his enterprising mind, and took a long lease of a large farm in the wilds of Aberdeenshire, consisting of about 1300 acres of land almost in a state of nature. This vast undertaking was entered upon before he was of age, the execution of the lease having been deferred till that period arrived. In the midst of the difficulties he had to contend with in bringing this tract into cultivation; which were very great, arising chiefly from the badness or total want of roads, the remote distance from markets, and the precariousness of the climate: he began his career as an author with his *Essays on Planting*, &c. first printed in the year 1771, in the *Edinburgh Weekly Magazine*, under the signature of *Agricola*, and again published separately in 1771. The first edition of his *Essays on Agriculture, Observations on National Industry*, and several others of his early writings were composed during a residence of more than twenty years at Monks-hill, the name of the above-mentioned farm. In 1768, at the age of twenty-nine, our author married Miss Seton, of Mounie, a descendant of the ancient and noble house of Winton, who brought him thirteen children: by this marriage the estate of Mounie, in Aberdeenshire, came into his possession, and still remains in the family. His merits as an author having become generally known, and his abilities as a practical farmer being acknowledged, his acquaintance and correspondence began to be courted by men of letters throughout the kingdom, and his society sought by persons of the first respectability in his own neighbourhood. In the year 1780 the honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen, not only without solicitation on his part, but before any commu-

* See his opinions on this transaction in his *Recreations*, vol. ii. p. 232.

nification took place with him on the subject. In 1783, having previously arranged matters for the conducting of his farm, he removed to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, principally, we believe, with a view to the education of his increasing family, and influenced, no doubt, by a desire to live where he could enjoy more of literary society than was to be had in so remote a part of the country; and to this end no place could be more conducive than the northern metropolis. Previous to his departure from Aberdeenshire, he was actively employed in promoting measures for alleviating the distresses of the poorer classes in that county, owing to the failure of the crop of grain in 1782; and by his great exertions in exciting the attention of the neighbouring gentlemen to the state of the county on that trying occasion; we have reason to think that he was the principal means of averting the calamities of severe famine from that part of the kingdom. About the same year he printed and circulated among his friends, a proposal for establishing the Northern British Fisheries. This tract was never published, but the attention of Government being excited to the subject by it, he was applied to by the treasury to undertake a survey of the Western Coast of Scotland, for the purpose of obtaining on this important subject. This public-spirited enquiry he undertook, and accomplished in 1784, having a revenue cutter appointed to convey him round the coast; thus devoting his time and abilities to the public, much to the detriment of his own private affairs; and we are well assured he never received one shilling of remuneration from Government for this meritorious service, although the ministers expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with his performance of it;* and it was even with great difficulty, and after many applications, that he obtained the reimbursement of his actual necessary expences incurred in the service. In 1788 he was deprived of his wife, a woman endowed with most of the excellencies which exalt the female character, and render it the chief source of comfort and happiness to man: to elegance of person were added an excellent and well-cultivated understanding, and an affectionate and honourable disposition. To expatiate further on the virtues of this admirable woman, would be foreign to our purpose; those of our readers who knew her will allow that what we have said is far short of her real merits. It will readily be supposed that the loss of such a woman would inflict a severe and lasting wound on Dr. Anderson's spirits; and though he strove to bear it with manly fortitude, he never completely recovered its effects, but was ever afterwards occasionally subject to a melancholy recollection of past times having,

the "eye big with the latent tear." About this time he was employed in his researches on the subject of sheep, and the improvement of wool, in concert with Sir John Sinclair; his opinions thereupon delivered to the Highland Society, are before the public. We next find him engaged in preparing for the publication of the Bee. This was a project he had long contemplated, namely, a weekly periodical work, designed for the dissemination of useful knowledge, which by its cheapness should be calculated for all ranks of people, while sufficient attention was paid to its various literary departments to render it respectable in the highest circles. His name was now so highly established, that the encouragement given by the public to this performance was wonderful, and nothing but great mismanagement, in conducting the commercial part of the work, for which, like most persons of similar habits, he was ill adapted, could have caused it to fail in being a very profitable concern to him. His own writings form a conspicuous part of this book; some of them will be seen under the name of Senex, Timothy Hairbrain, Alcibiades, and the greater part of the matter without signature. It is painful to observe how seldom the genius to conceive and instruct is united with sufficient perseverance to execute. the doctor takes an affecting leave of his readers at the end of the eighteenth volume, finding it impossible for him to contend longer with the difficulties he experienced in conducting it; and principally those of getting in the subscription money. During the progress of this work, he opened a correspondence with many eminent persons who were distinguished as literary and public spirited characters abroad and at home: among these we may mention General Washington, with whom he carried on an interesting correspondence, and Mr. Johnes, the elegant biographer of Froissart, &c. with whose intimate friendship he was honoured till the day of his death. In the course of this publication a circumstance happened that affords us an opportunity of admiring the steady independence of his spirit, and that firmness of conduct which conscious rectitude alone could inspire. At the time that the baneful effects of French revolutionary principles had perverted the senses of most classes of people, the Scottish metropolis was not the least conspicuous for its violence in the cause of mistaken freedom. At length Government considered it necessary to interfere in repressing the dissemination of these destructive doctrines: prosecutions had already been commenced against several of the leading zealots, when our publisher received a summons to appear before the Sheriff, who demanded of him to give up the name of the author of the "Political Progress of Great Britain," a series of essays that had appeared in the Bee. This he peremptorily refused to do, requesting that he might be considered

* See Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the British Fisheries, 11th May, 1785.

sidered as the author himself. No one, however, could suspect him to be the writer of these papers, as his opinions were well known to be of an opposite tendency to those inculcated therein. The Sheriff desired him to consider of the matter, and cautioned him against the evil consequence of persisting in a refusal to disclose the real author. He was summoned a second and a third time; but steadily adhered to his first answer, and was permitted to withdraw. At length all his people in the printing and Bee offices were called upon; he accompanied them to the Court, and, in the presence of the magistrates, addressed them, saying, "My lads, you are my servants, and bound to keep your master's secrets; I therefore enjoin you, on no account to discover who is the author of the Political Progress of Great Britain, and I will hold you harmless for so doing." They all adhered to his directions, and so great was the respect in which he was held, that the magistrates, though frustrated in this cavalier manner, refrained from taking any step against him. In the mean while Mr. C. the real author of these essays, thought it most prudent to retire from the risk of prosecution to America; but before his departure, for what reason was best known to himself, he waited on the magistrates and deposed, that he himself was not the author; that he knew who was; but that motives of delicacy and gratitude prevented him from divulging his name. This insidious declaration produced the effect for which it was intended; for it being well known that Lord Gardenstone, from whose country residence the papers were dated, had lavished many kindnesses on this unworthy man, under the mistaken opinion of his being a literary character of great merit, and also that his lordship was a warm friend of Dr. Anderson, and a great patronizer of the Bee, it was concluded that the allusion could be intended for none other than him. Immediately on hearing of this base proceeding, Dr. Anderson, determining that his friend's reputation should not suffer by the impression of such a falsehood going abroad, went and declared that Mr. C. was the sole author of the papers in question, and that he was certain Lord Gardenstone, so far from having any concern in writing them, never had so much as seen them till published in the Bee. It is but justice to the deceased to say, that the only part of these papers of a seditious cast had been struck out by him, and Mr. C. went to the printer's in his absence and prevailed on them to insert the passage, contrary to Dr. Anderson's directions, whose opinions of the value of our government as it exists, and of the danger of the then prevailing revolutionary doctrines were such, that he never would have consented to admit them into his publication if he had considered them at all of a dangerous tendency. The greater number of his sons having left Scotland, and as little re-

mained in it to excite any other than melancholy feelings, he removed to the vicinity of London about the year 1797. Being no stranger here among literary men, he found great satisfaction in their society. Prevailed on by his friends, he once more engaged in the service of the public, and produced in April 1799, the first number of his *Recreations*, a miscellaneous monthly publication, having for its principal objects agriculture and natural history. Although the work contains a number of communications from others, yet the greater part of it is written by himself. It met with the greatest encouragement from the public; but complaining of the irregularity of his printers and booksellers as being intolerable, he dropt it at the end of the sixth volume. He now began to relish ease and quiet. Having been always fond of horticulture, his garden now more than ever became a source of amusement, and employed a large portion of his time: yet still unwilling to withdraw from the service of mankind, he had it in contemplation to go to the continent to obtain facts relating to agriculture and civil polity, particularly in the low countries; having in view a digest of the system of legislation, and of the causes of the highly flourishing state of agriculture in that part of Europe; but this was prevented by the relentless dominion and tyranny of France. During the publication of his *Recreations*, he wrote and printed separately his correspondence with General Washington, and a calm investigation on the scarcity of grain. The thirty-seventh number of his *Recreations* is his last publication, in March, 1802, after which he consigned himself to quiet retirement, at a time when he foresaw the decline of his own powers approaching; these were hastened to decay by being overworked. He died on the 15th October last, aged 69, one-half of which time was devoted to the benefit of his fellow creatures. He had engaged a second time in matrimony with a worthy lady in 1801. Both parties being in the autumn of life, this contract seemed intended solely for the purpose it fully served namely, that of promoting their mutual comforts. In the decline of life, those services and attentions are requisite which are not to be obtained from menial hands: it came to his lot to stand in the need of such assistance; and for its faithful administration his friends will doubtless be ever grateful to his surviving widow. As a practical farmer, it is acknowledged by all who knew him, that he not only understood how to turn the modes of culture usually followed by others to the greatest advantage, by judiciously selecting them and applying them according to the circumstances of the case, but also that he had powerful resources within his own mind in the invention of new practices, many of which, and of those followed in distant countries, he introduced with the greatest success. Of the benefits arising from his example, the people

In the neighbourhood of his farm are still highly sensible; and many of them own, that a great proportion of the agricultural improvements, so conspicuous in that part of the country, originated in him. Failings of a nature which too often accompany genius, however, deprived him of most of the benefits of his labours. He was deficient in that plodding perseverance which was necessary to mature the works he had begun; and he often neglected one object to adopt another. But above all, his utter negligence of pecuniary matters brought him into difficulties which embittered the best of his days; for to those affairs he could never be induced by any present necessity, or prospect of future gain, to pay common attention; and he was consequently always suffering great losses through his own inattention and the imposition of others. Of his industry and abilities, the best account we can give is, to refer to his own writings, a list of which we subjoin. Various as the subjects are, their tendency seems only one, that of making mankind better and happier. In his political tracts he pays less attention to the object of power for which governments usually contend, than to the improvement of society; and he deprecates the aggrandisement of the state at the expence of justice and morality. In his style, it will be observed, he attends more to perspicuity and force than to elegance or grammatical correctness. His language flows with natural ease, and never fails to convey his meaning without the least obscurity or ambiguity, though it frequently abounds with provincial idioms, prolix sentences, over charged with relatives and tautology; yet the clearness of the sense, and the unconstrained simplicity of the diction, beguile the reader and lead him to pass over the faults without noticing them. That these faults proceeded more from carelessness than from any deficiency in grammatical knowledge, is evident from his writings on language and grammar. Impatient of interference, he rarely admitted of advice, but prosecuted his labours by himself. Of a lively fancy, he was warm in his friendships; and warm, sometimes bitter, in his resentments; but, if the ardour of his sentiments occasionally led him into error, his own candour soon corrected it; and when he thought he had received an injury, he made a maxim of avoiding to mention the author of it, lest his resentment should lead him to unjust accusations. The sense he entertained of the general meanness of avaricious characters, caused him to hold in rather too great contempt those who devote the whole of their attention to the improvement of their fortunes. In his younger days he was handsome in his person, of middle stature, and robust constitution. Extremely moderate in his living, the country exercise animated his countenance with the glow of health; but the overstrained exertion of his mental powers afterwards

impaired his health, ultimately wasted his faculties, and brought on the premature effects of old age. Many instances of inventive powers appear in his works: we shall here only notice a mode of draining swampy grounds by tapping, first invented by him, and published in 1776 in his *Essays on Agriculture*. Mr. Elkington having discovered the same method twenty years afterwards, a reward of 1000*l.* was voted to him by Parliament for that invention. In the knowledge of the fine arts he bore a respectable rank, as also appears by his writings, one of the most remarkable of which, is an *Essay on Grecian and Gothic Architecture, &c.* He had a fine taste for gardening and rural scenery. An early example of this appeared in the laying out of the grounds about his residence, wherein he combined elegance with utility; a thing till of late seldom thought of in the contrivance of farm homesteads, especially in the north of Scotland. He had, as might be supposed from the general tenor of his pursuits, a particular turn for natural philosophy, or the investigation of physical causes and effects. As an example of his reasoning on this head, we may point out a paper in the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, published in July 1773, before the return of Cook from his first voyage, wherein he predicts the result of one of that navigator's enquiries, by pointing out from what was known of the trade-winds and monsoons, that there could not exist an extensive tract of land besides those already known in any other part of the southern hemisphere than that wherein New Holland was afterwards found to be situated. Of Dr. Anderson's numerous family only five sons have survived him, three of whom are settled in this metropolis, and two in India, and one daughter, already a widow, with five children. She was married in 1800 to the late Mr. Benjamin Outram, of Derbyshire, who died in 1805, in the prime of his life—a man of uncommon worth and talents, whose works as an engineer will remain lasting testimonies of his great and inventive genius. Dr. Anderson published a great number of eminent works. He was also the author of several articles for the *Encyclop. Brit.* 1st vol. Edin. among which are, under the heads Dictionary, winds and monsoons, language, sound. He contributed numerous essays, under a variety of signatures, in the early part of the *Edin. Weekly Mag.* the principal of which were, *Agricola*, *Timoleon*, *Germanicus*, *Cimon*, *Scoto Britannus*, *E. Aberdeen*, *Henry Plain*, *Impartial*, a *Scot.* He reviewed the subject of agriculture for the *Monthly Review* for several years. We understand he has left behind him several unpublished manuscripts, one in particular, *An Address to the People of Scotland*: this was intended to be the last thing he should ever publish: there are only 17 pages of this work written, which are on the subject of the poor laws.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Newcastle, Captain Rickenburgh, of the Cornwall militia, to Miss Irvin.

At Stockton, Jonathan Hutchinson, esq. to Miss Mary Sarah Stewart.

At Durham, Mr. John Bendele, to Miss Charlotte Fielding.

At Houghton-le-Spring, William Maude, esq., eldest son of Jacob M. esq. of Sunnyside-house, to Miss Hannah Isabella Wilkinson, daughter of Thomas W. esq.

At Newcastle, Mr. Benjamin Atkinson, of Stockton, to Miss Margaret Clapham.—Mr. George Wardle, to Miss Reed, only daughter of Mr. Alexander R. of the Leazes.

Died.] At Wickham, Miss Anne White, 29.

At New Greenwich, near Gateshead, Miss Hawks, daughter of William H. esq.

At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Hayton, esq. ship-owner, 44.—Mrs. Martha Read, of Brookland, Kent, 56.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Laidman, 21.

At Alnwick, Nathaniel Davison, esq. formerly his Majesty's Consul at Nice and Algiers. In early life, he was a companion in his travels of the celebrated Wortley Montague.

At Sunderland, Edward Wylam, esq. 41.—Mrs. Frost, wife of Mr. Richard F. 42.

At Durham, Mr. Robert Thomas, mason.—Mr. James Gilroy, 72.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Dixon, 36.—Miss J. S. Mc Murdo, only daughter of Colonel Mc Murdo.—Mr. Matthew Hall.—Mr. William Graham, 82.

At Berwick, Mr. Samuel Laws, 36.

At Buck-heads, near Barnard-castle, Mrs. Anthony Hutton, 90.

At North Shields, Mr. William Graham, ship-owner, 82.

At Little Benton, Miss Jemima Begge, 21.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A very praiseworthy and philanthropic institution has been just commenced by the ladies of Kendal, for the relief of the sick poor in that town, where they undertake to visit the families in each ward, personally, and grant them such relief as they most stand in need of.—The visitors are determined to pay particular attention, and make reports of the domestic, moral, and religious conduct of the applicants.

MARRIED.] At Penrith, Mr. Cuthbert

Laws, of the Black Lion Inn, to Miss Mary Graham.

At St. Bees, C. Williamson, esq. of Ashley Grove, near Egremont, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Frassel, esq. of the Isle of Man.

Died.] At Carlisle, Joseph Hodgson, esq. formerly deputy-clerk of the peace for the county, 42.—Miss Elizabeth Jackson.—Mr. John Hetherington, 28.—Miss Mary Armstrong, 24.—Mr. James Harkness, 58.—Mr. Thomas Lawson, 73.

At Houghton, Mr. Peter Heslop, 85.

At Beaumont, Mrs. Faulder.

At Maryport, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. Timothy W. 70.

At Humphrey Close, near Armathwaite, Mrs. Slack, 84.

At Cawthwaite, Mrs. Hope.

At Whitehaven, Miss Hodgson, daughter of Capt. H.—Mrs. Fisher.—Mr. George Johnson.—Mr. John Richardson, 32.—Mr. Ellis Nutter, 62.

At Penrith, Mrs. Simpson, 67.

At Eskatt, in Ennerdale, Mr. Henry Westray, junior, 30.

At Preston Patrick, near Kendal, Mrs. Isabella Smithson, 68.

At Breckhowbank, Mr. Thomas Palmer.

At Wigton, Miss Stockdale.—Mr. John Monkhouse.

At Shap, Westmoreland, Mr. Kilvington, of the King's Arms Inn.

At Fuldean, Mrs. Yule, 84.

YORKSHIRE.

Workmen have commenced pulling down the theatre at Hull, and a new one is to be erected on the same place. It is to be built in a circular form, with three tier of boxes on each side, and two in front; with lobbies, &c. upon the plan of the London theatres. It is supposed the pit will accommodate three times as many persons as that of the present: and the other parts of the theatre will be proportionably enlarged.

A spirit of improvement prevails to a considerable extent, both in York, the ancient metropolis of the county, and in many of the principal towns, particularly in the West Riding. At Wakefield and Pontefract some very handsome erections for the transaction of public business, are at present in a state of considerable progress. In Leeds, much has been done within a few years, and much more is intended to be done, with all convenient dispatch.

dispatch. In the city of York it has been determined to obtain an act, to widen and render more commodious Ouse and Foss bridges, and the avenues leading thereto; and in order to prevent the necessity of a foot toll being imposed to defray the expence of the projected improvement, a voluntary subscription has been entered into, from the published list of which we select the following munificent subscriptions. The corporation, 2000*l.* Sir M. M. Sykes, 1000*l.* Earl Fitzwilliam, 500*l.* Messrs Raper, Swan, and Co. 500*l.*

Married.] At Sheffield, Henry Garrett Key, esq. of London, to Miss Tudor, third daughter of the late Henry T. esq.

At Cottingham, Ellis Owen Cunliffe, esq. of Addingham, near Otley, to Miss Ewbank, only daughter of William Kay, esq.

At Aldborough, John Tindall, esq. of Scarborough, to Miss Alice Terry, daughter of the late Mr. Leonard T. of York.

At Doncaster, the Rev. S. Hodson, rector of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, to Mrs. Fenwick, of Bywell, Northumberland.

At Hensworth, James William Morrison, esq. of his Majesty's mint, to Miss Simpson, only daughter of the Rev. John S.

At Wakefield, William Turner, esq. of Kilnhurst, to Sophia, third daughter of the late John Foljambe, esq. of Rotherham.

Died.] At Buildon, near Bradford, William Holden, esq. 71.

At Sheffield, John Kenyon, esq.—Mrs. Mary Needham, 81.

At Busby Hall, William Marwood, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the North Riding, 66.

At Otley, aged 71, Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Henry Wilson, M. A. vicar of Otley, and rector of Slaiburn—Francis Winn, esq. of Richmond, banker; he was thrown from his horse when hunting, and killed on the spot.

At Horsforth, Mary Airtou, 105.—Same day, Sarah Dean, of the same place, aged 102.

At Wadworth, near Doncaster, Mrs. Dixon, wife of the Rev. Henry D. vicar of the former place.

At Kelmer Grange, Thirsk, Miss Sarah Sadler, 25.

At Manton, Mr. John Acomb, of Leeds, 28.

At Fulford, Thomas Harrison, esq.

At Hessie, in the workhouse, Mary Owhorpe, 106.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Reed, wife of Mr. William R. ship-owner, and daughter of the late John Hagall, e. q. 24.

At Hull, Mrs. Martha Atkinson, wife of Captain A. 49.—Mrs. Overend, 77.—Miss Caroline King.—Mr. William Simpson, jun. 23.—Mr. Joshua Overend, merchant, son of Mrs. O. mentioned above, 49.—Mrs. Snowden, 33.—Mrs. Bell, 75.

At Sheriff Hulton, Mr. James Sowerby, schoolmaster, 75.

At Calico Hall, Halifax, the Rev. Edward Piescott, vicar of Long Preston.

At Bradford, Mr. John Fawthorp, 101.

At Escrick, Mr. Clark, agent to Richard Thompson, esq. 76. He was a man of strict integrity and indefatigable industry: a character throughout his whole life totally unimpeachable, universally acknowledged an inestimable friend to the industrious farmer, whose interest, as well as that of his employers, was the principle which led him to the popular esteem he always enjoyed.

At York, Mrs. Dorothy Daile.—Mr. John Severs.—Mrs. Whip, 70.—Mrs. Anderson.—Mr. John Terry, surgeon and apothecary, and a member of the common-council, 62.

At Leeds, Mr. Charles Boynton—Miss Wainwright.—Mr. Thomas Hargreave, 23.—Mrs. Turner.—Mr. Samuel Constantine.—Miss Rayner, eldest daughter of Mr. John R. merchant, 16.

At Cherry-tree Hill, near Sheffield, Mr. John Wainwright, 96.

At Hemsworth, near Pontefract, Mrs. Vallans, relict of W. V. esq.

At Leavy Greave, Alexander Goodman, esq. of Sheffield.

At Ripon, aged 87, Samuel Coates, esq. senior alderman and father of that corporation, and a partner in the Ripon and Netherdale bank. He was in business for more than half a century, and whose industry and integrity through life, have seldom been exceeded; yielding to himself prosperity and happiness, and affording to mankind an example the most worthy of imitation. He was a good townsman, being ever ready to contribute liberally towards whatever was considered for the public good, or benefit of his neighbours, and to assist the industrious poor whenever they applied to him for aid. He lived useful to mankind, and has died a credit to his family and name.

LANCASHIRE.

The important communication between the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, and the Old River navigation, opposite the Sugar-house, in Manchester, is now complete; so that goods and merchandize of every description may be conveyed at a cheap and easy rate, between the towns of Bolton and Bury, Manchester, Warrington, Liverpool, and parts adjacent.

Married.] At Liverpool, Broome Witts, esq. of Champion Hill, Surry, to Miss Jane Lake, daughter of William Charles L. esq.

Died.] At Chorley, Mr. John Higginson, 93.

At Wavertree, Roger Newton Dale, esq. of Liverpool, banker, 33.

At Dunham, Mrs. Boardman.

At Prescott, Mr. James Titherington, 69.—The Rev. Thomas Messenger, curate of Overton,

Overton, near Lancaster. Returning home he was drowned in the river Lune, opposite St. George's Quay. Owing to the darkness of the night, he mistook the road from the end of Butt's lane, leading from Sketon, and walked into the river (the tide being flowing) and was distinctly heard by several persons upon the quay, calling out for help; but from the extreme darkness of the evening, and no person being near with a boat, no assistance could be given.

At Manchester, Mrs. Vigor, relict of Allen V. esq.—Mrs. Holland.

At Rochdale, George Thomas Belguy Drake, esq., an officer in the Hereford militia, and son of Thomas Drake, D.D. vicar of that parish.

At Liverpool, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Billinge, printer of the Liverpool Advertiser, 29.—Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John Cople.—Mrs. Bowden—John, the youngest son of the late Thomas Hardy, esq.—Mary, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Dean, 18.—Mrs. Riedlough, of the Royal Hotel.—Miss Mattingley, daughter of the late Dr. M.—Mr. Day, schoolmaster, 23.—Mr. Thomas Kirk, 25.—Mrs. Eccles, 70. Mrs. Cotton, 27.—Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Hope.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Woodworth, relict of Richard W. esq. collector of the customs, Whitehaven, 79.

At Lancaster, Roger Parkinson, M.D. 35.—Mr. George Remington.

At Street Gate, Little Hulton, Mr. Richard Jones, 72. A man of unaffected simplicity of manners, hospitable, humane, and friendly; he was a great lover of agricultural improvements, and though almost without the first elements of science, he brought the practice of artificially flooding land to a state of the greatest perfection. He has left behind him several valuable premiums conferred upon him by the Agricultural Society, of which he was a member: and, what is of still greater value in the estimation of his friends and relations, he has left behind him the character of an honest man.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Sandbach, Thomas Watleworth, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Lowndes.

At Brereton, Mr. William Jepson, to Miss Bailey.

Died.] At the Moor, Mrs. Byrom, relict of Mr. Henry B. 78.

At Nantwich, Mr. James Pass.

At Bank-hall, near Stockport, Sarah, wife of John Phillips, esq. only surviving daughter of the late John Leigh, esq. of Oughtrington-hall, 66.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashover, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of London, to Miss Saxton, of Leawood.

At Derby, Mr. Samuel Storer, of Weston-upon-Trent, to Miss Ann Harpham, of Darley.—Mr. Robert Adams, to Miss Mary Dixon,

of the Royal Oak Inn.—At the same time, Mr. Thomas Adams, (brother to the above) to Miss Charlotte Dixon, younger sister of the above lady.

At Pen ridge, Mr. John Lowe, of Lee, to Miss Mary Norman, of White Lees.

Died.] The Rev. Edward Sacheverell Wilmot, rector of Kirk Langley, 42.

At Hall Fields, near Ashborne, Mr. John Latham, many years high constable of the Hundred of Wicksworth, 82.

At Boylston, Mr. John Adams.

At Ashborne, Mr. Davenport.

At Etwall, aged 56, the Rev. Joseph Turner, who had been master of the corporation of Etwall and Repton, 23 years.

At Doveridge, Mr. Samuel Turner, schoolmaster.

At Derby, Mr. Edward Beardsley, 55.

At Drakelow, Elizabeth Augusta, third daughter of the late Sir N. B. Gresley, bart.

At Whitwell, Mary, the wife of the Rev. David Holt, rector of Kilvington, Nottinghamshire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Worktop, Mr. John Hewson, of Tickhill, to Miss Hydes.

At Mansfield, Mr. W. Smith, of Newark, to Miss Susan Glazier.

Died.] At Southwell, Mr. Jones, of the Saracen's Head Inn.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Barrow, wife of Richard Sutton B. gent.—Mrs. Martha Pearson, 80.

At Newark, Mrs. Mary Pocklington. In her the poor have lost a valuable friend, and the various benevolent institutions in the neighbourhood a liberal contributor.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

During a violent gale of wind, the rookery on the lawn, near the house of M. N. Gruburn, esq. in the town of Barton-upon-Humber, was lately blown down with a tremendous crash, to the great regret of numerous admirers.—The rookery was rendered extraordinary by being confined within the limits of a single ash, which is supposed to have stood for a couple of centuries, and has been the birth-place of thousands of its feathered inhabitants. The number of nests within the branches of the tree, has for the last fifty years averaged about a hundred. Since its fall, the tree has been measured, and is found to contain upwards of three hundred cubic feet of sound timber; the bole alone measuring twenty-two feet and a half in length by ten feet in girth. It is now about thirty years since it was first observed to begin to decay at the top, and a covering of lead, which was applied to keep off the wet from the bole of the tree, is supposed to have contributed greatly to its preservation since that period.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. Tyson, oldest surgeon to the dispensary at that place, to Miss Diana Uvedale, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. U. rector of Langton.

At Boston, Mr. Henry Clark, only son of Henry

Henry C. esq. merchant to Miss Elizabeth Claydon, daughter of Bartholomew C. esq. banker.

At Bradley, near Grimsby, Theophilus Harnes, esq. jun. of Hawerby, to Miss Nicholson.

At Bourn, William Hyde Monday, esq. of the Crescent, Bedford-square, London, to Miss Thorpe.

Died.] At Brigg, John Johnson, 106.

At Barrow, near Burton, Mrs. England.

At Aukborough, Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Theophilus Hill, 28.

At Burton-on-Humber, Mr. James Grimsby, 76.—Mr. Edward Breton, of the White Swan Inn.

At Stockwith, Mr. J. Madan, 83.

At Louth, Mr. Samuel Hughson, surveyor of the taxes.—Mr. Joseph Wilcockson, 65.

—Mrs. Catherine Reynolds, 81.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sissons, 72.—Mrs. Hodgson, 79.—Mr. Christopher Arliss.

At Boston, Miss Mewburn, eldest daughter of Francis M. esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire, 19.

At Stamford, Mrs. Woodroffe.

At Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Rofe, 46.—Miss Hall, only daughter of the late Mr. John H. merchant, 16.

At Raithby, near Spilsby, Mrs. Rishworth.

At Custor, Mrs. Swan, 77.

At Earlsthorpe, where he had been parish-clerk, 57 years, Mr. William Wray, 82. He was never known to be absent from his duty except one day through sickness.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, the Rev. Robert Williams, of Worthen, Shropshire, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Rev. J. Williams.—Mr. John Stephens, of London, to Miss Mary M. Dumelow.

At Barkby, Mr. William Hobson, of Stretton, to Miss Lewin.

At Loughton, Mr. Coulston, to Miss Carter.

At Appleby, Mr. Gearman, of Pessell Pitts, Staffordshire, to Miss Foster.

At Hungerton, Mr. George Eaglesfield, to Miss Ann Walton, of Sheezy Magna.

At Whitstone, Mr. James Martin, to Miss Kenny.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Elverson, 65.—Mrs. Mary Jackson, 83.—Mrs. Daiby, wife of Mr. Joseph D. and eldest daughter of Robert Dale, esq. of Ashborne, Derbyshire.

At Countesthorpe, Mrs. Clowes.

At Billesdon, Mrs. Humphrey.

At Enderby, Mrs. E. Freer, 64.

At Wigsten, Mrs. Goodrich.

At Syston, Mrs. Moore, 76.

At Shilton, Thomas Cooper, gent. 76.

At Oadby, Mr. Swinfen.

At Swepton, Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Swepton.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Martin Farnell, 17.

At Pailton, Miss Eliza Ariss, 29.—The dreadful effects of consumption have been in

no case more severely felt than in this family; the surviving parent having followed to the grave his wife and nine of his children, victims to that fatal disorder.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Colton, Mr. Smith, of Blithbury, to Miss Miller, of Colton Hall.

At Tamworth, Mr. Thomas Lane, of Burntwood, to Miss Elizabeth Bindley, daughter of Mr. Thomas B. of the former place.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Hyrons, of Great Barr, to Miss Seavile, of the former place.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Pepper, to Mrs. Colclough, both of Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Mr. William Bradbury, of Tunstall, to Miss Ann Redfern.

Died.] At Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, Mrs. Shorthose, 66.

At Handsworth, Miss Margaret Hudleston, daughter of the Rev. Wilfred H. 16.

At Hansacre, near Litchfield, Mr. Samuel Harvey. He was returning from a friend's house, where he had spent the day, when he unfortunately fell into the canal, and was drowned. It is a remarkable circumstance, that, about six months since, the sister of the person with whom he had spent his last hours, was found drowned in the same place.

At Walton, near Stafford, Mr. Edward Harding.

At Stafford, Mr. Jabez Barnes.

At Burslem, Miss Ann Marsh, 27.—Mrs. Bugnall, of the Leopard Inn.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Robert Griffin, esq. of New-mill.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Henry A. Helm, eldest son of Joseph H. esq. of Boughton Hall, Worcestershire, to Miss Platt.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss Ann Finch, eldest daughter of Mr. William F. and granddaughter of the late Dr. Priestley, 20. In the performance of the relative and social duties, she was affectionate, tender, and exemplary. Her friends will long remember the elegance of her manners, and the vivacity of her disposition. Her virtues were mild, amiable, and unassuming; and whilst her early death affords a striking instance of the uncertainty of life, the recollection of her pure and estimable qualities, may afford an example to the young, and will embalm her memory. Mrs. Feart, wife of Mr. P. bookseller.—Mr. John Allen, 70.—Mr. John Latham, 43.—Mrs. Rilan, relict of the Rev. Mr. R. rector of Sutton, Coldfield.—Mr. W. Brown.—Mrs. Smith.

At Coventry, Mr. James Grimes.—Mrs. Lewis.—Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, 85.—Mrs. Mary Stanton, 82.

At Altherstone upon Stour, Mrs. Kenwick, sister of the late Rev. Dr. K. 71.

At Harbone, Mr. Westwood.

At Wasperton, Miss Ellen Archer.

At Barton on the Heath, Mr. Wells Brain.

At Henley in Arden, Miss Gaches, niece of the late Rev. Dr. G.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the barge-owners and others, held at Atcham, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the Severn Navigation, it was determined to apply to parliament for an act for making a Horse Towing-path from Coalbrook-dale to Shrewsbury; a subscription was opened, and nearly the whole of the shares disposed of before the meeting broke up.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, George Chadwick, esq. of Rochdale, Lancashire, to Miss H. Cooper, daughter of N. C. esq. of Dinthill.

At Wigmore, Mr. W. Childe, to Miss Prince, daughter of J. P. esq. of Brinsop.

Died.] At Lydbury North, Mrs. Wilson, 107.

At Caughley, near Bridgnorth, Thomas Turner, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Jones.—Mr. Langley, of the Golden Lion inn.

At Bishop's Castle, Mrs. Gwilliam, 101.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Lord.—Mr. Humphreys.—Mrs. Hannah Scoltock, schoolmistress.—Mr. S. Bentley.

At Hinton, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Walton. At Broseley, Mrs. Pritchard, wife of Mr. P. attorney, 43.

At Ludlow, Mr. Benjamin Thomas.

At Nesscliff, Mr. Lloyd.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Bateman.—Mrs. Susannah Pritchett.

At Newport, Mr. Smith.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Arthur Jepson, esq. of the Monmouth and Brecon militia, to Miss Matilda Clarke, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah C.

At Blockley, Mr. John Phillips, of Bicester, to Miss Phillips, of Ditchford.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Jones.

At Waresley House, John Baker, esq.

At Evesham, H. Goore, esq. senior alderman of that borough.

At Ombersley, Mr. Tracey.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A Horse Towing path on the banks of the river Wye, at Hereford, has met with general approbation, and is likely to be carried into execution. Application is now making to parliament to sanction the measure, which, it is expected will secure a more regular supply of coal for that city and county, and possibly will reduce the price of that article.

Died.] At Donnington, Mrs. Jenkins, wife of the Rev. Jenkin J. rector of that place.

At Hereford, Mr. Holt.

At Leominster, Mrs. Duppa, widow of William D. esq.

At Ross, Mrs. Flack, the last surviving grandchild of Vanderford Kyrle, esq. kinsman and heir to the celebrated Man of Ross, 76.

GLoucestershire.

Married.] At Dymock, Mr. Wm. Baylis,

of Deerhurst, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Jones.

At Arlingham, Mr. G. J. Cottrill, of Bristol, to Miss Eliz. Carter, third daughter of Mr. Henry C.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Mrs. Boswell, relict of John B. esq. of Ballagony, Wicklow, Ireland, and sister of the late Earl of Bellamont.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Cowley.—Miss Marklove, youngest daughter of the late John M. esq.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Richard Pimm.

At Wickwar, Miss Williams, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Tewkesbury, Miss Mines, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Francis M. 19.—Samuel Trueman, esq. attorney.

At Cold Bath Cottage, Cheltenham, Mr. J. H. T. Potter, 57.

At Gloucester, Mr. Charles Pugh.

At Tetbury, Mr. Nathaniel Overbury, 56.

At Stone, near Berkeley, Mrs. Taylor, widow of Arthur T. esq. late of Thornbury.

At Middle Mill, Mr. William Cullimore.

At Eastwood, near Thornbury, Mr. Thomas Collins.

OXFORDSHIRE.

About half past eleven o'clock, on the night of Friday the 3d of March, the great quadrangle of Christ Church College, Oxford, was discovered to be on fire. This accident is supposed to have originated from some sparks communicating to a beam which ran across the chimney. The alarm was immediately given by the sounding of the Great Tom bell, and in the space of an hour most of the engines in Oxford were assembled. The conflagration was awful, resisting for a long time the attacks of the numerous engines that were brought into play, consuming in a few hours the greatest part of the south east angle, and threatening with destruction the most magnificent room of the kind in England. Fortunately, however, the night was calm, and there was a plentiful supply of water, otherwise it would have been impossible to have preserved the Hall from the ravages of the fire.—About five o'clock on Saturday morning the flames were diminished, but not until past seven were they entirely extinguished. The estimate of the loss is 12,000l. The principal sufferer is Dr. White, canon of Christ Church, and Hebrew professor; the whole of whose furniture and library (including several valuable oriental MSS.) were entirely consumed.

During this conflagration, another fire broke out at Mr. Hoogkin's, Lee Farm, in this county. It burst out in a hen-roost, in a spacious farm-yard, and communicated to the stables, over which a man and a boy were sleeping, who were both burnt. About 20 head of cattle were also destroyed, together with several ricks of corn and hay, but the dwelling-house was preserved.

Married.]

Married.] At Witney, Mr. John Dix, to Miss Jane Wright.

At Chartleton, Mr. John Phillips, of Enstone, to Miss Davis, of Chartleton Hill.

Died.] At Williamscot, near Banbury, John Loveday, D.C.L. a magistrate for this county, 66.

At Oxford, Mrs. Mary Buckland, 82.—Mrs. S. Newman, 77.—Mr. William Brewster, 46.

At Headington, Mrs. Mary Carter, wife of Mr. C. wheelwright.

At Woodstock, Mr. Richard M. Cross, ensign in the Woodstock volunteers, 25.

At Bicester, Mr. Thomas Westcar, an eminent farmer and grazier of Woolston, 62.

At Hill House, near Sculden, Mr. Thomas Westcar, first cousin to the preceding, 52.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Henry Berkeley, the only son of Mr. J. Parker, of Bolton, Lancashire.—Mrs. Dell, relict of Mr. Robert D. 49.

At Weston Underwood, Mrs. Roberts, 49.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At East Barnet, James Smith, esq. solicitor, to Jane Hannah, second daughter of John Holmes, esq. of Battersea.

At Little Wymondley, Mr. J. O. Leach, of London, to Miss Parry; eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. P.

Died.] At Sundridge Lodge, Mrs. Sullivan, wife of G. S. esq.

At Hitchen, William Carter, esq. collector of excise.

At Red Heath House, near Watford, Miss J. D. Finch, ninth daughter of J. F. esq. 21.

At Ridge, near Barnet, William Jennings, esq.

At Hertford, Mrs. Tough.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Eyeworth, Mr. J. Mason, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Masters.

Died.] At Sandy Place, Sir Philip Monoux, bart. who served the office of sheriff of the county in 1807.

At Henlow, George Edwards, esq.

At Harrold, Charles Bletsoe, esq. — Mrs. Woodard, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. vicar of that place, 48 — Mrs. Fisher, wife of William F. esq. assistant commissary general to the forces in the eastern district.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. Wright, druggist, to Miss Wright.—Mr. William P. Tyars, of London, to Miss Parnell.

At Northampton, Mr. Short, merchant, of London, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mulliner.

At Kettering, Mr. William Bradshaw, to Miss Phillips.

At Blakesly, Mr. J. B. Moore, of Nottingham, to Miss Catherine Harris.

Died.] At Kettering, Mr. Henry Sumpter, 88.

At Northampton, Mr. Boone, 74.—Mr. Sharpe, 76.—Mr. T. Walker, inspector of

hides and skins.—Mr. George Marshall, lieutenant in the royal navy.

At Brackley, Mrs. Tuckey.

At Peterborough, Mr. John Jeffery, of the Angel inn, 49.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mr. James Chadwell, 39.

At Huntingdon, Mr. William Dawes, 61.

At Conington, Mr. Charles Mackness.

At Sawtry, Mrs. Saunders, mother of the late Rev. Mr. S. of Sawtry All Saints, 85.

At Kimbolton, aged 66, Nevile Tomlinson, esq. a man whose great natural abilities were deservedly esteemed; and whose constant benevolence and charity proved the goodness of his heart; a true friend to his country and the avowed enemy to fraud and imposition. He was one of the deputy lieutenants for the county, and lately a captain in the Huntingdonshire volunteers.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late Rev. James Davie, vicar of Standground, Hunts, has bequeathed to Emmanuel college (of which society he was formerly a fellow) 1500l. stock in the 4 per cent. consols, and 2000l. in the 3 per cent. the interest of which he has directed shall be applied as an augmentation to the Mastership. He has also bequeathed to the Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, 200l. which he had placed out upon some turnpike securities.

The two gold medals annually given by his Grace the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to such bachelors of arts as excel in classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Edward Hall Anderson, and to Mr. John Standly, both of Caius College.

In the year 1791, a considerable sum of money was subscribed for the use of the late Professor Porson, by several of the most distinguished nobility and gentry in this country. The whole sum not having been appropriated to his benefit, a meeting of his friends is shortly to take place, at which a proposal will be submitted to the subscribers, for erecting a monument to his memory, in Trinity College, Cambridge; and also to have engraved a print, from a portrait of him by Hoppner, now in the possession of Dr. Raine, of Charterhouse-square.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Litchfield, jun. to Miss Symonds.—Joseph Fairman, esq. of Thorley Hall, Herts, to Frances, third daughter of Mr. J. Dobede, of Soham Place.

At Wisbeach, Mr. Joseph Beales, of the custom house, London, to Miss Todd.

At Ely, Mr. Charles Middleton, of Upwell, to Miss E. Howes.

At Childerly, Mr. Thomas Francis, to Miss Nicholls.

Died.] At Guyhirn, near Wisbeach, Mr. William Plowright.

At Ormesby, Mrs. Salmon, wife of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Tholomas Grove, near Wisbeach, Mr. Jeremy Grounds.

At

At Cambridge, Mr. Beddon, 25.—Mr. Bird.

At Hapton, Miss Tremlett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. 19.

NORFOLK.

At the meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Lynn on the 21st February, the Hon. Col. Fitzroy shewed two excellent Leicester wethers, one a shearling, and the other a two shear. Mr. Money, of Rainham, as usual, brought a two shear. Mr. Coke shewed some Southdown wethers of different ages, and Mr. Hill, of Waterdon, three of the same breed. Some of these sheep were slaughtered, and their weights were as follow :

<i>Leicesters.</i>		<i>ft. lb.</i>	
Col. Fitzroy's two shear,	Carcase	8	4
	Fat	0	13
Mr. Money's two-shear	Carcase	8	3
	Fat	1	0
<i>Southdowns.</i>			
Mr. Coke's three-shear,	Carcase	9	1
	Fat	1	0
Mr. Coke's shearling	Carcase	6	3
	Fat	1	1

Col. Fitzroy's bailiff shewed a beautiful white pig, of a Suffolk breed, about half a year old, which was slaughtered. Mr. Foulger, of Burnham, exhibited the model of a portable barn; by which he calculates that in a stack forty yards long, at the distance of half a mile from the farm yard, there is a saving of 26l. 5s. in the removing and waste of corn, and the carrying out of the manure, and further considerable sums in the building of field barns. There is at present a portable barn to be seen upon the king's farm, at Windsor, which was introduced by Mr. Pearce, and taken from one used at Heydon upon Mr. Bulwer's farm. Mr. Pearce has given a drawing of this barn in his Report of the Agriculture of Berkshire. A few alterations were made in the premiums hitherto offered; and it was agreed to offer a premium for the destruction of wood-pigeons; likewise to assist the fund for opposing the combination of the corn-merchants. After the business of the society had been transacted, the members dined together at the Duke's Head. On the health of Colonel Cunningham being drank, Mr. Coke took occasion to recommend the proposals of that gentleman for purchasing Scotch and other cattle by commission, as the most sure means of obtaining the pure breed of the respective kinds of stock, which he thought had been of late years too little attended to; and the Colonel's terms he conceived to be very moderate, as he only required 10s. 6d. each for the larger sorts, and 5s. for the smaller Highlanders—a sum considered very reasonable for the advantages to be derived from his acknowledged judgment in the selection of stock, which now were generally culled over before the drovers reached this county.—He also took occasion to recommend some yellow turnip-seed received from Colonel Graham, of Scotland, which grew almost entirely beneath the surface of the earth, and

would stand the severest weather, being superior to the Swedish, as he had proved by sixteen acres sowed in his plantations this year, which were not injured by the bite of hares or rabbits.—He said he should transplant a sufficient quantity to give seed to his numerous agricultural friends.

Married.] At Feltwell, the Rev. William Newcome, rector of Edburton, Sussex, and eldest son of the late Primate of Ireland, to Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Cyril Clough.

At Wells, Justin Mac Carthy, esq. of Treleigh, near Hereford, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Haycock.

At Norwich, Captain John Thompson, to Miss Dybell, both of Yarmouth.

At Ormesby, St. Michael, the Rev. George Lucas, rector of Catfield, to Mrs. Montague, relict of the late George M. esq.

Died.] At Bungay, Mr. Samuel Prentice, 50.

At Diss; Mrs. Eaton, 74.

At Briston, Mrs. Woodstock, 35.

At Norwich, Mr. William Fitt, 41.—Mrs. Browne, 81.—Mr. Timothy Keymer, 45.—Mr. Charles Steward, 56.—William Columbus Youngs, esq. 32; Lieutenant in the 24th regiment of dragoons. During thirteen years hard service in the East Indies, he was in every engagement with the enemy, and led on by his gallant commander, the late Lord Lake, at the battle of Delhi, his valour was conspicuous, and he was dangerously wounded, and had his thigh dreadfully shattered. Since his return to England, two years ago, Lieut. Youngs, by his activity, has obtained many fine recruits; and his conduct, as a soldier and a gentleman, will long endear his memory to his afflicted relatives and friends.—Mrs. J. Copeman, 85.—Mrs. Woodcock, 35.—Mr. William Beaver, 53.—Mr. Richard Foulsham, 49.—Miss Hannah Sly, 23.—Henry Palmer-Watts, esq. of Horstead, 72.

At Lynn, Captain Baxter, of the Fourn-tain.

At Reepham, Mrs. Elizabeth George, 67.

At Swaffham, Miss Wright, sister of Mr. W. solicitor.

Mr. Robert Kidall, junior, 26.

At Wells, John Hill, esq. 77.

At Rackheath, Mr. John Davy, 72.

At Barningham, Mr. John Barnes, 72.

At Westacre, Mr. James Lift, thirty-six years steward to Anthony Hamond, esq. 65.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Northwood Place, the Rev. T. W. Temple, D.D. rector of Lindley, 75. He was formerly of Benet College, Cambridge, B.A. 1737, M.A. 1760, B.D. 1768, D.D. 1792.

At Linstead, Mr. Robert Denny. His character was very singular, as he scarcely allowed himself the common necessities of life, though he died worth upwards of 15,000l.

At Shadbrook, Mr. Robert Garrod, 72.

At Bury, Mrs. Steele, who during great part of a long life, kept a school for the education of females in that town, but had retired for several years, 83.—Mr. Thomas Rowland, 84. He was a pensioner of Chelsea College, and had served in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Preston-pans.—Mr. Manning, of Tollgate inn.—Mr. Baldry, 50.—Mrs. Frost.

At Huxne Hall, the lady of Sir Thomas Haselrigge. She retired to bed at night in as good health as usual, and expired about three o'clock next morning.

Miss S. Tweed, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph T. rector of Capel.

At Swilland, John Bedwell, gent. 23.

At Long Melford, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Thomas R. esq. 76.

At Beccles, Mrs. Holmes, 82.

At Ipswich, Mr. Thomas Bentley.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. S. surgeon.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. William Bush, of Orsett, to Miss Fordham.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Dudley.—Miss Hannah Hunt.

At Little Buddow Hall, Mr. Thomas Taylor.

At Halsted, Mrs. Hannah Edward, relict of Peter E. esq. 77.

At Little Stambridge, Mr. James Davies.

At Maldon, Mr. John Edwick, 74.

At Brentwood, Mr. Needham.

At Borley, Miss Susannah Noker, 19.

KENT.

Died.] At Great Lodge, near Tunbridge Wells, Mr. James Stephens.

At Eythorn, the Rev. Philip Papillon, rector of that parish, and vicar of Tunbridge.

At Troy-Down, Rochester, the lady of Captain A. Anderson, of the royal marines.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Tyrrell, 68.—Miss Brooke.—Mr. T. Watson, many years keeper of the county gaol, 73.

At Sheerness, Mr. Richard Young, many years chief warden of the Gun wharf office of ordnance at that place, 84.—Mr. Gover, many years anchor-stock maker in his Majesty's dock-yard, 65.—Miss Beale, daughter of Mr. B. of the dock-yard.—Mr. Wood, 33.

At Canterbury, Miss Partridge.—Mrs. Wright, 64.

At Tenterden, Miss Judith Sawyer, daughter of John S. esq.—Mrs. Jeffery, 82.

At Beckingham, George William Dickes, esq. secretary to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and principal Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court, Canterbury. To the duties of his office he paid the most exemplary attention, and conducted himself with such singular propriety, as to possess not only the peculiar regard of his grace, but also the friendship and esteem of every clergyman in the diocese; uniting in his person the highest principles of honour, with the manners of a perfect gentleman.

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At Herne, Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ridout, surgeon, 16.

At Challock, Mr. Nicholas Hayward, 82.

At Deal, Miss Hayman, 19.—Mr. E. W. Chapman, midshipman on board his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, and youngest son of J. C. esq. comptroller of Cowes.

At Ernsworth, Mr. John Painter, jun. architect.

At Henfield, John Gates, esq. 67.

At Faversham, Mr. Stephen Parker, 28.

At Heath Farm, near Canterbury, Miss Susan Simmons.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Sarah Smith, 95.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Chalk, 31.—Mr. Plumme Sandford, 66.

At Margate, Mr. Harwood, 47.

At Dover, Mrs. Clenden, 45.

SURREY

Died.] At Walton, at the Earl of Tankerville's, Lady Augusta Bennet.

At Croydon, in the 90th year of his age, John Partridge, esq. fourth and only surviving son of Henry Partridge, esq. formerly of Buckenham House, in this county. Among other charitable bequests, he has left 100l. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals.

SUSSEX.

The works at the Offham Hill, projected by Mr. Rand, of Lewes, and spiritedly undertaken by George Shiffner, esq. of Combe Place, for supplying the country with chalk and lime, from a new pit opened on the 1st. Jan. 1807, is at length compleated, and will begin working in a few days.—The double tunnels under the turnpike road, through which the inclined plane and iron-rail-roads run, is a strong, massy pile of brick-work, equally calculated to sustain the lateral thrust of the rubble hill, and the heaviest passing or incumbent weight, and is one of the first things of the kind in this part of the kingdom; and from the large quantity of the above articles of the best quality for agricultural and other purposes, with which the country can at all times be supplied, will be found not only of great local, but even of national, importance. The length of the inclined plane is about four hundred feet, on a depression of five feet, running to two perpendiculars to the canal and lime works below. The whole of the machinery, iron waggons, rails, and other gear, was manufactured at the Butterly Works, in Derbyshire, and put together by Mr. Espin, the Butterly Company's superintendant and engineer for the erection of such machinery. One loaded waggon carries one ton and a half at a trip, running down the plane in one minute and a half, and drawing up an empty one. The power of the machinery is equal to a large increasing demand.

Married.] At Yapton Church, Mr. John Rogers, taylor, horse-doctor, and tooth-drawer, aged 60, to Mrs. Ann Stag, widow, aged 84 years. A grandson of the bride gave her away; and her grand daughter officiated as bride's-maid.

S s

Richard

Richard Hart, esq. of Falmer, to Miss Gibbs, of Ithenor.

At Lewes, Mr. Joseph Langridge, to Miss Merricks.

Died.] At Beauport, at the house of her brother Sir James Bland Burgess, Mrs. Head, wife of J. R. H. esq.

At West Dean, Mrs. Mitchell.

At Brighton, Mrs. Michell, relict of the Rev. Henry M. rector of that parish, 82.—Mrs. Henry Sourné, of Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.—William Wade, esq. lately, and for upwards of forty preceding years, master of the ceremonies at that place. Mr. Wade succeeded Mr. Derrick, as master of the ceremonies both there and at Bath, about the year 1767; he resigned the latter more than twenty years since; but continued to preside at the rooms at Brighton, with great credit to himself, and pleasure to the distinguished visitors, till the summer of last year, when, in consequence of his age, being upwards of 80, he resigned in favour of Captain Forth, the present master of the ceremonies.

At the Signal House, near Brighton, Lieut. Pettit, R. N.

At Chichester, Mr. Fleet.

HAMPSHIRE.

During a late storm at Portsmouth, the violence of the wind was such as to blow from off the middle storehouse, in his Majesty's dock-yard, 5 tons, 1 cwt. of lead, in three pieces. One piece weighing about 30 cwt. was carried by the violence of the gale across the road-way, to the distance of 111 feet; one piece, weighing about 40 cwt. was driven to the distance of 112 feet; and the other piece, weighing 31 cwt. dropped in the road-way, at the distance of 75 feet.

Married.] At Heckfield Church, Sir Arthur Paget, K. B. to Lady Augusta Fane, a few hours after her divorce from Lord Boringdon was signed by his Majesty.

At Portsmouth, John Martin, esq. of the Navy Pay Office of that port, to Miss Hickley.—Captain Malbone, of the royal navy, to Miss Lumsdaine.

T. Rogers, esq. of North Hayling, to Miss Rogers, of South Hayling.

At New Alresford, ——— Murray, esq. of the royal marines, to Miss Steele, daughter of R. S. esq.

Died.] At Andover, Dr. John Hemming. At Fawley, Mr. Nicholas Noyce.

At Southampton, Mrs. Doran, 59.—Mrs. Morris, wife of Charles M. esq.—Mr. John Street, son of Mrs. S. bookseller, 21.

At Plaitford, Mrs. Rose, 84.

At Owslebury, Mr. Smith.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Dennett, wife of James D. esq.

At Portsmouth, of a fever occasioned by fatigue in the retreat of the British army to Corunna, Surgeon McGill of the third battalion of royals, 30.—Of a fever caught in attending the sick, J. Lind, esq. surgeon of the forty-third regiment.—Assistant surgeon

Taylor of the rifle corps.—Mr. Howe, formerly of the Quebec Tavern.—Captain Hawker, of the royal navy.—Suddenly, Mr. Hodges, who landed here from Jamaica a few months since. This unfortunate man was educated at King's College, Cambridge; his mind was stored with scholastic knowledge, and, in the early part of his life, he possessed very considerable property, it is believed upwards of 50,000*l*. But, during his residence in this town he was an object of commiseration and pity, and died of a broken heart, occasioned by misery and want.

At Havant, Mr. Gorton, of the White Hart Inn.

At Answell, Mrs. Whitear.

At Fareham, Mr. White, of the Bugle Inn.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Heytesbury, the Hon. W. Elliot, to Miss A'Court, eldest daughter of Sir W. P. H. A'Court, bart.

At Wilton, A. S. Bradby, of Stratford-toney, to Miss E. Whitmarsh.

At Devizes, Mr. Benjamin Anstice, to Miss Biggs, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B.

Died.] At Salisbury, in her 87th year, Mrs. Foster, widow of the Rev. Mr. F. late rector of Patney, and vicar of Britford, both in this county. She was a woman of great strength of mind, of singular piety and benevolence; beloved and esteemed by all ranks of society; and by the poor of this city and the neighbouring parish of Britford, whose wants she was in the constant habit of relieving, her loss will be long felt and lamented.—Mrs. Newman.

At Britford, Miss Dixon, 27.

At Great Wishford, Mr. Thomas Hinwood, 43.

At Devizes, Mrs. Williams.

At Pyt-house, Miss Emily Ellen Bennett, youngest daughter of John B. esq.

At Whaddon, Mr. William England.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wasing, Michael Beach Hicks Beach, esq. eldest son of M. Hicks B. esq. M. P. to Caroline Jane, eldest daughter of William Mount, esq. of Wasing House.

At Hurley, George Raylock Rusden, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Townsend, rector of Aistrop, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Newbury, Caroline, eldest daughter of Samuel Slocock, esq. to Miss Davis.

At Abingdon, aged 20, Hannah, the second daughter of William Tomkins, esq. And what adds to the affliction occasioned by this mournful event, on the 15th instant, died also, after a few days illness, Elizabeth, her elder sister, aged 27. "They were lovely in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." Their delight was to do good, their character was generosity and tenderness, and few have been followed to the grave with more sincere and general sorrow. The younger was beloved for her warm affection and

and artless simplicity, and to know and to love her was the same thing; and yet she was but the unfolded blossom of the elder, who possessed a warm affection, united with a most delicate sensibility, and commanded at the same time both your love and your respect. She had an uncommon independence of mind, and yet was most diffident of her own opinion. She was reserved without pride, and modest without affectation. And what is peculiarly calculated to excite the tender feelings of sympathy in the untimely removal of the elder, is, that she, who was soon to have been led to the altar, was unexpectedly followed to the tomb.

At Stitchcomb, Mr. John Tarrant.

At Wantage, Thomas Ansell, esq.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Adams, 78.

At Binfield, William Mackinnen, esq. of Antigua, a member of his Majesty's council in that island.

At Caversham, Mr. James Pearsall, attorney, of New Windsor, 43.

At Reading, Mr. Edmund Peckover.—Mr. William Line, a journey-man cabinet maker, 74. He was employed at the house of Higgs and Ford for 60 years, during which he never was known to absent himself from business a single day, to have had one holiday, or to have been once disguised in liquor.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A very superb building in the Mall at Clifton, distinguished after its opulent proprietor, by the name of the Auriol, is fast approaching to completion. It comprises, an assembly-room, 100 feet long and nearly 50 feet wide, having on the inside 16 columns, 23 feet high, of the Ionic order, supporting a dome 30 feet in diameter and 50 feet above the entablature. On either side the large room are a card and a tea room, each 30 feet square, with coved ceilings in the roof. In the hotel are twelve sitting-rooms, a billiard room, and sixty bed-rooms.

Married.] At Clifton, the Rev. Robert Hoare, to Miss Purefoy, daughter of the late William P. esq.

At Bath, the Rev. E. Neale Vansittart, second son of George V. esq. M.P. to Ann, second daughter of Isaac Spooner, esq. of Eimdon, Warwickshire.

At Perrington, Henry Tripp, esq. to Miss Dean, niece to John D. esq. of Edinworth.

At Bristol, Mr. William Edwards of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Miss E. Edwards, daughter of William E. esq.—Captain Henry Harding, of the Royal Caermarthen Fusiliers, to Mrs. Filewood, relict of Captain James F. late of the 23d light dragoons.

Died.] At Bristol, Sarah, daughter of the late John Atherton, esq. of Yelton.—Mrs. Aldridge, wife of Richard A. esq.

At Bath, Mr. Charles Fox, formerly a landscape and miniature painter of Bristol. This gentleman will long be remembered by his friends, for his mild and unassuming manners,

and considerable literary attainments. He was born in the year 1749 at Falmouth, at which place he afterwards kept a bookseller's shop. But the greater part of his property being consumed by fire, he was induced to follow the bent of his inclination for the art of landscape and portrait painting. The better to qualify himself for his profession, and to divert his mind from the painful recollection of his misfortune, he accompanied his brother, who was the master of a merchant vessel, in a voyage to the Baltic. Impelled by that enthusiasm which is the characteristic of a superior mind, he made a tour, alone and on foot, through Sweden, Norway, and part of Russia, taking views of the wild and sublime scenery which the Norwegian mountains, the Kol of Sweden and the lakes and forests to the north of the Neva, offer to the eye of the enthusiast of Nature: /

Pine cover'd rocks,

And mountain forests of eternal shade,
And glens and vales, on whose green quietness
The lingering eye reposes, and fair lakes
That image the light foliage of the beech.

Soutbey.

Many of Mr. Fox's acquaintance will remember the pleasure they once felt in beholding these beautiful productions of his pencil, and in hearing him read the manuscript account of his travels. He possessed great facility in the acquirement of languages, and pursued with much success the study of oriental literature. His collection of oriental manuscripts, was a considerable one, and his poems of Hafiz, Sadi, Jami, Auvari, Ferdusi, and others: "Thirazian gardens, prodigal of blooms," would fill several volumes. About six years ago, he had prepared two volumes of poems from the Persian for the press. But increasing debility constitution, disqualified him for the labour of publication, and he continued to add to the number of his former translations, until within a short period of his death. In a recent letter to the writer of this, he says, "that the many *disagreeables* of publication are so very opposite to every inducement of writing, that they cast a damp upon each generous mind, and destroy poetic sentiment." For the hapless author has not only to sustain the shock of caustic illiberality on the one hand, but of talents prostituted to the interests of certain booksellers, who require every thing to be depreciated in which they have no copyright, on the other." It is to this opinion of the dangers of authorship, that we may attribute the circumstance of Mr. Fox having written so much, yet published so little. In 1797, he published a volume of poems, "containing the Plaints, Consolations, and Delights of Achmed Ardebelli, a Persian Exile," which was well received. This work evinces vigour of thought, beauty of expression, and elegance of sentiment. The notes afford much information on oriental subjects. In 1792, Mr. Fox married Miss Feniers, the daughter of a Dutch merchant, who survives him. To young

young persons of a literary taste, he was particularly friendly; his fire-side and instructive conversation ever welcomed them. He encouraged them in their pursuits, directed their studies, and relieved their necessities. For several years prior to his decease, he had retired from business, and passed his retirement in the cultivation of that talent for poetry, which he ever valued as the companion of his solitude, the ornament and solace of active life. His heart was warm and benevolent, his conduct virtuous and unoffending, and his fortitude and resignation under long-continued bodily indisposition, were manly and exemplary.

William Harris Jeffreys, esq. formerly of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, 69.—Mrs. Hill, relict of Rowley H. esq. of Mount Hill, Armagh, Ireland, 60.—Harriet, wife of the Rev. W. Bradley, vicar of Aldeburgh, and daughter of the late Rev. W. Jeffreys, of Tunstall, Suffolk.—Mrs. Peyton, wife of Rear-admiral P.—In his 70th year, William Harris Jeffreys, esq. He began his career in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, and was esteemed an active and meritorious officer; for the last thirty years he has chiefly resided in this city, where his good humour, convivial disposition, and benevolent mind, rendered him universally beloved and highly respected. Hugh, the second son of Mr. Meyler, bookseller, a young man of very promising talents and most amiable disposition, 18.—John Stonehouse, esq. of Lanchashire, 58.—Mrs. Bradley, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.—The Rev. Dan. Currie.

At Clifton, Miss Smith, grand-daughter of the late Francis Bearsley, esq. of Oporto.

At Bishop's Lydeard, Miss S. Yea, only surviving sister of the late Sir William Y.

At Wotton under Edge, Mrs. Dauncey, relict of J. D. esq. 75.

At Wiveliscombe, Martha Webber, 102.

At Taunton, aged 70, the Hon. Sir Jacob Wolff, Bart. of Chumleigh, Devon. He was a baron of the Holy Roman Empire, and the elder and only brother of Baron Wolff. Sir Jacob was descended from an ancient and illustrious noble family, who possessed a fief of the empire in the Dutchy of Silesia, and were by the religious troubles expatriated to Livonia in the time of Charles 11th and 12th of Sweden, where they were admitted into the ancient corps of nobles of Livonia. Sir Jacob, and his brother the baron, are the only branches who were sent very young to this country, and naturalized. Sir Jacob married the only daughter of the Rt. Hon. Edward Weston, of Somerby-hall, Lincolnshire, and grand-daughter of the Rt. Rev. Stephen Weston, D.D. late Bishop of Exeter. He was a true christian, a sincere friend, most benevolent to the poor, and anxious to afford them every aid in his power, both spiritual and temporal. He is succeeded in his title by his only son, now Sir James Weston Wolff, and the rest of his family, as

well as by all who had the happiness of knowing him.

At Marlborough House, Weston, near Bath, Mrs. Browne, relict of the Rev. Francis B. late dean of Elphin.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Kingston, near Wimborne, Mrs. Dean.

At Dorchester, Mrs. Foy.—Miss Christian R. Hayes, of Saltash, Cornwall, 19.—Mrs. Arden, wife of Mr. A. surgeon.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. James Atchison.—Mr. William Buffet.

At Weymouth, John Andrews, esq. 57. At Bridport, Nicholas Bools, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough, 72.

DEVONSHIRE.

The report of the managers of the Devon Asylum for female penitents, established at Plymouth, on the first anniversary, states, that 24 persons have been received into this house of refuge, many from distant countries; that some have been placed at service in pious and respectable families, and others restored to their afflicted friends with mutual joy and thankfulness.

Married.] At Woodbury, Captain A. R. Hughes of the Madras establishment, to Miss Jane H. Lee, third daughter of Thomas Huckell L. esq. of Etford Barton, near Exeter.

At Wembury, H. A. Merewether, esq. of London, to Miss Lockyer, daughter of the late Thomas L. esq. of Wembury House.

At Lidford, William Davey, esq. dispenser of the prison at war, Dartmoor, to Miss Eliza Smith.

At Witheridge, Samuel Wilcock, esq. to Miss Jane Loosmore, of Roseash.

Died.] At Barnstaple, Henry Gribble, esq. merchant.—The Rev. William Marshall, upwards of 40 years vicar of that parish.

At Mount Tamar, Mrs. White, wife of Captain W. of the royal navy, and fourth daughter of Commissioner Fanshawe, of Plymouth Dock Yard.

At South Molton, Mrs. Anne Meddon, relict of William M. esq. and mother of Henry Foote, esq. 65.

At Beerferris, Samuel Stephens, esq.

At Exeter, Mr. Jonas Johnson.—Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Philip Furze, esq.—Mr. William Fisher, 84.—The Rev. Walter Kitson, prebendary of St. Peter's Cathedral, and 27 years rector of the parish of St. Major in this city, 68.

At Totnes, Arthur Farwell, esq.

At Plymouth, Walter Clatworthy, esq.—Major Campbell, of the 42d regiment.—Ensign Hall, of the 43th.—The Rev. William Cooley, chaplain to the horse brigade, under the command of Lord Paget.—Lieutenant Parkins, of the 1st West York militia, 24.—Mrs. Collins, relict of Captain C. late of the royal navy.

At Tothill, Mrs. Cuime, relict of John C. esq. 65.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Heard, printer, of Falmouth, to Miss Perry, of Truro.

At St. Agnes, Mr. Edward Daniel, to Miss Gill.

At St. Hilary, Mr. Samuel Hancock, of Ennis, to Miss Maria Polglase.

At Falmouth, Captain William Snow, to Miss Jane Williams.

Died.] At Bodmin, the Rev. John Lake, fellow of Exeter College, in whom were united the characters of the gentleman, the scholar, and the christian.

At Truro, Miss Mitchell, daughter of Thomas M. esq. and sister to Commodore M.—Mrs. John Parkyn, 81—Mr. Ferris.—Mrs. Wilkie.—Mr. William Downe.—Mr. Tregaskis.—Mr. Bond, of the Bear inn.—Edward, son of Mr. Bartlett, 25.—Miss Eddy, daughter of Mr. E. banker, 15.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Chard.—Mrs. Mary Waters, 34.

At Penzance, Mr. John Richards, of Bodmin, 21

At Saltash, Robert Hickes, esq. many years a member of the corporation of that borough, 90.

At St. Tudy, Lieutenant Barnsley, of the royal navy.

Mr. Charles Hennah, son of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of St. Austell.

At St. Endellion, Miss Sheba Pascoe, 16.

At Tregony, James Bennetto, gent. 85.

At Redruth, Mr. William Garby.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris.

At Totnes, Author Farwell, esq.

At Mount Tamar, Mrs. White, wife of Captain White, R. N.

WALES.

A lighthouse has been erected on a rock called the South Stack, being the south west promontory of Holyhead. The elevation of the light is 201 feet above the level of the sea:—being a revolving light, it is easily distinguished from the Sherries, which is a stationary light, and bears from the light on the South Stack about north-east, half-east, distant nearly eight miles. It may be seen through the whole of Carnarvon Bay.

Married.] At Wrexham, the Rev. T. Roberts, one of the canons of the Cathedral of Bangor, and eldest son of the late Archdeacon of Merioneth, to Miss Owen, daughter of the late Rev. Edward O. rector of Llantwrog, Denbighshire.

At Swansea, Alexander Raby, esq. of the island of Jersey, to Miss Jane Rees, second daughter of the late John R. esq. of Killymaenllwyd, Caermarthenshire.

Died.] At Goytree, Monmouthshire, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Bird, of the 54th regiment, 27.

At Lawrenny-Hall, Pembrokeshire, in the 80th year of his age, Hugh Barlow, esq.

M. P. His name was originally Owen, and he married Miss Crespigny, the only daughter of Mr. C. formerly M. P. for Aldeburgh, Suffolk. He represented the boroughs of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, upwards of 34 years, having been elected in eight successive Parliaments. In promoting both the general and individual interests of his constituents, he was zealous and persevering. The duties arising from his public station, he discharged with fidelity, and his private life was uniformly devoted to the exercise of those rare and estimable qualities which win irresistibly the good opinion and affections of all ranks of society. The spirit of party never even attempted to depreciate his merits. No man possessed more friends—no man better deserved them. He died in a good and honourable old age, esteemed, beloved, lamented.

At Boddewran, in the parish of Heneglwys, in the county of Anglesey, Richard Williams, at the advanced age of 103. He had been blind upwards of six years, but his sight was restored a short time before his death, and he had also four new teeth.

At Ballybegy, Mrs. Symies, relict of the Rev. Jeremiah S. 34.

At Barntick, Lady Peacocke, wife of Sir Joseph P. Bart. and sister of Lord Castlecoote.

At Aberguilly, near Carmarthen, Mrs. Diana Rees, 102. She has left 43 grandchildren, and 65 great grand-children.

At Reath Court, near Cardiff, Mrs. Rigby, wife of Peter R. esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Jonesborough, Armagh, Captain Bernard, of the 48th regiment, nephew of General B. to Miss M^{rs}. Neale, daughter of Neale M^{rs}. esq.

Died.] At Gaskell, in the county of Limerick, Benjamin Friend, esq. alderman of Limerick, and a justice of the peace for that county, 70.

At Four-mile Burn, in the County of Antrim, Nancy Alexander, 112.

At Castle Dawson, county of Derry, Mrs. Mary Richardson, 105. She was attended to the grave by her descendants to the fourth generation.

At Limerick, Mrs. O'Grady, relict of Darby O'G. esq. a mother to the Right. Hon. the Lord Chief Baron in Ireland.

At Shanakel, Waterford, the Hon. Mrs. O'Grady, relict of John O'G. of Kilballyowen, 80.

At Kilkenny, Major Lloyd, of the 66th regiment. Having arrived there with a division of his regiment, on its march from Dublin to Cork, previous to embarkation, after dining at the mess, he left before the rest of the party broke up, being anxious to return early to Mrs. L. The night being very dark, and a bridge which he had to pass being much flooded, it is conjectured that he either missed his path across the bridge and

got into the main current, or that he had sunk through a hole that has been discovered in the bridge since the water subsided. The most diligent search was made for his body without success; but eighteen days after it was found by accident in the river, about a mile below the town. Major Lloyd was recently married to Miss Emma Hale, daughter of the late General Hale, of the Plantation, near Guisbro' Yorkshire.

At Newtown, King's county, Sir Michael Smith, Bart. late master of the Rolls in Ireland, and many years a Baron in the Court of Exchequer. Sir Michael is succeeded in his honour by Sir William Smith, a Baron of the Exchequer. By Sir Michael's death, a pension of 2,700*l.* which he enjoyed as a retired judge, ceases.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married. At Rothesay, Captain Robert Stewart, of the Telegraph Excise Yacht, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. Muir, of Park.

At Edinburgh, Lewis Henry Ferrier, esq. of Belsyde, to Miss Monro, daughter of Dr. Alexander M. sen. of Craighlockhart.—David Meldrum, esq. of Dron, to Miss Margaret Brodie, daughter of Mr. Archibald B.

Died. At Edinburgh, Isabella, Countess-dowager of Errol, mother to the late and present Earl of E.—Miss Henrietta Hope, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craigie Hall.—James Frazer, esq. principal secretary to the Bank of Scotland.

At Perth, James Morison, an eminent stationer, bookseller, author, and publisher.—*A further account will be given in our next.*

The Rev. Duncan Mackay, late acting chaplain of his Majesty's troops on the establishment of Madras, in the East Indies. Having returned from India some years ago with a moderate fortune, he chose to express the respect which he always retained for that ancient seat of learning where he had received his education; his attachment to that district of Scotland, where he was born, and his desire to help forward virtuous and indigent young men of genius, during the course of their academical studies, by founding a new Bursary in the United College of St. Andrews, and vesting the patronage thereof in his chief, Lord Reay. Having communicated his intention last summer, and corresponded with the College upon the subject, he lately lodged three hundred pounds sterling in the hands of Mr. Walter Cook, W. S. Agent for the College, but he died before the necessary deeds were finished, and he left them to be executed by his trustees.

At Edinburgh, 29, Lieutenant John Berry. At an early age he entered the navy, and, solely by merit, rose from the station of a seaman to the rank of Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the *Revenge*. He was

wounded at the landing of the British troops in Egypt, and in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, he received another wound, of which last he never entirely recovered. On many other occasions he distinguished himself by the most undaunted bravery, skill, and resolution.

DEATHS ABROAD

At Corunna, of a fever, occasioned by excessive fatigue, Captain F. J. Darby of the 10th light dragoons, and nephew to Sir John Lade.

In Spanish Town, Jamaica, Elizabeth Haywood, a free black woman, at the very advanced age of 130 years. She was a grown girl at the time of the earthquake which destroyed Port Royal, in 1692, and remembers having gone with her mother for a load of the wreck which drifted ashore on the beach near Port Henderson on that occasion. She was a native of the island, and in her youth belonged to Dr. Charnock, of the above town.

At the battle at Corunna, in the 22d year of his age, Lieutenant Noble, of the 95th rifle regiment, only son of the late Mr. Noble, of Wakefield, Yorkshire. He was bravely animating his men in the heat of the battle, when he received a shot through the head and instantly expired.

On board the *Mary* transport, on his passage home from Corunna, Lieutenant-Colonel Symes of his Majesty's 76th regiment, formerly Ambassador to the Kingdom of Ava, and author of an interesting and valuable account of that country.

On his passage to Gottenburgh, Arthur Branthwayt, esq. late a captain in the 2d dragoon guards, son of the late Rev. Arthur Branthwayt, of Stiffkey, in Norfolk, and the last of the male line of the ancient and respectable family of the Branthwayts, of Norfolk. He was on board the *Crescent* frigate, lately lost off the coast of Jutland, and one amongst the unfortunate sufferers who perished on that melancholy occasion.

At Jamaica, Charles Cecil, second son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, and late of the *Muros* frigate. The ship was wrecked in an attempt to destroy some batteries in the neighbourhood of the Havannah, and this excellent young officer having exerted and exposed himself, in spite of the cautions of his friends, was attacked, on his arrival at Jamaica, by the yellow fever, which soon proved fatal.

In the harbour of Gijon, in Spain, the Hon. Captain Herbert, of the royal navy, second son of the Earl of Carnarvon. He was going on shore from the *Swallow* sloop, with Mr. Creed, son of Thomas Creed, esq. navy agent; but just as they were on the Bar, a violent surf broke over them, filled the boat, and plunged the whole into the sea. The greater part, by taking hold of the boat,

kept

kept themselves above water, and support themselves on oars and planks, till the boats, which immediately put off from the shore, picked them up. Unfortunately, however, they were unable to save Captain Herbert and Mr. Creed, who sunk before they arrived. These two gentlemen went out for the purpose of visiting the country. Captain Herbert was a gentleman of respectable literary talents, and had lately published a volume of poems, translated from the northern languages. He married Miss Byng, daughter of the Hon. John Byng, and sister to Captain Byng, of his Majesty's ship *Belliqueux*. His body was picked up a few days after the fatal accident, by the *Unicorn* frigate, and interred at Gijon, with military honours, on the 23d of September last: most of the English there, and many Portuguese of the first respectability, attended the funeral. The body of Mr. Creed has also been picked up, and buried with due solemnity.

In the island of Marigalante, John Brown, esq. a native of Belfast, and for some years a merchant in Dublin. The manner of his death renders it the more distressing to his relatives and numerous friends. On his passage from Antigua to another island, on a mercantile speculation, the ship he sailed in was captured, and carried by the French into Marigalante, shortly before it was taken by the English forces. The French force having come to a determination to capitulate, they liberated Mr. Brown, for the purpose of communicating with the British. Unhappily his joy at his deliverance made him neglect the precaution of taking with him a flag of truce, and on approaching the posts of the British, he received a ball in the heart from a black centinel in their service.

Off the French coast, Mr. Hubbert, of Frieston, near Boston, midshipman and acting master on board his Majesty's ship the *Sheldrake*, commanded by Captain Thicknesse. This young gentleman, who entered

into the service of the royal navy under the patronage of Captain Lloyd, commanding the sea fencibles, &c. on the Lincolnshire coast; was most unfortunately drowned while he had the charge of a French vessel which had been captured by the *Sheldrake*, and which having sprung a leak, suddenly went down. Thus perished a very promising and much lamented young officer, together with every man, except only one, of the party then under his command, consisting of a midshipman and ten men, and also two French sailors who had been permitted to remain on board after the capture.

Lieutenant-colonel Robert Honyman, second son of Lord Armadale. He served as a volunteer during the whole campaign in Egypt, where he was honoured with the approbation of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and acquired the esteem and friendship of Sir John Moore, Generals Hope, Spencer, and other distinguished officers. At the attack on the Dutch lines, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, he, under Sir David Baird, led on the 93d regiment, of which he was major, and was severely wounded. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th regiment of foot, he lately received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica, for his active services in suppressing a mutiny of the black troops in that island, where he has since fallen a victim to the fever of the country, at the age of 27.

At Lisbon, in the 25th year of his age, William Kirby, eldest son of William Kirby, of the county of Waterford, esq. — This young gentleman went out a volunteer to Portugal, with Sir A. Wellesley's expedition, from Cork, and fought in the battle of Vimiera, with conspicuous courage and steadiness, without receiving a wound; but, being subject to a disease on his liver, the fatigue he was obliged necessarily to undergo, put a period to his existence in the prime of life.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure to state, that the East India Company have lately been informed by their agent at Constantinople, that he has opened the usual communication between this country and India, *overland*, a matter of the highest importance to the company at this particular time; added to which the peace concluded last January with the Turks, must be of great consequence to our trade, as well to Turkey, as to the East Indies.

The East India Company have declared for sale on Monday, March 6.

Tea Bohea.....	300,000 lbs.	} Prompt, June 16.
Congo.....	3,350,000	
Souchong.....	200,000	
Singlo and Twankay.....	750,000	
Hyfon skin.....	100,000	
Hyfon.....	300,000	

And for sale on March 30.

Cinnamon.....	228,000 lbs.
Nutmegs.....	92,000
Opium.....	15 Chests

And April 11, following.

Saltpetre..... 14,000 tons

Pepper..... 622 bags

The sale of indigo is postponed from March 10, to May 8.

The sugar market has been very dull for some months past; but the distillation from corn or grain being now prohibited, it is expected sugars will advance considerably, being the only substitute for the manufacture of spirits: already some speculators have come into the sugar market, and purchased freely of low goods, and fine St. Kitts and Demerary's are in demand for the refineries.

The substance of the clauses of the bill to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain in Great Britain, and to suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland, for a time to be limited are, viz:

Distillations of spirits from grain in Great Britain is prohibited. His Majesty may prohibit, by proclamation, the distillation of spirits from grain (except wheat), or continue the prohibition. Further, a penalty is imposed for using grain for distillation pending the prohibition. Distillers taking into their custody, during the prohibition, grain which shall have been ground, shall be subject to a penalty. Exemptions are granted to distillers who are millers.

During the prohibition, no Irish-made spirits to be imported into Great Britain, nor *vice versa*.

All such spirits, so imported, with the casks, boats, ships, &c. shall be liable to seizure.

Old Jamaica, and Leeward island rum is in demand, and advanced full 6d. per gallon. Fine coffee is also on demand, and likely to continue so. We recommend our friends who are partial to coffee to purchase that of *Java* which comes as near the real *Turkey* as possible, and at nearly one fourth of the price; the grain is larger than West India coffee, and of a flat oval shape. Cotton wool is rather dull in the market at present, for the reasons we assigned in our last report. Since which time, the East India Company have had a sale of 3996 bales (on the 9 instant,) consisting of Surat's and Bengal's, they sold from 18d. 23½ per pound. The markets of Liverpool and Manchester are also flat, and large quantities in the importers hands.

Linen-rags for paper-makers use, are at such an enormous price, that persons in the paper and book-trade have been under the necessity of advancing their prices. The present price of rags is from 77s. to 78s. per hundred weight, and until there are some arrivals from Malta with those of Italy, it is impossible they can lower.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH 1809.

	3d.	7th.	10th.	14th.	17th.	21st.	24th.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	33 0	33	33	33	33	33	33
Ditto, Sight	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5
Rotterdam, 2½ Us.	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4
Hamburg, 2½ Us.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Altona, 2½ Us. ..	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1
Paris, 1 day date..	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19
Ditto, 2 Us.....	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3
Bordeaux.....	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3
Madrid							
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz							
Ditto, effective ..	38	39	38	39½	39	39	39
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo, per oz...	92d.	92d.	92d.	92d.	92d.	92d.	92d.
Leghorn	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Genoa	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Venice, liv. Pic. 7	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
ineffect. per £ St. 5							
Naples.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon.....	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Oporto.....	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Rio Janeiro.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Malta	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Gibraltar.....	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Dublin	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Cork	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 1st of March to the 25th of March, both inclusive.

1809. MARCH	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consol.	Navy 5 per C	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheq. Bills.	Omnium	Consols or A co.	Lottery Tickets
1.	246	68½	67½	84½	99½	181½	67	7½	—	184½	125 P.	—	—	—	125 P.	1½ P.	68½	21/1 3/4
2.	246	68	67½	83½	99	181½	—	—	—	183½	12 P.	—	—	—	10 P.	1½ P.	67½	21 10 0
3.	—	68	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	11 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
4.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
5.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
6.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
7.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
8.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
9.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
10.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
11.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
12.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
13.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
14.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
15.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
16.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
17.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
18.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
19.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
20.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
21.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
22.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
23.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
24.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0
25.	—	—	67½	83½	98½	181½	—	—	—	—	12 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	1½ P.	67	21 10 0

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

Wm. TURQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE Wheat crops of both the late and early sowings have come on well since our last, and at present in many places quite cover over the surface of the ground. They, perhaps, never looked more favourably, in general, at this period of the year. The winter Barleys and Ryes are also pretty much in the same situation.

The Winter Tare and Rape crops in different districts have likewise a very fine appearance at this time.—In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter, 94s.; Barley, 46s. 4d.; and Oats, 34s. 8d.

The late turnip crops have also afforded a large supply of both green and other food for the support of sheep and cattle stock, during the latter part of the present month, and have been particularly favourable for the lambing ewes in many situations.

The unusual fineness of the season, through most of the month, has afforded a fine opportunity of putting in spring crops in complete perfection, and great breadths of ground have been already sown with Oats, spring Wheats, and other spring crops, in the best possible state of preparation.

Great breadths of early Potatoes have likewise been set in some districts in the early part of the month.

The weather has likewise been extremely favourable for the making of new, and repairing the old fences, and much work of this kind has been well accomplished.

The business of ploughing was, perhaps, never better performed than in the present season, the land having broken up remarkably well.

The Tup stock, as well as that of Cattle, have done hitherto extremely well: the Ewes have lambed down very well, in a vast number of instances, double lambs having been produced.

The uncommon warmth and fineness of the month have, in various cases, brought the Fruit-trees into much too forward a state, to expect any very great produce of fruit from them.

The sales of both fat and lean stock seem rather brisker.—In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; and Pork, from 6s. to 7s.

In the above market, Hay fetches from 6l. 6s. to 6l. 10s. per load; Clover, from 7l. to 7l. 7s.; and Straw, from 2l. to 2l. 5s.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

FEBRUARY.

Thawing Month.

The rivers swell

Of bonds impatient, sudden from the hills,
O'er rocks and woods, in broad brown cataracts,
A thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at once.

FOR the last thirty years, it is not remembered that the fresh-water floods have been so tremendous as during the present season. They have been known higher, but by no means of such long continuance. Some houses have had the water covering the rooms on the ground floor, for near a month, without intermission; and it was not till about the 15th of February, that it began at all to subside. On the 12th, and 14th, we had some heavy hail-storms, accompanied with violent gusts of wind. On the latter day, I heard several distant claps of thunder. About the 21st the weather became settled, and continued so, with a few occasional showers, to the end of the month.

February 1. Garden peas begin to shoot out of the ground.

February 2. A small sycamore tree in a garden is now in full leaf. This is a singular circumstance, as the same tree has not been removed since its leafing last year, which was at the usual time.

February 13. A skate's egg, containing a live young one, was this day picked up on the sea-shore.

On sunny banks in the fields the pilewort (*Ranunculus ficaria*) is in flower: and in the gardens, snow-drops, crocuses, mezerium, and hepaticas. Daffodils, narcissuses, and hyacinths, are beginning to shoot up their flower buds.

February 19. We have indications of the reviving year from insects as well as plants. Several species of *ptinus* begin to come abroad, the lady cow (*coccinella septem punctata*) and some of the kinds of cicada. I have not yet heard the death-watch, (*ptinus tessellatus*): in the course, however, of a week or ten days these insects, I expect, will commence their beating.

Daffodils

Daffodils and primroses are in flower. The blackbirds and thrushes sing. Partridges begin to pair.

A turtle, weighing fourteen pounds and a half, was seen floating in the sea, near the rocks of Christchurch head, by a man who succeeded in getting it out. The animal was purchased by the keeper of the hotel at Christchurch; and a party of gentlemen had a dinner on the occasion. I am inclined to suppose, that this turtle, which was of the species *testudo mydas* of Linnaeus, had been drifted by the late storms from some distant sea to our shores; and not, as some persons believed, that it had been washed overboard from some West-India ship. It was of a size too small to be of any value for sale; and it is known that on various parts of the south-western coasts of France, turtles of the present species, have not unfrequently been known to approach the shores.

February 20. The bear's foot (*helleborus foetidus*), the gooseberry and currant trees, are in flower. The leaves of the weeping-willow appear.

The yellow-hammer and wood-lark sing. The green wood-pecker begins to make its harsh scream.

February 21. This, on the whole, was a fine day. I found on the sea beach a carp, weighing about half a pound, which had been cast ashore by the tide. It had burst in spawning; and had been carried by the fresh-water floods into the sea. It was still alive.

February 25. A very large kind of common gnats (*Culex pipiens*) which bite very severely, are flying about in small numbers, in houses, and other buildings.

February 27. In the evening there was one of the most beautiful halos round the moon that I ever beheld. The prismatic colours were peculiarly bright. I of course expected that bad weather would follow, but this was not the case.

February 28, was, in almost every respect, a complete spring day. Gossamer floated in the air in considerable quantity. The larks, blackbirds, and thrushes were singing in almost as great numbers as in the middle of summer. Three kinds of butterflies were flying about, viz. The large white cabbage butterfly (*papilio brassicae*), the peacock butterfly (*papilio io*) and nettle butterfly (*papilio urticae*). Several of the spring scarabei were likewise flying about the roads and the dusty places. The woodbine, elder, lilac, and bramble, are all putting forth their leaves, and on a few branches of hawthorn, I remarked that the leaf-buds were turning green. The sweet-scented violets are in flower in gardens; and the flowers of the pilewort (*rannunculus ficaria*) now cover almost every sunny bank.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, to the 24th of March, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.1. March 8. Wind
Lowest, 29.25. March 24. Wind

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 34 hundredths of an inch { Between the middle of the day of the 23d, and the same hour on the 24th, the mercury fell from 29.64, to 29.30.

Thermometer.

Highest, 58. March 22.23. Wind
Lowest, 30. March 6 and 11. Wind.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 10°. { On the 21st, the highest at which the thermometer stood, was 48°, but on the 22d, it was as high as 58°.

Only on three days since our last report, has there been any rain, and on these a very trifling quantity, we shall accordingly defer our report of it till the next month.

The mean height of the thermometer, notwithstanding several warm days, is less than it was for the last month. For the present it is 42°.536. That of the barometer is much higher, being last month something less than 29.3 inches, and the present 29.886: the last was accordingly a very wet month, this has been a remarkably dry one. The barometer has in several instances risen and fallen for two or three days together, without any change with regard to rain. From the 21st, to this day, (25th) it has gradually fallen, and we have had during the last night, several hours of very gentle rain, of which the gardens seem to have stood in need. More may probably be looked for: since it is a maxim with all observers of the weather, "In fair weather, when the mercury falls low, and continues to fall for three or four days before the rain comes on, then much wet may be expected."

The wind has been variable, blowing about 14 or 15 days from the easterly points; and about as many days may be reckoned very brilliant; the remainder have been pretty equally divided between what are denominated fair and cloudy, including the three in which there was some rain.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS.

The present month is remarkable for the occurrence of several very curious celestial phenomena. The change, or new moon, will be on the 14th, at 56½ minutes past seven, in the evening; and the opposition, or full moon, on the morning of the 30th, at 19 minutes before one. On the morning of the 4th, there will be an occultation by the moon of the γ , a star of the fourth magnitude in the constellation of the scorpion. The immersion will take place at the bright edge of the moon, at 34 minutes past two; apparent time; and the emersion will be at the dark edge of the moon 1h. 12m. afterwards. At the commencement of the phenomenon, the star will be 3½ minutes, and at the end 2½ minutes, to the south of the moon's centre. At the time of the above occultation, a well-regulated clock will be 3m. 13s. before a true sun dial. On the 14th, there will be a return of the visible solar eclipse of April 3, 1791; but happening, this month, in the night-time, it will, of course, be invisible to Great Britain. This eclipse will be central and annular, at noon day, corresponding to our 35½ minutes past eight, evening, in that part of the globe having 74 degrees north latitude, and 128°52½' west longitude from Greenwich. There will not be a return of the above eclipse visible in Britain, before May 6, 1845. On the 29th will take place a notable eclipse of the moon, visible from beginning to end to Great Britain. The circumstances of the eclipse will be as below:

Meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

		Clock Time.	Apparent Time.
Beginning of the Eclipse,	-	11h. 2m. 37s. night	11h. 5m. 28s. night
Middle	-	12 32 29	12 35 30
Ecliptic Opposition	-	12 38 12	12 41 3
End of the Eclipse, April 30,	-	2 2 41 morn.	2 5 32 morn.

Digits eclipsed on moon's south limb, 10°29'43".

This is the largest eclipse of the moon that will happen before the great total one of February 15, 1812; for at the time of the greatest obscuration not less than seven-eighths of the lunar disk will be immersed into the earth's shadow. Mercury will be in his aphelion, and at his greatest maritime elongation, on the 1st, when his angular distance from the sun will not be less than 27°45', a quantity very rarely exceeded by this planet. But the great rapidity with which 28 degrees of the sign Pisces, where the planet is, rises, will prevent his being seen at all with the naked eye in our high northern latitude. Venus will appear remarkably bright and splendid this month. On the 1st, her angular distance from the sun will be 44°39'; on the 15th, 40°35'; and on the 30th, 31°7'. The time of her greatest apparent illumination, as it respects the earth, will be on the 18th, when the planet's elongation from the sun is 39°15', according to the theorem of the great Dr. Halley. She may be seen this month with the naked eye in the middle of the afternoon, long before sun-set. On the 2d this beautiful planet will make a fine appearance among that remarkable group of faint stars in the neck of the bull, commonly known by the name of the seven stars, and by the ancients named Pleiades, from their supposed rainy influence on our globe. If it be a clear evening, she will be seen very nearly in conjunction with the γ , of the third magnitude, the brightest of the seven. The conjunction taking place on the morning of the 3d, at about three quarters past our three o'clock, long after the planet is set, will consequently be invisible to Great Britain. Throughout the month Venus will not set till after eleven. Mars will be up the greater part of the night. On the morning of the 9th, at our half-past one, he will be in opposition to the sun, at which time he is nearest to our earth, and consequently appears the brightest. On the morning of the 1st he will come into conjunction with the Virgin's spike, a star of the 1st magnitude, when the planet will be 4° 38' to the north; and on the 17th he will be in conjunction with the δ in the Virgin, when their difference of latitude will be only 20 minutes of a degree, the star being to the south. Jupiter will be up in the mornings; but on account of the sun rising soon after him throughout the month, he will not be seen at all by the naked eye. Saturn will be still a morning-star. On the night of the 1st, he rises at one minute past eleven; in the evening of the 15th, at six minutes past ten; and in the evening of the 30th, at six minutes past nine. In this month he will be found in that part of the zodiac, which lies between 3 and 4 degrees of the sign Sagittarius. The Georgium Sidus will be up almost the whole night. On the morning of the 28th, at nine, he will be in opposition to the sun. On the 1st, the difference of longitude of this planet and the α Libra, will be 3° 41'; on the 15th, 4°5; and on the 30th, 4°52'; the planet in all three cases being about seven minutes to the north of the star.

Erratum.—In the Astronomical Anticipations for March,
Line 14, for "after sunset," read before sunset.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If the gentleman, under the signature Salam in the Monthly Magazine for March, will send a note to Mr. Meyler, next to the pump room at Bath, addressed to T. C. he shall receive every information concerning the subject of his enquiry.

* * The Plate announced in the Paper of the Dilettanti Tourist, not being ready in time, is unavoidably deferred till the next month,

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 184.]

MAY 1, 1809.

[4 of Vol. 27.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER IV.—ON TEA.

Nec vero terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt: Fluminibus salices, crassisque paludibus alni Nascentur, steriles saxosis montibus orni; Littora myrtetis lætissima: denique apertos Bacchus amat colles; aquilonem et frigora taxi.

Virg. G. ii. 109.

AFTER the subject of tea had been introduced into your twenty-fifth volume, page 305, by E. N. and page 518, by Phytophilus, I presented three letters on this exotic, pages 1, 97, and 201 of your twenty-sixth volume. Feeling then, a reluctance in too often intruding upon your readers, on a solitary, though interesting vegetable, I courted the assumption of it by some more able pen; and which indeed was accepted in page 414, of the same volume, though I cannot add that my expectations were fully gratified: I should not, however, have troubled you with any further remarks, had it not been for the botanical notices of Capel Lofft, esq. which also have not afforded me that clear information, which might have been anticipated from this able writer. Hence I am encouraged to offer a more copious history of it, for the amusement, if not information, of your readers.

Some account of coffee has been introduced into your miscellany, vol. xxvii. page 23; and by Capel Lofft, esq. p. 28. In a subsequent number I may presume to trouble you with a few additional remarks upon it, which will probably be the last letter on these beautiful evergreens, from

TSJAA-PHILUS.

London, March 18, 1809.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.

CLASS xiii. ORDER 1.—POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

The CALYX.—*Perianthium* quinque-partite, very small, flat; the segments round, obtuse, permanent.

The COROLLA.—The *Petals* six,* subro-

tund, or roundish, concave: two exterior, less, unequal: four exterior, large, equal, before they fall off recurvate.

The STAMINA.—The *Filaments* numerous,* filiform; shorter than the corolla. The *Antheras* cordate, bilocular.

The PISTIL.—The *Germen*, three globular bodies joined. The *Style* simple, at the apex trifid. After the petals and stamens are fallen off, they part from each other, spread open, increase in length, and wither on the germen.

The *Stigmas* simple.

The PERICARPIUM.—A *Capsule*, in the form of three globular bodies united, trilobular, gaping at the top in three directions.

The SEEDS.—Simple, globose, angular on the inward side.

The TRUNK.—Ramosa, ligneous, round, the branches alternate, vague, or placed in no regular order, stiffish, inclining to an ash colour, towards the top reddish.

The PEDUNCLES.—Axillary, alternate single, curved, uniflorous, in crassate, the peduncles encreasing in thickness, stipulate, the stipula single, subulate, crest alternate, elliptical, obtusely serrate, edges between the teeth recurvate.†

The LEAVES.—Apex emarginate, at the

ternally three lesser ones of the same form; however, the number in the flowers vary considerably, which may account for the mistake of Dr. Hill and Linnæus, (who described this plant on Dr. Hill's authority,) who make the green and bohea tea two distinct species, giving nine petals to the former, and six to the latter.—See *Amæn. Acad.* v. vii. p. 248. *Hk.* *Exot.* i. 22. *Kämpfer. Amœnitat. Exot.* p. 607. *Breyn. Exot. Plant. Cent.* i. p. 3. *Hist. de l'Acad. des Scien.* 1776. p. 52.

* From 250 to 300.

† Authors differ much as to the size of the tea-tree.—See *Le Compt.* Lond. 1697; 8vo. p. 228, *Du Halde, Descr. Générale de la Chine, Paris*, 1755, fol. 4. *ton.* Lond. 1736, 8vo. vol. 4, p. 22. *Gül. Piso; in Itin. Bras. Amæn. Exot. Lemgoe*, 1712, 8vo. p. 605. *Osbeck's China*, vol. 1, p. 247. *Eckeberg's Account of the Chinese Husbandry*, vol. 2, p. 303.

‡ No author hitherto has remarked this obvious circumstance; even Kämpfer himself says, that the leaves terminate in a point. *Amæn. Exot.* page 611.

* Among some hundred specimens of tea-flowers that I have examined, the greatest number consisted of six large petals, and ex-

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U u

base

base very entire, smooth, glossy, bullate,* venose on the under side, of a firm texture, on footstalks; the footstalks very short, round on the under side, gibbous or bunching out on the upper side, flattish, and slightly channelled.

The common names Bohea and Green Tea. There is but one species of this plant. The difference of bohea and green tea, depending upon the nature of the soil, the culture and manner of drying the leaves, and the time of gathering them.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXVII.

WHAT IS THE PRESENT STATE OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE, and PUBLIC DISPOSITION, in regard to the FINE ARTS?

Tu quid ego, et mecum populus quid sentiat, audi.

HAVING stated, in the former part of this question, the benevolent attention of the British Institution to the state of the public mind with regard to painters, it was next proposed to enquire into the methods and merits of that institution, with respect to the essential advancement of the fine arts in England.

For this purpose it will, first, be necessary to distinguish the beneficent and liberal zeal of the promoters and directors of that establishment, from the plans which have been formed for the purposes they desired to accomplish; and, again, to distinguish those plans, originally formed in consequence of their wishes and designs, from the subsequent execution of them, as far, at least, as it has hitherto taken place.

Concerning the original design of the institution, it will be at once sufficient to ask, for what but noble purposes could a combination be formed of the most opulent, elevated, and illustrious characters in the kingdom? with what but the most liberal views could they direct their attention to arts, with which they had scarcely any other acquaintance, than from the cries and complainings of their professors? what but the most genuine benevolence could incline them to assume the troublesome office of agents, for the artists, with the public, and to become the almost gratuitous publishers of their works? and, what but the most highly disinterested motives could draw from their superfluous wealth, (so long assigned to different channels) the prices of pictures, which, exclusively of

intrinsic merit, derived their principal recommendation from having formed a part of the good work which they patronized? The patriotic intentions, therefore, of the original institutors are beyond all question: they cannot be doubted for an instant.

With regard to the plans of the institution, somewhat more of uncertainty appears on the surface. It was not, for a time, so clearly ascertained, whether these were laid with a view to excite the enthusiasm of genius, and elevate the pretensions of a great nation in the arts, or whether they took for their object the more numerous and ordinary branches of art, and were designed principally to advance the useful improvement of our furniture and pottery.

This ambiguity arose chiefly from the prospectuses of the institution, which, at different times, publicly announced both the designs above-mentioned; but as, in the progress of the scheme the former has been regularly professed to be predominant, it is with reference to that point of view only, that it can be proper to proceed in an enquiry into the effects likely to result from the undertaking: nor would it be fit even for this to take place without premising a wish on the part of the enquirer, to be fully understood as not in the slightest degree undervaluing the laudable efforts of the British Institution, but as cordially and earnestly desiring its ascent to the highest accomplishment of its purposes.

The mode, or rather, to speak with more fairness, the degree in which the extensive desires of the directors and subscribers have been actually carried into execution, with the advantages hitherto offered to the exhibitors and students, have been already shewn, in the former part of this enquiry, to consist of the sale of pictures, rewards for imitation of the works of great masters, and opportunities of copying those works.

Of these three points, the last-mentioned is, in its general design, truly laudable: a collection of pictures by the greatest masters of the art being a necessary part of the foundation of a school of painting. But the late restrictions laid on the students, whereby they are forbidden to copy more than parts of the pictures placed before them for their study, are, it must be confessed, nearly incomprehensible. Do not the worthy patrons of the institution know that composition is an elementary part of painting, and that it includes the whole arrangement of a picture?

* When the upper surface of the leaf rises in several places in roundish swellings, hollow underneath.

ture? If it be not worth the student's pains to study this whole, how is it more worth them to copy the parts of a picture? It must, no doubt, be allowed, that, as some pictures possess great happiness of composition, but have little to recommend them in any single incident, there are also others, which, although brilliant and even enviable in particulars, do not exhibit the comprehensive intellect of a master in the composition. But are all the pictures which the patrons send to their gallery, unfortunately of this latter description? The patrons, not being professors, may very reasonably doubt, whether they are or not; but why should not the student, whose business it is to acquire knowledge in this respect, be left to his own choice, to copy that which he judges to be most useful?

The imitation of the works of other masters, by making *companions*, as they are termed, to certain specified pictures of the collection, may be dismissed as nugatory.

The sale of pictures is an act of charity, to be extolled as such.

But, taking the whole of these advantages into view, and, for a moment, laying aside the highly honourable gratification derived from the sight of multitudes almost miraculously fed, let us enquire, "Can the production of works in the fine arts be forwarded by the same methods of encouragement as other manufactures? And, will the mere use of the palette, &c. and pencils make a painter?" If not, may it not be feared that the ready sale, so freely set on foot at the British Gallery, may be more likely to promote pictures than painting? And conceiving, as has been stated, that the real object in view is to promote the progress of painting towards the most elevated state of which it is capable, if the institution were to be regarded as having reached the extent of its plan proposed for that purpose, might one not, without hesitation, assert that it had proceeded on erroneous grounds; and may it not in our vulgar phrase, be said to have begun at the wrong end? For, does it not appear to presume the scientific foundations of painting and sculpture to be already adequately laid in the country, and that nothing is wanting but to excite diligence and dexterity by the offer of reward?

"Let rewards," it is said; "be sufficient, and the point is carried: patrons will make painters." It would be truly illiberal to ascribe these sentiments, if

they exist in the elevated patrons of the British Institution, to any improper consciousness of superior station, and they will be more fairly construed to indicate the voice of Hope. But, will the benevolent hopes of the patrons be in this instance realized? It is undeniable, that patronage will produce painters; but the question is, will the present patronage produce painters of the highest class? Will it not be discovered, in process of time, perhaps unfortunately at too late a moment, that the groundwork of science, so essentially requisite to excellence in the arduous pursuit, is wanting, and that it is in vain to solicit the dexterity of the hand, where there has been no previous adequate information of the mind?

But if there be any error in the statement just made, of the probable effects of the British Institution on painting or sculpture; if the hopes of a productive sale will really elicit genius, or what is the same thing, induce such a cultivation of intellect as to bring forth the fruits of genius, we have only to wish, that, taking into consideration the degraded state into which critics declare our poetry to be sunk, another British Institution may be opened for the promotion of that art also, and a sale offered for the productions of numerous bards, who are now filled with poetic fire, and whose conceptions are nevertheless in danger of being extinguished by neglect?

As a lover of every species of moral advancement, I would in particular plead for the active prosecution of such a project in respect to a class of poetry, in which there are so many perversely pleasant sufferers—I mean the drama; of which (as before observed) all sound and staunch critics every day protest that our stage never bore so disgraceful records as in modern days. Will not some charitable association call forth the sleeping genius of the drama, by conditions of sale, equally advantageous with those offered to the muse of painting? Then, if there be power in patronage, will the lost honours of our lyre and mask be restored, and England once more boast a Dryden and a Shakespeare.

"Absurd!" cries Draco—"Is it not sufficiently notorious that the emoluments to be gained by successful dramatists are actually large enough to satiate the most unconscionable of the irritable race? And yet, where are our Congreves, our Wycherleys, our Massingers, our Southernes, our Vanbrughs, and our Rowses?" This reflection is so obvious and glaring, that

it never fails to excite indignation in the mastiff critics of our theatrical prizes, who, unlike to the benevolent genius of the British Institution, employ their utmost endeavours to avert the public from the authors and the works of their own day; pitiable in their mischief, because unconscious, that while they strive, as vainly as basely, to rob the labourer of his hire, the malice they diffuse may prove a poison to ingenuous effort, and prevent the maturity of that talent, whose absence they affect to deplore. But some other opportunity will serve for noticing the errors of critics: patrons are at present on the canvass.

It has been sarcastically remarked that, as the painters can now gain ample remuneration for their labour at the British Gallery, nothing remains for them but to shew that the want of patronage was their only deficiency, and to prove, by the immediate production of the most elevated works, that their abilities were at all times more ready than the occasion for exerting them.

Such a remark might naturally enough have been made by a journalist, whose winged destiny permits him to assign only so many minutes to each successive subject, before the printer enters the room to convey his thoughts to the press: but to a less busy, or less rapid enquirer it is obvious, that many painters in England, before the establishment of the British Gallery, did indeed want victuals, who could not paint without them; and that, now that they can get food, they will paint. But, was food all that was wanting in them? Will the amplest maintenance at once inspire refined knowledge? And is eating the only thing requisite to rouse and elevate diligence to professional eminence?

So far then, the designs of the British Institution may be considered as imperfect, or, to speak more candidly, as immature; for, as experience is the great instructor, why should not a hope subsist, that the admirable perseverance, evinced in the prosecution of its plan, will finally lead to the best and greatest effects?

But it is time to proceed. If such an incompetent knowledge and estimation of painting subsists in the minds of the enlightened and superior classes of society, let us turn our attention for a moment to the vulgar judgment on the arts, and observe what a confused chaos is there the consequence of those higher erroneous sources.

Is it absurd to say that, within the walls of the great city of London, there will scarcely be found more than one individual of a thousand, perhaps of ten thousand, who has the least solicitude concerning painting, sculpture, or feels the least concern whether they exist, or are annihilated in the country?

It is not designed to infer that, in this respect, the citizens of London are neglectful of a known duty, but that they are unapprized of the existence of any duty, with regard to the cultivation of the arts. Did they feel their cultivation to be incumbent on them, the Enquirer is proud to think (as one advantaged by the friendship of many among them), there is not a city in the world that would more strenuously concur in promoting their advancement. But what reason can they have for supposing the fine arts to form a necessary object of public attention? The government of England scarcely takes notice of their existence, sets no example of their promotion; and the citizens of London, as they emulate, so they follow in this point the steps of government without a question. The citizens of London are too industriously provident for the welfare of future generations, too busily planning the increase and perpetuity of England's wealth, too hospitably attentive to the warmth and plenty of their generous boards, and too socially communicative of the joyous moments of relaxation, to seek any further refinement of delight, or to feel any great earnestness to enquire whether any such exist. This sequacious disposition of the city of London, is discernible in the only instance, in which the state has afforded assistance to one of the arts of design, by the monuments which have been raised to the heroes fallen in the defence, or to the statesmen renowned in the service, of their country. The city consequently raises statues and monuments to heroes and statesmen; ask her why? She points to Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's.

The judgment of the vulgar without the walls of the city is next to be noticed. There the arts, painting, sculpture, are in the mouths of every one. The two first mentioned, indeed, have engrossed to themselves the very name of the arts; and if you mean that those words should be understood in their more general sense, you find it necessary to explain yourself accordingly.

But, observe the difference of the judgment, that has arisen from the undigested

digested opinions every where circulated respecting those two arts, when compared with that which is formed of others, included in the usual course of public education.

Poetry, it may be observed, is so well understood, that it's just degrees are readily ascertained, and appropriate praise is bestowed on every production of merit, that issues from the press. We know how to fix the just degree of Cowper, of Cumberland, of Rogers, of Walter Scott, and of Hayley; and although we do not boast an age surpassing all other epochs of poetry, we should hear with indignation that every puny wit of France, or rhymist of Italy, was indisputably superior to the poets just mentioned.

In painting, precisely the reverse happens in all points. We declare that painting is now at the highest point of general advancement, to which it has ever arrived in England, (and I believe we declare it with truth); but if you are bold enough, dare to mention an individual living painter, who is to be compared with an accredited master of a foreign school! And, in sculpture, was not lately the supposed superiority of a modern artist of Venice—but a truce to retort on that subject. It is not the legitimate purpose of enquiry to stir up hostile sensations. Fortunately, the amiable genius of Canova preserved the honour of our University: with the candour and temperate judgment, which no less than his professional abilities, adorn the first sculptor of his country; he declined the splendid task proposed to him, and with it (if report be true) the additional offer of three hundred pounds per annum, annexed as a condition of his residing amongst us, contented with the patronage of his own powerful *Mæcenas*.

Much has been said, and is daily said, in the general circles of conversation, of the great encouragement now-a-days given to the arts; and while the disposition of such as continue to speak in this manner, seems so favourably bent to believe and hope, they know not what, it may not be useless to them to inquire, of what kind is this encouragement? What has been stated in relation to the highest actual example of public patronage, will in a great measure answer the question. An institution, founded on the most generous intentions towards the arts, directs its laudable efforts to the patronage and remuneration of younger students, and of less aspiring, or less

affluent practitioners, who choose to enter the lists of the establishment. To such alone its benefits can be extended; for as to any great work of an artist of settled eminence, it hitherto appears to be a point wholly beyond the scope of the Institution: a cabinet picture, an enamel, or a flower-piece, is eagerly seized by some ready purchaser, while a *Venus by Nollekens*, or a *Daniel in the Lions' Den*, by Northcote, may go to the gallery and return to their homes as freely, and with as little interruption, as the artists and the directors think fit.

Beyond this scene of limited patronage, in what form does encouragement appear? When West, now the father of the English school, announced the completion of his classic work, of the *Death of Nelson*, and when it was known that it might be seen at his house, immense crowds of spectators instantly flocked thither, who thronged his painting-room, passages, door-ways, the very street in which his house is situated, in order to obtain a view of so interesting a public work. The crowds of visitants continued for many weeks: it seemed impossible to satiate a just and general curiosity, and the picture was at length removed to the engraver's.

Many, in this numerous assemblage, conceived, no doubt, that they were shewing encouragement to the art and the artist, by their presence; and, as far as the tribute of politeness, and the attention of curiosity denote encouragement, they certainly were so; but is it not almost passing belief that, of all this extraordinary croud, no one individual should be found sufficiently wealthy, or sufficiently sensible of the merits by which he was attracted to the house, to become a candidate for the possession of a treasure capable of affording such extensive delight? Yet this, if report may be trusted, is the case even to the present moment; and a picture, the best record of one of the most deeply affecting, and most nationally important events which our history contains, would have been to this hour uncalled for, and would not have existed, if the professional ardour of the painter and the engraver had been as inactive, as the public patronage of established merit in the fine arts.

Notwithstanding all the boast of general encouragement, the booksellers and publishers continue still to be the greatest patrons of historical painting in England. The days of *Boydell*, and *Macklin*,

Macklin, indeed are over, and their example is vanished without bequeathing either stimulus or knowledge, to succeeding Mæcenases; yet Stothard, Fuseli, and after them an innumerable train of minor historic painters, have derived the greater part of their employment from sources of a similar kind. The nobility of the land purchase the books, to which the engravings from their pictures are annexed, and are content to be their patrons at second hand.

Such, on the whole, is a sketch of the inadequate state of public knowledge, and public attention, with respect to the arts of painting and sculpture. That there is a growing expression of desire towards them, discoverable in a large part of the public, no one can reasonably doubt; but it is desire unmaturing, unformed, unauthorized. We judge as yet but of their surface. Of their nature, their properties, their constitutional growth and progress, it may without scruple be asserted, that we are, in this country, ignorant; if not wholly, at least too much so, to hope for any summary accomplishment of their highest excellences. The foundations of these must be laid in general, solid, regular, and permanent study. They are not superficial; they do not lie in the hand; they will never start out of ignorance. Their seeds are sown by the immediate hand of Providence; but their maturity is neither a gift nor an inspiration beyond the ordinary processes of nature.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Not *vates* only, but *grammatici* form the *genus irritabile*.

AUTHORS in general are like the Archbishop in *Gil Blas*; they court criticism, but are displeased if it does not confer unqualified praise upon them.

Of this we had an instance in your last Number, (p. 141, &c.) in the letter of Mr. Grant. I had read the observations of the *British Critic* on his *Latin Institutes*, and had in consequence of that character purchased the book. Wishing for information on the subject of *Latin Grammar*, I did not object to the Author's adoption of materials from other writers. This was, in my opinion, a recommendation of the book.

Dissimilar must be the object of the critic. He is bound by his office to detect plagiarisms, whether they affect the authenticity of the writer or not. Hav-

ing imbibed the rudiments of Latin in Dr. Valpy's *Grammar*, I recognized my old friends in the poetical rules given by Mr. G. Our author represents the critic as "petulant," because he has discovered, that he took "a few verses from Dr. V. respecting the gender of nouns." The fact is, that he has taken not only all the verses on the gender (p. 30-32 of the *Institutes*), but those on defective verbs (p. 121-122), besides a certain proportion of prose, which might be pointed out, from Dr. V.'s *Grammar*. These verses are so totally different from those in other grammars, that I cannot but call them "original," although Lily certainly devised the three special rules, and Despauterius and older grammarians mentioned the irregularities in verbs. That Mr. G. has not always neglected to acknowledge his originals appears from page 37, in which he quotes verses from the *Westminster Grammar*, though I believe that Dr. Busby himself laid no more claim to originality than Dr. V. probably does. And yet the merit of versification in Lily's, Busby's, and Valpy's Grammars will be acknowledged by those who compare it with that of Clarke, Milner, Holmes, and some other grammarians. Technical and didactic versification presents greater difficulties than any other species of poetry. Virgil bestowed greater labour on the *Georgics*, than on the *Pastorals*, or even on the *Æneid*.

A plagiarism from a living author seems to be the ground of the critic's objection. Dr. Carey, in his excellent book on *Prosody*, has taken the metrical rules of Alvarez, and with unquestioned propriety.

Mr. G. has by way of recrimination found some grammatical inaccuracies in the *British Critic*.—To your experience and candour, Mr. Editor, who are so remarkable for correctness, I may justly appeal on this subject. You, who, like the Critic, are obliged to print periodically, know the difficulty of being perfectly accurate in the hurry of composition; and if your correspondents are correct, you know that the printer will sometimes, almost unavoidably, shew the woful effects of haste and hurry. As well might Mr. G. expect accuracy in a daily paper.

The efforts of the *British Critic* to support the cause of the religion and of the government of this country have merited the praise of good intentions, and they not unfrequently present their readers with articles of real excellence, although
a few

a few trifling inaccuracies may escape them; and I may be permitted to add, that some of those expressions, which have been noticed by Mr. G. might be vindicated.

Mr. G. adds, that the B. C. appears to have been desirous of "paying some attention to Dr. V." If he will turn to the last edition of Dr. V.'s Humane Society Sermon, he will find the author complaining of the severity, and defending himself from a charge, of the British Critic, in a preface of no common length. He certainly does not there consider that review as partial to his publications.

Mr. G. may be perfectly assured, that the British Critic did not mean to detract from the merit of his Institutes, which will probably occupy a place in every collection of the most useful works in Latin Grammar. Your's, &c.

Cambridge, T. P.
March 16, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the subject of Ague, when I transmitted the case of *Elizabeth Milliar*, it did not occur to me that any thing new or important could be advanced, as the Peruvian Bark has long held the foremost rank for its cure. However, as even the mode for administering the Bark is, in this county (Somerset), where Agues are so rife, of much importance, perhaps it may be of service to communicate the mode in which it generally succeeds best. The way in which it is given here, and which is, in the strictest sense of the word, a popular way, is to take of yellow bark in powder one ounce, salt of wormwood (*Kali ppt.*) forty grains, Virginian snake root in powder thirty grains. Let these be mixed together in a quart of either strong beer, good ale, or cider (some use port-wine), a wine-glass of which is to be taken twice a day, taking care to shake the bottle previously to pouring out the dose. This is, in course, for a grown person; for children, the dose must be proportionately less.

Medical men frequently fail in curing the Ague here, when the above medicine succeeds; and I think that this is easily accounted for: the mode in which the bark is frequently administered by them, is in the form of an electuary, with conserve of orange peel and other warm stimulants; all, no doubt, very good and effectual, provided the patient follow the

direction; but, unfortunately, as pot after pot becomes expensive, he is desirous of making it last as long as he can, and, by consequence, does not take the dose necessary to remove the disease. Blame then does not rest with the physician, but with the patient. In order, therefore, to avoid the inconveniencies of the first mode abovementioned (for it has inconveniency, the dose even in that not being exactly proportioned), and to avoid also the error of many a regular practitioner, I have for many years recommended, and, in innumerable instances, with much success, the following method:—Take of yellow bark in powder one ounce, divide it into eight equal parts, of which take one at eleven o'clock in the morning, and another at four in the afternoon, either mixed with a few spoonfuls of ginger-tea, strong beer, ale, or cyder, or even water: if in London, I should not hesitate to recommend its being taken in good porter, or Windsor ale. Should not one ounce succeed in removing the ague, another must be taken, and it is best to leave off the use of the bark gradually, by taking only one dose a day for some days, or even a fortnight, after the ague is gone. For a boy or girl, twelve years of age, I usually order the ounce to be divided into *twelve* parts; for nine years of age, into *sixteen* parts; and for four years and under, *twenty* parts. It may be asked, how it happens that I recommend the bark *alone*? I answer, because I am decidedly of opinion, that, in the far greater number of cases, additional medicines are of no importance; and, although in some cases they certainly are, yet as *popular* exhibitors of medicine cannot discriminate in such cases, it is better to give nothing but the bark; and I think in powder too, without having been previously mixed with any liquid, except at the time of taking it. The *modus operandi* of this, and a variety of other very valuable medicines, will possibly for ever remain unknown. I have, however, strong reasons for believing, that bark, previously immersed in any liquid, is not so active as it is when no previous mixing, except as above, has taken place. This, however, is not a place for such a discussion.

It sometimes happens, that you cannot get the bark in powder down young children; in such cases I have given a strong decoction, made with two ounces of the powder to a pint of water, and boiled for about twenty minutes in a covered vessel, and when cold strained from the

the faces; two table spoonfuls of which I have given, sweetened with sugar, to a child three years old once a day with good success. Emetics are here also frequently had recourse to; and, in slight attacks of ague, half an ounce of antimonial wine as an emetic, and working it off with camomile tea, will sometimes remove the complaint; but my own experience does not warrant me in recommending them, where any thing like obstinacy in the disease is manifest; and, generally speaking, the bark acts very effectually without a previous exhibition of an emetic.

Besides these various means of using the same remedy, I have found it essentially necessary to insist upon an ague patient's living better than ordinarily. To one accustomed to water I recommend cyder or ale; to cyder, ale or strong beer, in moderate quantity; and to one accustomed to strong beer, an occasional dose of port wine: *animal* food in preference to *vegetable*, and *roast* in preference to *boiled*. An avoidance of cold; and of wet feet. Indeed, living better alone will sometimes keep off the ague, when there is a predisposition for it.

From the many cases which I have seen, I am of opinion, that the Ague is not, as is too frequently imagined, an invisible something that can be expelled by a vigorous *coup de main* at once; such an idea may suit the poet, who may be desirous of depicting it as a shivering hag, but in sober reasoning, wherever the ague is present, there also previously existed *debility* (notwithstanding now and then some appearances to the contrary), and therefore the only mode of cure must be to invigorate the constitution, and the ague ceases to exist. Daily experience teaches us, who are but just permitted a glance at the threshold of the temple of Medicine, that the bark is the first medicine in the list of stimuli for the cure of the ague, and on that sheet-anchor must both the initiated and uninitiated depend.

I fear that I have already swelled this letter to an immoderate length. I have endeavoured to be as plain and intelligible, as is consistent with a notice on popular medicine to be, but suspect, that much conversation with medical men, as well as an intimacy with medical books, have made this letter less popular than the generality of your readers may desire. I have, however, no mo-

tive in these remarks, but the public health, and to them the public is quite welcome.

Huntspill,
March 9, 1809.

Your's, &c.
JAS. JENNINGS.

P. S. While on the subject of Bark I would say, that I have been informed, that the bark of a species of willow, growing in this country, called Broad-leaved Willow, will cure the Ague. I know nothing of it. Can any of the Correspondents of the Monthly Magazine give any information on the subject?—I have seen some of the yellow Bark attached to the wood on which it grows. The wood has much of the grain, colour, and softness of the wood of the willow.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A FEW days ago I met with some observations, accompanied with a plan, of an intended *Archway under Highgate Hill*, by Mr. Robert Vazie, who has not quite finished his proposed archway under the River Thames.

If it was proved, that there is no way of avoiding that hill, but by a tunnel, it probably might deserve the support of the public; but as it appears from a survey made by Mr. Thompson in 1805, that nearly the whole of the difficulty can be avoided, and yet the road kept in open day-light, without adding any thing to the distance, I think it will appear something like cutting out a job, to propose a tunnel, where the public may be better accommodated at one-fourth of the expence. It has been supposed, that the principal objection to the plan proposed by Mr. Thompson lies with two noblemen, upon the ground that it might possibly interfere with their *pleasure-ground*s; but surely no noble man would make that a pretence for preventing an improvement so desirable, and useful to the public at large. Is there no *pleasure* in accommodating the public? Are the public to pay the interest of 75,000l. (which would not be sufficient to finish the tunnel or archway), and be made to pass a narrow, dark, damp passage for near a mile, and all this for the pleasure of two noblemen, and the doubtful profit of a few speculators? For that reason also, are all the wells in Highgate to be laid dry, and the people of delicate habits to be exposed to injury in their health, by passing in the hot sultry summer's day, for 15 minutes, through a *cold and damp vault*?—Suppose any accident, similar to what happens daily in the streets

streets in London, should stop up the passage for a few hours, what will become of the passengers, and who will not then wish themselves once more above ground, and in DAY LIGHT?

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM the CONQUEROR'S ACCESSION to the CROWN OF ENGLAND; BATTLE of HASTINGS; WILLIAM RUFUS, &c. from the ROMAN DE BOSE, MANUSCRIPT in the NATIONAL LIBRARY at PARIS, marked No. 6987, and 7567, by the late M. DE BREQUIGNY; now first published in ENGLAND.

THE ancient Romances are known to be *historical narratives* on subjects of *this kind*, and therefore no more apology is necessary for introducing them as such, than those would be for considering Robert of Gloucester, Harding, or Shakespeare's Plays of our Kings, fictitious, because written in verse.

The first part of the Romance merely concerns the Dukes of Normandy, which I pass over of course, and proceed at once to the events connected with English history.

It is known that William, after the death of Edward the Confessor, pretended, that this prince, dying without children, had declared him his successor: some authors have written that it was by a will. Vace, (the author,) says only that Edward *had an intention* of making William his heir. Some, he adds, have thought that Edward sent Harold, his seneschal, over to Normandy, on purpose to announce this intention to William: but it is agreed, according to others, that Harold only came to obtain the delivery of his relatives, given in hostage to Edward, for conservation of the fealty of Godwin, whose daughter Edward had married, and with whom, (Godwin) he had quarrelled. These hostages had been confided to William. Harold had a gracious reception. A conversation took place about the succession of Edward's throne, to which Harold had some pretensions. William obliged him, not only to renounce them, but to swear that he would use every effort to secure the throne to William. In return, he promised Harold to give him one of his daughters in marriage. William, to corroborate the oath which he required, concealed some relics, upon which Harold took the oath, without having seen them: but when the oath was pronounced, William exhibited them.

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This interesting trait of the superstition of the age, proves at least, that William distrusted the plain and simple oath of Harold, and the event justified his distrust.

Edward died: it is admitted, that he had desired, that William should be his heir, but William was at a distance: Edward had left his barons at liberty to choose between William and Harold. The latter, who was on the spot, and who had great influence, easily acquired the preference. William in vain called upon him to perform his oath. Harold replied, that he would do nothing for him, and would neither marry his daughter, nor surrender the territory. William declared war against him, and Harold expelled all the Normans from England, whither Edward had drawn over numbers. This fact is related by our author and Guillaume de Junneges, but is very different from the representations of the English historians: there is not also in the poem, a single word of any discourse of the barons, who, according to the chronicle,* demanded of Edward the nomination of Harold, as his successor.

The conquest† of England by William, is so well known, says M. de Brequigny, that I pass it over. I shall only remark that Vace, on this occasion, reports many particulars relative to manners and customs: and I shall quote for instance, the song of Roland, sung by the army of William when it marched to charge the enemy. [The reader will find this song, with the music, and a humorous English translation, in Burney's History of Music. *Translator.*] This fact, though not mentioned in the chronicle, founded upon the poem, is attested by William of Malmesbury,‡ and is of some importance: because the authors of the Literary History of France have concluded from it, that the use of the Romance tongue was common in the eleventh century.

William demanded succours from the King of France, but though he offered to hold of him the crown of England, he had no success. The Pope, to whom he made the same offer, accepted it, and sent him a gonfanon, or standard, and a ring, in which was a hair of St. Peter.

The battle ensued: Harold advanced at the head of his army. The list of the

* Founded on the Poem.

† This word is a *law-term*, signifying acquisition; and in this sense it is here used. See *Blackstone*.—*Translator.*

‡ De W. L. 3.—*Translator.*

Norman knights, who signalized themselves, fills six pages. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, did wonders. He is described as clothed in a haubergeon, with a white shirt underneath, riding upon a white horse, and a baton in his hand. He was the brother of William. All the circumstances related by Vahe, conform to the famous Bayeux tapestry, worked by Maud, wife of the Conqueror.

Harold, who had an eye put out by an arrow, at the commencement of the battle, and afterwards was wounded in the thigh, continued to fight, till at last he was killed. [Our historians represent him as not wounded by the arrow, till the close of the battle; that in the thigh, being inflicted after death, by a dastardly soldier, whom William punished. *Translator.*]

Vace highly extols the valour of William. He had two horses killed under him. After the complete defeat of his enemies, he wished to sleep upon the field of battle; but it was represented to him, that among the wounded, with whom the field was strewed, some might have strength enough left to poignard him in the night. When he was disarmed, all his arms were found broken, through the blows struck upon them.

[The passages which follow, are precisely similar to the published accounts, and therefore are not given.]

William had just burned the town of Mantes, and wished to cross it in the midst of the ruins. They occasioned his horse to fall, and the king was wounded by the pommel of the saddle. Many historians ascribe his death to the consequences of that wound. Vace only says, that, upon his return to Rouen, he fell sick, and feeling his end approach, he disposed of his dominions, giving Normandy to Robert, his eldest son; England to William, who was the second; and to Henry, the third, 5,000 pounds. His disorder increasing, he died after six weeks illness. Vace makes him sixty-four years old: probably from copying Orderic Vitalis, but he was only sixty. [That excellent historian, Malmesbury, (*De W. i.*) says only fifty-nine. *Translator.*]

Before his death, William liberated all the prisoners: of this number, for four years, was his brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, who had been of much service to him at the battle of Hastings, but had refused to give him any account of the revenues of England, the administration of which had been confided to him, Wil-

liam had been obliged to arrest him himself, nobody daring to lay hands upon a bishop. But, said the king, *I arrest you, as Earl of Kent*, by which distinction William thought to preserve the respect due to the episcopal authority.

As soon as the king was dead, the people about him abandoned him to pillage the moveables, before he was put into the coffin. This custom of carrying off the moveables of great men, at the instant of their decease, subsisted a long while, especially in relation to bishops, and even to popes. William was buried at Caen, as he had ordered, in the church of the Abbey of St. Stephen, which he had founded. His tomb, destroyed by the protestants in 1562, was repaired in 1642.

Vace does not forget the well-known fact, concerning the opposition, made to his burial, by a person named *Ascelin*, who pretended, that the part of the church, where they had prepared the burial of William, was, in his fief, and had been forcibly seized by that prince. This clamour excited a great tumult. It is commonly considered, as the origin of the "*Cry of Haro*," a cry still usual in Normandy, to re-demand a thing taken by violence, and to obtain immediate restitution through the judge. By this formula, they say, the plaintiff invokes *Rou* (*Rollo*) chief of the Norman dynasty. Paulus Emilius, a modern writer, is generally quoted for the guarantee of this etymon, and I do not believe that it had been suggested before him. [The cry exists in Jersey and Guernsey; the relics which we retain of the duchy of Normandy, which was wrested by France from John, some centuries before the existence of Paulus Emilius. See *Falle* p. 14. *Ha!* is the exclamation of a person suffering. *Ro*, the abbreviated name of the prince: so the custom is mentioned in the *Chron. de Normandie* l. xxvi. See too Rouillié, *Grand Coutumier de Normandie*, fol. lxxvi. *Torrien*, *Commentaires du Droit*, &c. au *Pays et Duché de Normandie*, liv. vii. ch. xi. *De Rebus gest. Francor.* l. iii.—*Masseville*, *Hist. Somm. de Normandie* p. i. l. 3. p. 224. *Translator.*] The poem of Vace, and other writers, near the time, when the fact happened, say nothing which may support the opinion of Paulus Emilius. "I forbid all," cried *Ascelin*. Here is no mention of *Rou*: it is the ecclesiastical authority to which *Ascelin* appealed. [M. Brequigny forgot, that the delinquent was the prince. The

The *Haro* might have been therefore absurd. He therefore appealed to the church, as our people did to the pope, against the king. *Translator.*] The bishops interrogated the neighbours, and upon their depositions, gave to Ascelin sixty sous for his land. We may add to this, says M. Brequigny, that the cry of *Haro*, appears to have been in these ages, a general appeal for assistance, without any determinate sense. Thus in the inquest taken in the thirteenth century, of the miracles of S. Louis, a woman, perceiving a child drowning, cries out *Harou, Harou*, come here, help me to draw out the child. This exclamation is also found in some places of the *Roman de la Rose*, with which *Rou* could have no concern. [Here M. Brequigny makes out his case. Q. if both that and the Irish *Arrah*, the Normans being of northern origin, do not come from thence? *Translator.*]

Some subsequent facts given by M. Brequigny, are common; I therefore pass on to some accounts of William Rufus, which are more favourable to his character, than general opinion.

During the siege of Mount S. Michael, the king and the duke* amused themselves with frequent challenges and jousts. In one of these the king fell from his horse, but without quitting the saddle, which had gone off with him, the poitral and girths being broken by the violence of the blow, which had been struck. He defended himself sword in hand, with the saddle grasped fast between his legs, until succour arrived, and without their being able to reproach him, with having evacuated the saddle, "*sait vider les arçons*," a fact which proves his courage, and the nice concern he took in the honour of chivalry. When he arrived at Barfleur, he marched to Mans, and delivered the castle. He gave to the inhabitants, who had defended it, all the houses of the town. Mayne was subdued: and the Earl Helias was made prisoner: but the king set him at liberty, telling him, to beware being taken again.

"Cas se jon vous prens autrefois,
Jamais de ma prison n'estreës."

The king returned to England, and, after reigning thirteen years, was killed by an arrow, shot by one of the hunters. The chronicle, which copies the poem, says, that they accused Walter Tirel, [whom the M.S. calls Titam: the

French to this day not spelling or pronouncing English surnames accurately.] But Tirel protested many times with an oath, that he had not seen the king, and that he had not even gone, during the whole day, into the forest, where the prince was killed. This is further attested by Suger, (*Rec. Hist. Franc.* xii. 12) who had it from Tirel's own mouth. The poet contents himself with saying, that the king was struck, the direction of the arrow having been diverted, either because the arrow glanced against a tree, or because Tirel, in shooting it, was obstructed by his side, and altered the direction. Tirel, according to the poet, fled into France. Orderic Vitalis adds, that he married there, and a long time afterwards went to Jerusalem, where he died.

[This death of William Rufus, except that he died by violent means, is exceedingly dubious. He was detested. The Saxon Chronicle only says, that he was killed by one of his own retinue with an arrow. Cadmer, *who lived in the reign*, says, (p. 54) that he was struck in the heart by an arrow, but whether, as some say, it was shot, or as more affirm, he stumbled and fell upon it, he thinks it not worth while to enquire. Neither the Saxon Chronicle or Cadmer mention Tyrrel's name: the stumbling upon the arrow, sounds like a lie artfully raised; and Tyrrel, from some pique, was perhaps made the scape-goat for the rest: for Cadmer adds, *that the moment he was struck, he was deserted immediately by every body*; a circumstance, which implies guilt. Possibly they shot at him from behind a tree for disguise, which occasioned the story of the arrow glancing, as a convenient excuse. Tyrrel's name was picked up afterwards, by report perhaps. *Translator.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Am informed that, in consequence of an alteration (lately made) in the process of drying *White Lead*, the health of the labourers, in an extensive manufactory in the neighbourhood of London, has been very materially benefited—the fatal *constipation of the bowels*, so common amongst them, having much decreased, which is attributed in a great measure, if not entirely, to this alteration. The different mode of drying the Lead adopted is (if I understand the matter right), that instead of laying it on chalk it is now poured into earthen-
ware

* His brother Robert.

ware pans, and left to dry in them, the lead does not undergo nearly so much handling as before, and the fine particles of it, which used to float in great abundance about the room, are not perceived in such dense clouds as they used to be; this dust entering the mouth was one principal cause of the diseases to which the workmen were liable. By means of your miscellany, I wish to give publicity to the above circumstance; and should any of your readers be able and willing to give me any further particulars respecting this manufacture, which may be conducive to the health of those employed in it, they will much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PASTORAL POETRY.

“Hail, gentle Shenstone! Prince of Namby-pamby!

Blest be thy lark, thy linnet, and thy lamby!”

POLWHEEL.

THE sort of fairy ground, over which Pastoral Poetry leads its readers, has procured this species of composition numberless admirers; and it has enjoyed the additional eclat of employing the classic pens of Theocritus, Virgil, Pope, Gesner, and Guarini, besides various of the inspired bards of the Old Testament. Yet its eternal monotony renders it disgusting to persons of judgment and correct taste. However well executed, it is only fit to be admired by children. Who can with patience bear the unmeaning and endless repetition of faithless nymphs; dying swains; sighing breezes; purling rills; murmuring fountains; cooling grots; listening echoes; enamelled meads; tender lambkins; cooing doves; tuneful reeds; curling vines; perjured shepherds; and the sickening train of Corydons and Daphnes—Strephons and Cloes—Damons and Phillises? There may be occasionally a *prettiness*, which a man of understanding will be pleased with, as we would with a pretty child; or, to come nearer to the point, a pretty inanimate doll of a woman. It has, however, a fascination for young minds. I remember, when I thought Shenstone's Pastoral Ballad one of the most charming compositions in the English language; but at that period of life I also admired *the Death of Abel*, and *Hervey's Meditations*!

So absurd is the common fiction in the sentiments and situation of the characters, that Gay's *Shepherds Week*, where

the *nymphs* and the *swains* are mere men and women, employed in common occupations of rustic life, and which was written purposely to exhibit pastorals in a ludicrous view, is, from its adherence to nature more admired by the judicious, than the fine lady and gentlemen shepherds of the great competitors Alexander Pope, and Ambrose Philips.

In making these observations, I am far from condemning all pastoral poetry: Shakespeare's *As you like it*, his *Winter's Tale*, and other of his comedies, likewise Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*, cannot fail to give the most exquisite pleasure to every person of taste. In these we have natural pictures of country life, interwoven with interesting story, instead of the insipid sing-song, and milk-and-water versification, by which we are surfeited even in the first pastoral writers. Bloomfield's *Former's Boy*, and the pastoral parts of Thompson's *Seasons*, are also entitled, and for similar reasons, to the highest praise.

To illustrate the preceding observations, I shall present to the reader a view of Shenstone's celebrated ballad, which I select as being considered one of our best pastorals, one which in many passages has sterling merit, and which has even received some praise from Dr. Johnson, than whom no man ever more despised this species of writing. That I may avoid prolixity, I shall pass unnoticed such stanzas as deserve little either of praise or censure.

PART I. *Absence*.—The poet commences with a very *modest* request:

“Ye shepherds so cheerful and gay,
Whose flocks never carelessly roam;
Should Corydon's happen to stray,
O call the poor wanderers home!”

Those Shepherds, whose flocks never carelessly roam must enjoy a snug sinecure, and might certainly have plenty of time on their hands; but they would hardly like to have their quiet disturbed, to run after the erratic charge of their love-sick neighbour.

Vulgar sheep are obliged to be *driven* home; but this poetical flock, it appears, will come at a *call*, like so many dogs!

“Allow me to muse and to sigh,
Nor talk of the change that ye find,
None once was so watchful as I—
I have left my dear Phillis behind.”

The swain appears here rather sulky: the two first of the above lines seems to imply—“None of your palaver! leave

me

me to my own whims, and go look after my sleep." The *I* at the end of the third line, followed by the *I* at the beginning of the fourth, is a pretty *conceit*!

"Now I know what it is to have strove
With the torture of doubt and desire;
What it is to admire and to love,
And to leave her we love and admire."

To have *strove* is not grammar. The changes (to use a vulgar expression) are most delectably rung on *love* and *admire*.

"Ah! lead forth my flock in the morn,
And the damps of each ev'ning repel.
Alas! I am faint and forlorn;
I have bade my dear Phillis farewell."

Here again our innamorato gives the shepherds fresh orders. His flock is now neither to be *called* nor *driven*, but to be *led*.—What he means by telling them to repel the damps of each evening is utterly beyond my comprehension. If it allude to the sheep, I should think the covering given them by nature sufficient for this purpose; but probably these *Arcadian sheep* are more delicate in constitution than common muttons with which I have been acquainted.

"I have bade" may be poetry, but it is not grammar—*bid* might have been admissible, as an abbreviation of *bidden*, without derogation to the measure.

"Since Phillis vouchsaf'd me a look,
I never once dreamt of my vine;
May I lose both my pipe and my crook,
If I know of a kid that was mine!"

The first line of the above stanza seems to have been borrowed from Capt. Bobadil—"Vouchsafe me a light of this match, Master Kately's man."

"I never once dreamt" would in humble prose be the extreme of vulgarity; in pastoral verse it is perhaps a beauty.

"May I lose both my pipe and my crook!" What a pretty, little, innocent, pastoral oath! especially as the crook would be of no use, when he was determined no longer to take charge of his flock; and if, as is *classically* expressed in the last line, he did not know of a kid "that was mine," what had he to care about them. *Mine* appears to have been found a necessary rhyme to *vine*: and, on the other hand, although it is probable he had more vines than one, the singular has been used instead of the plural, to furnish a counter-rhyme to *mine*.

It is not a little remarkable, that the preceding stanzas are all exceptionable, and that the remaining ones of Part I. are not only the reverse, but some of them eminently beautiful.

PART II.—Hope.

"My banks they are furnished with bees,
Whose murmur invites one to sleep,
My grottoes are shaded with trees,
And my hills are white over with sheep."

From the *furnishing* in the first line, it looks as if it had been written by an upholsterer, especially from the interpolation of the unnecessary and ungrammatical *they*, to fill up the measure.

"Whose murmur invites one to sleep." I never could abide that *one*. It seems to have been introduced by ignorant or indolent translators, to Anglicise the French *on*; and now it has become almost an English idiom; but it will not be found used by any correct writer. The newspaper translators have been the means of giving currency to many false expressions in our language. Their hurry may furnish an excuse, but it is of fatal consequence, as the works of newspaper writers are read so universally, and by so many ignorant persons. Thus, our naval officers have universally adopted the verb *to capture*, which never was a verb till made such by these editors. In like manner, when the French papers speak of *une corvette*, which is neither more nor less than a sloop of war, our editors, and after them our captains, never "*capture*" from France a sloop of war; it is always a *corvette*. But I digress—

"Not a pine in my grove is there seen,
But with tendrils of woodbine is bound;
Not a beech's more beautiful green,
But a sweetbriar entwines it around."

Had this been the effusion of a cockney poet, it might have been excusable; but for Shenstone, the former of the charming Leasowes, with all its delightful walks and bowers, a first-rate critic in gardening, to forget that the sweetbriar is not a parasitical plant, was unpardonable. God knows the stanza is not so harmonious as to afford any poetical licence for this absurdity. However, the same structure must be continued in the next.

"Not my fields, in the prime of the year,
More charms than my cattle unfold;
Not a brook that is limpid and clear,
But it glitters with fishes of gold."

Without cavilling at the equivocal word *prime*, which may either mean the *first* or the *best* of the year, I must observe, that the comparison between the *charms of field* and the *charms of cattle* have certainly the merit of novelty. As to the latter, I suppose their *charms* were

so fascinating, that the poet (like the old woman in the adage) would kiss his cow.

The third is a sad line, and that evidently for the measure and the rhyme. Taking it as it stands, *one* (to adopt the author's phrase) would imagine, that in this Elysian retreat there were various sorts of brooks, some limpid and clear, others dirty and muddy; and that only in the former glitter the "fishes of gold"—not literally gold fishes, but fishes from their brilliance painted as *of gold*, for the sake of a rhyme to *unfold*, a word in itself not here the most felicitous.

"One would think she might like to retire

Not to the bow'r I have labour'd to rear;
Not a shrub that I heard her admire,
But I hasted and planted it there."

Here we have a delectable repetition of the favourite monosyllables *one*, *not*, and *but*. It was very cruel in Phillis, after her Corydon's *hard labour* in rearing this bower, that she would not retire to enjoy its beauties.

"From the plains, from the woodlands, and groves,

What strains of wild melody flow!
How the nightingales warble their loves,
From the thickets of roses that blow!"

The *that blow* is a sad tag to furnish a rhyme to *flow*. On this stanza occurs an observation similar to that on the third—it is not *common* for nightingales to warble their loves from thickets of roses.

A cotemporary poet*, who mourned the death of Shenstone in the same pastoral measure, has improved on the preceding passage, by not only making nightingales sing on trees, but that in the north of Scotland, where never nightingale sang before.—In his song, *The Banks of the Dee*, he says,

"'Twas summer when softly the breezes were blowing,
And sweetly the nightingale sang from each tree,
At the foot of a rock where the river was flowing,
I sat myself down on the banks of the Dee."

The stanzas as to the wood-pigeon's nest, as well as all that follow, have much merit. It is very odd, that our poet should be so exceptionable in the begin-

ning of his parts, and conclude with excellence!

PART III.—*Solicitude*.—The commencement of this part completely be-lies my observation on the conclusion of the last. I must have the pleasure of transcribing it:

"Why will you my passion reprove?

Why term it a folly to grieve?

Ere I shew you the charms of my love:

She is fairer than you can believe.

With her mien she enamours the brave;

With her wit she engages the free;

With her modesty pleases the grave:

She is ev'ry way pleasing to me."

Had all the ballad been written with this charming simplicity, I should have burned a gross of pens, ere I had dipped one of them in ink to attack a performance of such real merit. Some beautiful lines also follow. I do not see how I can fix my ideas in the mind of the reader, who may happen not to have Shenstone by him, but by copying the whole of the remainder.

"O you that have been of her train,

Come and join in my amorous lays;

I would lay down my life for the swain,

That will sing but a song in her praise.

When he sings, may the nymphs of the town

Come trooping and listen the while;

Nay on him let not Phyllida frown,—

But I cannot allow her to smile."

This is a genuine picture of Love and its attendant Jealousy—only the "nymphs of the town" would better suit a Covent-Garden pastoral, than that of the enamoured Corydon.

"For when Paridel tries, in the dance,

Any favour with Phillis to find,

O how, with one trivial glance,

Might she ruin the peace of my mind!

In ringlets he dresses his hair,

And his crook is bestudded around,

And his pipe—Oh may Phillis beware

Of the magic there is in the sound!"

The above picture of a beau shepherd is very happy. The break after "his pipe" is truly poetical.

"'Tis his with mock passion to glow;

'Tis his in smooth tales to unfold,

How her face is as bright as the snow,

And her bosom, be sure, is as cold.

How the nightingales labour the strain,

With the notes of his charmer to vie;

How they vary their accents in vain,

Repine at her triumphs, and die.

"To the grove, to the garden he strays,

And pillages every sweet;

Then, suiting the wreath to his lays,

He throws it at Phillis's feet.

"O Phillis,"

* John Tait, Esq. who now, as Judge of Police at Edinburgh, wields his pen, like our Poet Laureat, to send rogues and prostitutes to Bridewell.

'O Phillis,' he whispers, "more fair,
More sweet than the jessamine's flow'r!
What are pinks in a morn to compare:
What is eglantine after a show'r?"

'Then the lily no longer is white;
Then the rose is depriv'd of its bloom;
Then the violets die with despatch,
And the woodbines give up their perfume.'

"Thus glide the soft numbers along,
And he fancies no shepherd his peer;
Yet I never should envy the song,
Were not Phillis to lend it an ear.

"Let his crook be with hyacinths bound,
So Phillis the trophy despise;
Let his forehead with laurels be crown'd,
So they shine not in Phillis's eyes.
The language that flows from the heart
Is a stranger to Paridel's tongue;
Yet may she beware of his art,
Or sure I must envy the song."

All this is very good—only Paridel's deceitful words, and those of Corydon, which flow from the heart, are so like each other, that for a simple person, like myself, it is not easy to distinguish the sterling from the base metal.

PART IV.—*Disappointment*.—It is to be regretted, that the poet should not have continued this ballad for a dozen of parts more. Towards the beginning it is full of imperfection, absurdity, and inelegance. As we proceed we find it improve. The long quotation I have just made of the third part has genuine merit; and with regard to the fourth part, there is not a passage, in my opinion, with which a candid critic can find fault: on the contrary, it abounds with beauties.

Having thus, I trust not illiberally, criticised Mr. Shenstone, I shall conclude the present dissertation, by quoting the sentiments put in the mouth of a Chinese by a learned foreigner (I believe the Marquis D'Argens), respecting one species of pastoral. It is an extract from the *Chinese Spy*, a book not sufficiently known in this country; although I believe it has been translated.

"There are several ways of being poetically sorrowful on such occasions (the death of distinguished characters). Now, the bard is some pensive scientific youth, who sits deploring among the tombs; again, he is Thirsis complaining amidst a circle of innocent sheep—now, Britannia sits on her own shore, and gives a loose to maternal tenderness for the loss of her darling, gallant son—at another time, Parnassus, even the rugged moun-

tain Parnassus, gives way to grief, and is bathed in tears of distress.

"But the most usual and approved manner is this: Damon meets Melancas, who wears a most woeful countenance. The shepherd asks his friend, why that look of distress? Has he lost a favourite kid, or is his mistress faithless?—No, replies the other dismally, it is still worse—Pollio is no more. If that be the case, says Damon, let us retire to yonder bower, where the cypress and the jessamine give fragrance to the breeze: there let us alternately vent our sighs for Pollio, the friend of shepherds, the patron of every Muse. Ah! returns his fellow swain, let us rather repair to that grotto by the fountain's side; the murmuring stream will harmonize our lamentations, and philomel in the neighbouring tree will join her voice to the concert. When the scene is thus settled, they begin—"The winds cease to breathe, and the waters to flow"—the cows forget to graze; the very tygers start from the forest with sympathetic concern!—By the tombs of our ancestors, my dear Fum, I am quite unaffected in all this distress; the whole is liquid laudanum to my spirits, and a tyger of common sensibility has twenty times more tenderness than I have."

J. BANNANTINE.

Dec. 2, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN the Number of your Magazine for December last, I see a communication from a Correspondent, signing himself "ELECTROPHILUS,"—on the new Electrical Discoveries, in which I have in vain endeavoured to find that novelty of information and instruction, which, in my opinion, should be expected from every one who writes upon a subject so little investigated, and so little understood; and indeed, at last, I was unable fully to satisfy my mind what was the real meaning of the author in making such a communication. His only ostensible reasons seem to be—1st. To state to the public, that Mr. Davy did not, in his original experiments on the decomposition of the alkalis, make use of the large galvanic battery, at present in the possession of the Royal Institution. This was very well known before; because Mr. Davy had particularly mentioned, that, at the time of the discovery, the large apparatus, was not in the possession of the Institution.

2dly. To state, "the general method of investigation, to which *alone* Mr. Davy owes this particular result." Upon this I shall not make any remark, although, perhaps, the word "*alone*," ought not to pass unnoticed, when, in the Bakerian lecture, it is written, that Mr. Davy was surprised at the result of the first experiment, in which the potash was decomposed; which he would not have been, had he at that time been guided by the "strict" and "perfectly correct" analogy, which Electrophilus would have us believe was the sole reason for Mr. Davy's making the experiments, and, consequently, that he must have expected such a result.

3dly. To give a general outline of the theory, which Mr. Davy has built upon these newly discovered electro-chemical facts. This certainly was perfectly unnecessary for the edification of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, since so clear and comprehensive an analysis of the whole has been given in your Number for February. (Vol. 25, p. 58.)

These are the only reasons which appear to have induced Electrophilus to fill up your pages with his communication; and really, in my opinion, they are not of sufficient weight to warrant its insertion.

I shall beg leave now to take this opportunity of making some observations upon this theory; first, however, premising, that it is far from my intention to express any dislike or ill-will towards Mr. Davy, because from my having, as well as your Correspondent, attended his lectures, and known his abilities, I can appreciate and acknowledge his worth; but in applying the principles of his theory to some of the acknowledged chemical phenomena, I have been unable by their means to explain them in a satisfactory manner. A few of these instances I wish, through your Magazine, to state to the public, because, believing, as I do, that the principles are in a great measure correct, I cannot but hope, that a more complete investigation, and a clearer insight into the new laws, will essentially tend to render our ideas of chemical science, more simple, and therefore more accordant, with the ordinary course of nature. These new doctrines, however, certainly want investigation, as, in all probability, there will be a necessity for new-modelling my present ideas in some degree, before we shall arrive at that truth, which is so necessary for the establishment of general principles.

In the first place, therefore, why do not the metals themselves, in preference to their oxides, unite with acids when presented to them? This they ought to do, if it is true, that the more oxygen is contained in any substance, the more powerful are its negative energies; whereas, in reality, here are metals which are inflammable, and therefore positive, not capable of uniting with acids which are negative, unless a large dose of the negative principle be added to them, by which the two bodies will be brought nearer to each other in their electrical states, and therefore ought to become less likely to unite.

Or why do not earths, which are positive, unite with oxygen, which contains a smaller quantity of electricity (or is more negative), than any substance with which we are acquainted; when they unite with acids which contain so much oxygen, as to be indebted for all their properties to the quantity of that body which enters into their composition?

Or, since oils contain so much oxygen, as not only to be negative with regard to the oils, but even to the alkalis also? for, by the new law of bodies uniting together more strongly in proportion to the opposition of their electrical states, the union of oils and acids ought to be far stronger than that between the oils and alkalis; whereas, in fact, oils and acids have no affinity for each other. The same reasoning may be applied to the mixture of oils and water, &c.

After having stated these apparent anomalies in Mr. Davy's theory, I shall refrain from mentioning many others, which a further examination would point out, being contented with having opened a door for discussion, which I hope will lead to a more complete elucidation or correction of these doctrines of the ingenious and learned professor.

Your's, &c.

Birmingham,
March 16, 1809.

PHILECTRON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CHALMERS, in his Life of Sir David Lyndsay, vol. 1. p. 49, has engraved an old stone, now in a farm house, at the Mount, with these arms, &c.—A fess checqué, in chief three mullets; in base, a heart; impaling three escutcheons, in fess, a thistle: on the dexter side of these arms are, J. L. and on the sinister, A. H. and at the base, 1650.

He says, "it is apparent that the dexter,"

(dexter quartering,) which, by the bye, is *not* a quartering, but an *impaling*, "contains the arms of Lyndsay of the Mount; while the sinister quartering comprehends the armorial bearings of the family of his wife, which cannot be so easily developed."

Why not, good Mr. Chalmers, A.S.S.? Does not A. H. stand for Ann Hay? And did not James Lyndsay of the Mount marry Ann Hay, daughter of Sir Patrick Hay, of Pitfour? And are not the arms of Hay, Argent, three escutcheons gules? And did not Sir Patrick, Ann's father, bear them with the distinction of a thistle, in fess, as there engraved? And do not the family of Hay, of Pitfour, now bear, Argent, three escutcheons gules, with a bordure chequé of the second and first? How did Mr. C. the immediate or collateral descendant of heralds, pass muster at Somerset-house.

Dec. 14, 1808. N. Y.

P.S. You may, Mr. Editor, think me snappish; that I am, belike, the Norwich dragon; in sober truth, I am not: but when Messrs. Chalmers, Pinkerton, &c. &c. growl and snarl, and snarl and growl, I cannot but think that there are joys in growling, which none but growlers know, nor resist this opportunity of just crying "bow bow!"

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGIN OF TAMING THE SHREW,
from an Italian Novelist.

THE commentators on Shakespeare seem puzzled to find the origin, whence that poet has drawn the idea, of his "Taming the Shrew." That other plays had been written before, with nearly the same plot, their researches have proved. It is now some years since I pointed out the following story from "*Le piacevole Notte di Giovanni Francesco Straparola*, an Italian novelist, which probably furnished the hint of one part of "Taming the Shrew."

The sage and experienced physician, when he discovers a disease in the human body, avails himself of what seem to him the most proper remedies for its immediate cure; but if he wait till the disorder is grown old and inveterate, he will find it much more difficult, and indeed impracticable; for which reason, a wise and prudent husband should, when he marries, check any inclination in his wife to a love of dominion; as such an evil propensity, if allowed once to take root, he will never be able to eradicate, and it will make him miserable all the rest of his life, as was ex-

perienced by a soldier of whom we have to speak.

In Corneto, a castle and fortress of Tuscany, of the Patrimony of St. Peter, there were two brothers, who, from their youth had entertained the strongest regard for each other; one was named Pizardo, the other Silverio; but although their fraternal affection was mutual, they neither lodged in one house, nor eat and slept together.

It happened that Silverio, the youngest, without saying a word to any of his comrades, except his brother, married a tailor's daughter: she was handsome and genteel, but full of levity, unsteady, and never at rest; fond of holiday-making, and extravagant to the highest degree; careless of economy, unwilling to miss either feast or procession; in short she was always at the door, the window, or in the street.

When the wedding was over, Silverio carried his wife home, and became, anew, so enamoured of her beauty and sprightliness, that he pronounced, that the world did not contain such another paragon of beauty; and, from the excess of his love, he was induced to comply with all her wishes, and at length nothing was done in his house that Espinela (so she was called) did not command. Hence she became so absolute a mistress, and so shameless, at length she began to slight her husband, and all his affairs; and the poor man was reduced to such subjection, that when he desired his servants to do any thing, she commanded them to disobey him; and Silverio, who only saw through Espinela's eyes, instead of reproof, or endeavouring to remedy so obstinate an evil, humbly resigned the bridle to her, and allowed her to act according to her own fancy.

In less than a year after Silverio's marriage, Pisardo was united to Espinela's sister, a young girl, named Florella, who was neither less handsome, nor less genteel, than her sister. The nuptials over, he carried her home; and on the same day, he took a pair of very rich velvet breeches, and two cudgels, and addressed his spouse in the following manner: Florella, my dear, these as you see clearly, are men's breeches, do you take hold of one side of them, and I will of the other; with the other hand, grasp this cudgel, and I will do the same: we will then fight till one is acknowledged conqueror: whoever conquers, shall be the master and shall wear these breeches; the vanquished shall

be for life humble, and obedient to the victor.

Florella remained for some time motionless, so surprized was she at her husband's strange discourse; but at length, recovering her spirits, of which her fright had deprived her, she replied, Alas! my Pisardo, what is the meaning of all this? are you not the husband, my lord, and master, who has a right to claim duty and obedience from me, and all my household. I am the wife, obedient to your will and command. Is not the precept and law of our high and mighty creator, consented to by all the female race? How, my lord, can I act thus? Am I privileged above the rest of my sex? Take your breeches then, Pisardo; wear them, since they are your's, and it is you alone they fit. The field remains your's without a combat; I acknowledge you the conqueror, and myself vanquished. I also acknowledge myself a woman, which name contains all the properties of subjection; and I humbly submit myself to you with pleasure.

Florella, replied Pisardo, I am extremely pleased to find that you acknowledge all that I desire of you; but I do not implicitly confide in your constancy, since you are, as you say, a woman, which name comprehends so many qualities; but I advise you not to alter your mind: if you do not, although you have promised obedience, and acknowledged me for your master, I will serve you, and treat you with the greatest kindness.

Florella, very prudently confirmed all that had been said; her husband immediately delivered up to her the keys of all his coffers, and gave her directions how to manage. He then said, Florella, come with me, I wish to shew you my horses, that, in my absence, you may know how they should be treated. When they came to the door of the stable, Pisardo said, What do you think my dear, of my horses, are not they beautiful and well kept? Indeed, answered she, they are very fine, and in excellent order. But, observe above all, said Pisardo, how ready, light, and well-managed they are; and whipping first one, then the other, he cried, Cross over there! Come here! The horses, fearful of chastisement, immediately obeyed their master. Amongst these horses, Pisardo had one, more beautiful to appearance than the others; but so malicious, and so little to be depended upon, that he did not value him at all. He went up to him, with the whip in hand, and slashing him, cried out, Come, stop; go on! but the horse, being naturally vici-

ous, received blows, and returned kicks. Seeing the obstinacy of the horse, Pisardo took a cudgel and laid it on him, till he fell; when he saw him on the ground, he came up to him and said, Get up, Troy: but instead of obeying him, the horse, in a rage, attacked him in the leg, and bit him violently; upon which Pisardo drew his sword, and stabbed him.

When Florella saw the horse dead; melting into tears. Good God! said she, is it possible, Pisardo, you can have the heart to kill so fine an animal? Pisardo, stifling the pain occasioned by the bite, replied, Know, my Florella, that all who eat my bread, and do not what I command them, I serve in this manner, even should I love and esteem them more than I do you." This retort grieved Florella very much, and she said to herself, Alas! unhappy creature that I am, to be united to a man so violent and so passionate. I thought I had a husband both steady and prudent; but I have bestowed my hand on a madman. See, for what a trifling offence, he has killed this beautiful horse, the best he has. She said this, ignorant of the cause that had made Pisardo act thus; and ever after she trembled, if he evinced the smallest sign of displeasure; so that there was nothing to be heard in their house, but a yes and a no. Perpetual concord!

Silverio, who loved his brother very much, visited him often, and saw the good behaviour and virtuous obedience of Florella. He reflected within himself, Good God! why have I not deserved a wife as obedient as Florella? She governs, commands, and directs every thing, at the pleasure of her husband. How obedient, virtuous, and polite she is in every thing she says and does to him; with how much love she serves and obeys him; how different to my wife! She, on the contrary, is my most mortal enemy.

One day, when the brothers were talking together, Silverio said to Pisardo, Brother, I have no occasion to mention our fraternal affection, or any other preamble; I shall therefore only intreat you as a brother, to tell me, how you have managed to bring your wife into such good order. She is truly a saint; she obeys you in every thing; while Espinela, my wife, is not to be restrained either by love or fear. She answers me, flies at me, curses me; in a word, she has her own will in every thing.

Pisardo, smiling, gave his brother a detail of all his proceedings the day that he brought Florella home. This plan pleased Silverio so much, that he resolved

immediately to put it into execution; accordingly, as soon as he went home, he called his wife, and said to her, Madam, bring out of the trunk the best pair of breeches I have; and while she was gone to fetch them, he procured two cudgels. When Espinela returned, Heigh day! cried she, what is the matter now, Mr. Silverio? Is the moon at the full, or is your judgment in the wane? Are you as mad this week as you were sullen last? Very well, go on, you begin finely. Do not we all know that men wear breeches? Is that any reason that you should lose your senses? Silverio answered nothing to all this, but proceeded to give her orders for the management of his house. To which Espinela replied, sneeringly, Do you think, Mr. Silverio I have lived so long without knowing how to manage my own house? I wonder how you dare to tutor me at this time of the day? Silverio said not a word to all this, but led her by the hand to his stables, where he acted, in the same manner, towards one of his best horses, as his brother had done, killing him outright in his wife's presence. At the sight of Silverio's rage, Espinela, thinking him mad, cried out, What have you really had the misfortune to lose your senses? What is the meaning of all these fine doings, without rhyme or reason? I am not mad, replied Silverio, gravely, nor do I act madly; know madam, and be assured, that whoever eats my bread, must be obedient to me, or I shall serve them thus. You are to be pitied, indeed, rejoining Espinela, if you set about reforming now-a-days. What did the horse do to you, that you should kill it so unreasonably? Was it not the finest horse in the service of the pope? Do not you consider that you have lost your horse, your consequence, and your peace? I suppose another day you will feel inclined to serve me in the same way, if I do not take good care to prevent you. But undeceive yourself, your madness will avail you little. I see your design clearly; but it is all too late. And now what have you got by this fine day's work, except, reproach to your judgment, shame to your honor, and the scorn of all who shall hear of your follies.

When Silverio had heard his wife's long lecture, and gathered from it that there were no signs of amendment, he determined that since neither love nor fear could curb her pride to bear it patiently, till death should put an end to his troubles. Thenceforward, the obstinate Espinela behaved worse than ever, as poor Silverio

was obliged to give her liberty to do any thing she pleased, to procure himself a moment's comfort.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Skrimshire, has rendered a public service, by communicating his experiments on the comparative methods of preparing the potatoe for use. As he has taken so much pains on this subject, probably he may have a cook who understands the proper method of boiling potatoes. Such a communication would be extremely useful to thousands of families. I have been a housekeeper nearly fifty years, yet never had a servant on whom I could rely for dressing properly this most useful article.

Your's, &c.

April 4, 1809.

J. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I AGREE with your ingenious correspondent M. at page 241, of your last Number, in regretting that no method has yet been "put in practice," for communicating the exact degree of time, in which a composer of music would have his works performed: but I believe the proper method for adjusting this matter, by means of pendulums, was suggested some years before the hint given by Dr. Crotch, to which your correspondent refers. There are some remarks, relative to the best method of regulating musical time, given in a popular school-book, by Mr. (now Dr.) Gregory, published under the title of "Lessons, Astronomical, and Philosophical," in the year 1793. Even at that time Mr. Gregory spoke of the plan, as one which had been urged before. As the directions there given, are very perspicuous, as far as they go, perhaps you may think the following extract from them sufficiently important to merit a place in your widely circulated miscellany.

"This improvement, (says Mr. G.) is no other than the substitution of proper characters, to denote the different kinds and velocities of musical time, instead of those vague, indefinite ones, which are now in use. What is the information we can obtain from casting our eyes upon the characters $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, &c. Why truly, no more than can be learned from reckoning up the crotchets, minims, quavers, &c. in the first complete bar of the tune. The characters for

the

the several rates of common time, and the terms *adagio*, *largo*, *allegro*, *presto*, &c. are also of very little avail, in ascertaining, with precision, the point the musician wishes to discover. Every composer of musical airs would be of real service to the practitioner, if he would point out the absolute rate, at which his music is to be performed; this would be no difficult task; as he would only have to mention the length of a pendulum, which would make one complete vibration in the time, that part of a bar called a beat was performing. Thus, for instance, suppose I set a tune in triple time, and wish to have each bar performed in a second and a half, the character I must make use of is, $\frac{3}{2}$; for from this it might be concluded, that there were three beats in a bar, and each of these beats must be performed in the time a pendulum, ten inches long, made one vibration.

"To explain this method clearly, much more room is requisite; but this would not be a proper place for it: however, those who understand what improvement is intended, from this short account, will, I hope, excuse me for exhorting them to use their best endeavours to make it general."

Allow me just to add, that the method of adjusting the "tune" in military bands by pendulums, so as to make the music correspond with the different rates of marching, has been practised some years; a circumstance which renders it the more remarkable, independent of the suggestions of Dr. Gregory, Dr. Crotch, and others, that a mode of such easy and universal application, should not long ago have been adapted by all musical composers and performers.

Your's, &c.

April 3, 1809.

T. MYERS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer a few remarks upon some of the late French bulletins, if it will suit you to insert them in your widely extended publication. It is not till of late that the French bulletins have come into contact with our gazettes; and if any dependence can be placed upon the authenticity of the latter, the former must be full of the grossest falsehoods. The French official accounts have long been thought full of exaggeration of the losses and disasters of their enemies, while their own have been either concealed or greatly diminished. It has been

the policy of the French ruler to endeavour to persuade all Europe, by these means, that his troops are invincible, not only when they meet an equal number of their enemies, but even when they have to contend with double or treble their own forces. This was their boast against the Russians. But later and more authentic accounts have proved, that they overwhelmed the troops of Alexander, by bringing into the field a more numerous army. The French ruler has pursued the same plan in his official accounts of his unjust invasion of Spain, stating the Spanish forces to be three times the number of his own, though from Sir J. Moore's letters to government, lately laid before the house of Commons, in which he could have no temptation to misrepresent facts, it appears that the Spanish army was inferior to the French in numbers, and even a great part of it, armed peasants. In such circumstances it is not wonderful that the French should be victorious. To the French accounts of the defeat and losses of the British army in their retreat to Corunna, we may oppose the dispatches of our commanding officers, supposing the latter to be more probable, when there are such numbers in the army who could contradict them, if they were false, without exposing themselves to any such danger, as the French soldiers would, in such a case; for who in the French army dare affirm that any, or any part of the bulletins are false? They have reason to think it would be death to them. It is not unlikely, however, that the bulletins receive considerable credit through Europe, in almost every particular; and therefore, if they can in any instance be disproved, it will so far weaken their pernicious effect. Some particulars in the French accounts of the retreat of our army, appear contradictory; one account, for instance, says that the British army was reduced to 18,000 men, and an account of a latter date observes, that scarcely 21,000 men will get safe to their native shores. In these accounts also it is said, that, in the retreat, two English generals were killed and three wounded; could this be concealed, if it were so, merely by the omission of their names in the returns of killed and wounded. They further assert, that two English generals were found among the dead upon the field of battle, one of them a General Hamilton; this must be false. They further assert, that the 42d, 50th, 52d, regiments of foot, in our army, were entirely destroyed. Afterwards, however, they admit that a few of them reached the ships; but say that it

did

did not amount to sixty men in each regiment. I have thought that the number of the men belonging to these regiments, who have returned, might be nearly ascertained by any inhabitant of the place where each of these regiments is quartered, and by inserting it in any of the public papers, make the truth appear, and, I hope, disprove the statement of the French in these particulars. In a paper of yesterday, it was mentioned, that a battalion of the 52d regiment was embarking for Portugal. If so; it does not appear as if they were very much reduced.

The *Moniteur*, in its comments on our gazettes, contradicts General Hope, by asserting that we did not take one French prisoner in the battle of Corunna: the falsehood of which is capable of proof, I presume, by our soldiers. In short, I wonder that the accounts of the numbers of the army returned from Spain has not been produced, although moved for in parliament, and promised by the ministry at least two months since. General Stewart declared that our whole loss in Spain did not amount to 5000 men, and the French assert our loss to be 14,000; surely it would be wise in our ministry to disprove their latter statement, if it be in their power. I sincerely hope it is.

Your's, &c.

E. N.

April 8, 1809

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROGRESS of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE, during the REIGNS of the EMPERORS PAUL and ALEXANDER, in ARTS, MANNERS, and POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE public curiosity is not so capricious as it is usually represented. It usually follows in the direct line of public utility, and of the proportion of that utility. Whatever is generally useful, whatever adds to our stock of practical knowledge, will always be interesting, and will always interest us, in the exact proportion in which it is, or, may be useful.

Hence, indeed, originates the superior pleasure which has always been assigned to history. *Historia*, says Quintilian, *quoquo modo scripta delectat.* But if history can thus delight us, by the representation of manners and events long passed, and therefore seen through the fog of time, how much greater must be our pleasure in the perusal of cotemporary events, in having those scenes and manners presented, as it were to our eyes, which are only severed from us by the mere circumstance of locality.

These thoughts have been suggested by the course of my late reading. Being desirous of forming a comparative estimate of the progress of different nations within the last twenty years, I have naturally been led to consult the recent travels and tours, into those several countries. By the comparison of the accounts of each, by searching the one to supply what is omitted in the other, I think I have been enabled to form a tolerable estimate of the present state and condition of the principal kingdoms in Europe. The French writers, who have a name and system for every thing, denominated these species of outline, *Tableaux*. I will not, however, say, that in two or three pages I shall exhibit a picture of the progress of the Russian empire, for the last twenty years, because the word will exceed the thing; but by a collation and comparison, I have drawn an outline, which may be useful to others, as, in some points of reference, it has been to me.

That I may confine myself within some certain limits, I shall follow the method introduced in the French *Tableau*. But to relieve the dryness of mere statement, I shall not be so much a Frenchman, to be so perfectly enslaved by my method, as to pursue it, at whatever cost of disgust and weariness to the readers. Where the method assists me, I shall keep to it. Where it would destroy all variety without promoting perspicuity, I shall conceive myself at liberty to depart from it.

ARTS—It is well known that the empress Catherine was the protectress of all the arts properly so called. If Peter the Great introduced into Russia whatever was necessary to the substance of an empire; Catherine superadded whatever was wanting to its ornament. The Emperor Peter drew a bold outline, a masterly sketch; and then, passing as it were his canvas and his pencil to the Empress Catherine, she filled it up, she added all the colour, the shade, and the drapery.

The Empress Catherine, however, stood in the same relation to the fine arts, as the Tzar Peter to the arts of necessity and common use. She was the founder of them, she found nothing, and left much: but, like all founders, she still left much to do. Even her long reign was not sufficient totally to erase and extinguish all the relics of barbarian taste, or rather of barbarian want of taste. The painters and poets had still something of their ancient barbarism. The nobility, ignorant

ignorant of rule, and not instructed by the comparison of models, judged only by their eye or ear; and he was the best painter or the best poet, who could attract the one or the other. The most florid paintings, and poems of the most monstrous images, were still in fashion in the last days of Catherine, and the walls of her favorite palaces were indiscriminately covered with the *chef-d'œuvres* of the great masters, and with daubs which would scarcely be admitted on an English sign-post. Music was precisely in the same state. The Russian music is characterized by a simplicity which degenerates into monotony, and by a gaiety, which, wanting distinctness and variety, is more frequently noisy than musical. The Empress Catherine endeavoured to improve it, by infusing the Italian melody. The Empress, however, here completely failed; and though there were few things but what she could compass, at least in some degree, she left the Russian music where she found it. The ears of the Russians would neither understand nor tolerate the science of the Italian opera? An Italian singer was received by the audience with much the same temper, as they would have received the pope; the direct countenance and even the presence of the court, was scarcely sufficient to protect him from insult.

There is another minor art, if so that may be called, which is certainly an object of rule, in which the Russians had little excellence, previous to the present reign. The Russians, though generally an active race, and particularly the women, had not that natural distinction which is said to have characterized the ancient Greeks, and which in no inconsiderable degree has descended to their posterity. They were not naturally dancers; their dancing was nothing but the irregular gaiety of a people of happy disposition. It consisted in nothing but a wild agility, a rapidity of motion, with no attention whatever to elegance or harmony. It was little to a Russian, whether he moved his arms or legs, if by such motion he could keep a kind of general time with a tune of about six notes. The savages of New Zealand dance on their hams, and the ancient Russian seemed to perform, as if he followed the palsy for his model.

Such was the condition of the arts of painting, sculpture, music, and dancing, at the decease of the Empress Catherine. Let us see what is their present state,

and through what interval they have passed.

This information is only to be found in the accounts of recent travellers. There are two of those who at present occupy the public attention: Sir John Carr, in his Northern Tour; and Mr. Ker Porter, in his splendid work, the Travelling Sketches. The Northern Tour of Sir John Carr contains much valuable matter, and personal observation; and I read it with much avidity. The Travelling Sketches of Mr. Porter, are infinitely beyond my praise; perhaps no book can be produced which, without the dryness of professed statistical research, contains a more full view and survey of the present state of manners, arts, and political economy of the Russian empire. His pencil, moreover, comes in to the aid of his pen, and by their united results, not only the substance, but even the form of Russian life and manners, is before the eyes of the reader. Mr. Porter has made the public a gift, which I hope will not be the last.

"The Emperor Paul," says Mr. Ker Porter, "with the best intentions in the world, but certainly with a strange way of pursuing them, was an avowed protector of the arts, and particularly of painting and sculpture. As an example for all painters, he issued an *ucase*, by which it was ordered that all bridges, watch-houses, and imperial gates throughout the empire, should be painted in the gayest possible manner. Every thing was accordingly arrayed in red, and this colour in consequence become so much in fashion, as totally to destroy, and as it where overwhelm all genius. No picture would be looked at, in which all the figures were not arrayed in this colour," &c.

As the book of which I am speaking, is of very recent publication, I am afraid of being thought to do injustice to the able author, by availing myself too liberally of his information. But whoever wishes to obtain a perfect idea of the present state of the fine arts in Russia, will do well to consult the sixth letter of Mr. Porter, in which he gives an account of the present state of the Russian Institution for the Encouragement of Arts. For the sake of completing this part of my subject, I must be permitted to avail myself of one extract further:—

— hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim,
This liberty we must give and take.

"What

“What I can pronounce with any certainty, as to the present state of the fine arts is, that sculpture and architecture have been much advanced. They appear to me in a very promising state. The little I have seen of painting, gives me a totally opposite impression. I have several times passed through the apartments of the Academy where the young men work, and, as an artist, have minutely examined their performances, but in none of them could I discern the germs of the future painter. I sought to explain this to myself, and found one very efficient cause in the bad examples which are ever before the eyes, and which they copy as the standards of perfection. The walls, instead of being enriched with a few excellent paintings, are disgraced with myriads of vile daubings. Whom are we to blame for this? Certainly not the imperial foundress or her successors. The invaluable saloons of the Hermitage, are ever open to the students of the Academy. There they may stray from morning till night, imbibing from the sublime works of Michael Angelo, and Raphael, the very fountain of taste and improvement. These they neglect, or rather I should say, that the professors never introduce them to a glimpse of such great originals. Why, I cannot pretend to tell you; but so it is, and thus, for want of the same plan, which prevails in the schools of sculpture and architecture, the whole of the expence lavished on that of painting is little better than absolutely wasted. When manifest want of genius and bad instructions are united, nothing but disappointment can be the result. Able teaching and industry may give respectable proficiency to the most moderate capacities; and it is well known, that bad examples will corrupt and destroy the finest talents.”

Mr. Porter then proceeds to give his judgment upon the productions of statuary and architecture, of the present Russian artists. He pays very high compliments to Mr. Marlanze, an élève, of the Petersburg academy. This gentleman has produced, by Mr. Porter's account, some admirable pieces of sculpture. One of his works is a colossal statue of John the Baptist. Mr. Ker Porter gives a description of this, which is very favourable to the present state of sculpture in Russia.

The churches and palaces of Petersburg, such as have been finished by the present race of architects, are equally proofs that architecture begins to be

understood, as well as statuary. The perverse taste of the Emperor Paul, indeed, finished a magnificent church in brick, which his mother had begun, and almost completed in marble; but the taste of the monarch is so little in conformity with that of the nation, that there is a general wish that this part of the church may be rebuilt. It is no inconsiderable argument, that a nation will shortly be distinguished for eminence in an art, when it already shews itself to be possessed of the primary principle of taste.

The music of a nation may be distributed into three classes; the popular music, the church-music, and the scientific music of the theatre or opera. It has been already said, that even to the end of the reign of Catherine, there was no science in the Russian music; that the opera was not tolerated, and that the popular music was uniform, and merely not unmusical.

The present state of Russian music, according to Mr. Porter's account, is very much improved. The popular music of every country, that which characterizes their ancient songs and burthens, seldom varies in any considerable degree; it passes from father to son, and is dear to the old, as having been remembered by them when young. But when a people, in the progress of their civilization, come to hear music of a better taste, when their ears become gradually formed by the melodies of the theatre, and the science of the opera, even the popular music suffers some change; if the old tune is preserved, it is set as it were with new graces. It has thus happened in the Russian popular music. It has become improved, though it still retains something of its ancient character.

The church-music always follows the progress of the arts. In Russia, therefore, the present church music is solemn, without monotony, and grand without confusion.

The music of the theatres has equally improved, and the Russian dramatic boards may boast of singers, who are nothing behind those of London and Paris. Mr. Porter confirms these observations in every page. The reader, however, may prefer hearing him speak for himself. We shall again therefore avail ourselves of his authority.

“The wind blew perfectly fair; and the people having little to do, we gave them something to cheer their spirits. Our present had the desired effect; and they entertained both themselves and us, through

through the remainder of their voyage, by singing, with much simplicity and ease, several of their national airs. The strains are wild, and possess many pleasing and melancholy passages, yet the whole bore a strong tone of melancholy and abruptness. Such indeed is the general character of these northern songs. I think that the monotony which dwells so long upon the ear, with one or two plaintive notes, is the cause of their deep melancholy impression. I have remarked this effect in old Scottish laments, and also in the wild dirges of the Irish peasantry.

With respect to the church-music, "there is something peculiarly impressive in the whole of the church service. In the boors we see a simple and devout ardour; they pray and cross themselves, with an earnestness which is peculiarly gratifying. It is impossible in seeing them, not to conceive the most favourable sentiments of them; for however ignorant they may be in other respects, when once they know the nature of the Almighty Being, and are sensible of standing in his omniscient presence, a salutary awe fills their mind, and integrity is the natural growth, as the corn is from the ground in which the seed is sown. The church-music is fine, has much simplicity, and is all vocal. Those who chant are not seen, which gives a more charming effect to their voices. The most celebrated church in Petersburg, for fine singing, is the Maltese chapel, and there it is of the most exquisite melody."

Mr. Porter likewise gives a similar description of the music of the opera and theatres; but it might be deemed unpardonable to give such length of extract. It will perhaps be thought that I have already availed myself too liberally of this gentleman's confirmatory observations. But it must be remembered, that we live in days when authority goes farther than reasoning.

The Russians of the present day, equally excel in the dance. According to Mr. Porter, they fall not a whit behind the French, except that they have more personal modesty. This latter quality, indeed, as far as it respects any delicacy of personal display, is confined to the higher ranks; for a Russian woman of the lower order, according to Mr. Ker Porter, has no idea that there is any part of her person, which it is required to keep from the eye of her lover, or even of a stranger.

Manners.—The Russian manners have undergone a considerable change since the reign of Catherine. That Empress, by her encouragement of foreigners, and particularly of Frenchmen, at her court, had introduced a politeness and refinement, which had totally eradicated all traces of the ancient Russian barbarity. Peter the Great attempted in vain to change some part of the national habits of his subjects, but Catherine succeeded. The point of distinction was, that Peter attempted it by edict; Catherine, by the gradual influence of example. The one wished to compel, the other seduced. Catherine, therefore, left her court and nation perfectly European; she formed them to pleasure, and through pleasure to refinement.

In any enquiry into the manners of the people, the subject naturally distributes itself into four points; the manners of the court, of the nobility, of the middle class, and of the peasantry.

The present manners of the court of Russia, are perfectly those of every other court in Europe: whatever remained of the ancient barbarism, has worn away; and under the present emperor, the court of Petersburg is at once magnificent and refined. The accounts of Mr. Porter upon this head, must give every one a very high idea of the progressive civilization of Russian manners; so late as the last years of the Empress Catherine, the most avowed profligacy, the most gross and open licentiousness disgraced a court professing itself Christian; and the Empress herself, notwithstanding her French manners, was frequently in outrageous opposition against all the forms of civilized life and refined manners. Potemkin and the Orlovs, in the midst of their magnificence, had a brutality and a barbarism, which seemed only suitable to a nation just fresh from the woods. All this has now passed away, and Petersburg has become what Paris was before the revolution.

The manners of the nobility who are not constantly appended to the court, have still something of their original character. "The nobles," says Mr. Porter, "deem no profession honourable, but arms. The study of the arts and sciences is left to slaves, or at best to slaves made free: The Russian nobility," however, continues Mr. P. "are characterized by a noble frankness, which reminds one of the ancient barons of Europe. They want nothing of the more substantial social qualities; they are hospitable to a proverb,

proverb, and unintermitting benevolent. But it cannot be said of them without adulation, that they have that grace of manners, that elegance of personal address, which in other nations of Europe is supposed generally inseparable from rank and fortune."

There is properly no middle class of people in the Russian empire. All are either nobles, or slaves. The richest merchants are frequently slaves, or slaves who have purchased their freedom. The manners of this class have risen in the scale of civilization, in proportion to the amelioration of their condition. As many of them as are rich and free, vie with the nobles in hospitality, their tables are plentiful and luxurious to a fault, and the jewels of their wives would purchase a considerable estate. They differ only from the manners of the same class in other countries, from the peculiar circumstances of their own. They have not the same access and intermixture with the great; trade, however extensive, is still held in contempt by the Russian nobility; and in despite of all the light of the nineteenth century, a Russian merchant, though as wealthy as a prince, is never admitted to the table of a Russian noble.

The manners of the peasantry, in which I include their domestic practice and minor morals, appear by Mr. Ker Porter's account to have undergone a very considerable change; but two such strong instances of their remaining barbarism yet remain, that I deem it necessary to give them in Mr. Porter's own words, and therefore on his own credit.

The one respects the indiscriminate use of the bath, by males and females at the same time.

"Picture to yourself nearly an hundred naked women flapping, splashing, and sporting in the water, with all the grace of a shoal of porpoises. No idea of exposure ever crossed their minds; no thought of shame ever flushed their cheeks; but floundering about, they enjoyed themselves with as much indifference, as when standing in all their trim array, staring at the gay groupes in the Summer Garden. Even on the confines of their bath, the open river, nay in the very midst of it, lusty boors were filling their water-casks for the use of the city. With the women bathed many men, all mingled together. The bathers are of every size, shape, age, and description. Women of twenty years old possessed a bosom which a painter would have given

to the haggard attendants of Hecate. Amidst this superabundant groupe, indeed, we descried a few young virgins (whose twisted hair declared them to have pretensions to that title); and their slender and serpentine figures gave us some hint, that the female form divine was not quite obliterated from their race."

It must certainly not be contended, that a people have reached very high in the rank of civilization, whilst they retain a practice scarcely paralleled amongst the most savage islanders of the South Seas. Who would believe, unless upon the most indisputable authority, that in the very centre of Europe, there could exist any part of a people, thus insensible to all natural modesty?

The other usage to which I allude, is of a nature which one would believe impossible to any being in the very infancy of civilization. Here again I shall introduce Mr. Porter to speak for himself.

"While I am upon this subject (the Manners of the Peasantry), I cannot omit mentioning a strange custom which they have amongst them; one very repugnant to nature, and to British feelings even shocking to think of—Fathers marry their sons to some blooming girl in the village at a very early age, and then send the young men either to Mosco or St. Petersburg to seek employment, leaving their brides a few days after their marriage to the care of their parents. At the expiration of some years, when the son returns to his cottage, he finds himself the nominal father of several children, the offspring of his own parent, who had deemed it his duty thus to supply the place of an husband to the young wife. This is done all over Russia, and is never considered a hardship by the parties. Indeed, so far from it, the fashion continues; and when the son becomes a resident in his native village, if he have a numerous stock thus raised to him, he sends them packing, and then enjoys himself, like a Turk in his Seraglio, among their wives."—These two instances of barbarism are sufficient to do away all the extravagant representations of the French writers, with respect to the civilization of the lower orders in Russia. What must, in fact, be the condition both of the moral feeling, and of the faculty of judging, amongst a people thus horribly depraved (for so it must be termed), in the very first elements of natural instinct? It has not indeed been well established by the travellers into Africa, that even the Hottentots, the

most stupid race of human beings, are guilty of this promiscuous intercourse. So much therefore for the progressive civilization of the Russian peasantry. To confess the truth, they alone seem to have stood still. The court has become more refined, and even the country nobility more on a level with the nobility of other kingdoms. Why is it then that the peasantry alone have stood still?—The question is, unfortunately, answered by another point of Mr. Porter's information—the Russian peasantry are still slaves, and so will remain in despite of the good intentions of the court. The nobles will not hastily surrender their privileges, and the main constituent of their wealth.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—In a cursory view of this nature, it is scarcely possible to give a sufficient idea of a subject so various. In Political Economy the Russian government, for to the government it exclusively belongs, have made considerable advances since the reign of Catherine. The rejection of the English treaty of commerce, and which would have been equally rejected, whether there had been peace or war, is at once a consequence and a proof of this subject of political economy being understood. Previous to the accession of the Emperor Alexander, the Russians had about as much commerce as the Chinese. They contented themselves merely with selling to British merchants and agents, resident in the country for that purpose. All the wholesale trade in the empire was in the hands of resident foreigners. The Russian government and people have at length opened their eyes to their own interest; and even when peace shall return, it will be in vain to expect that the former commercial relations will be restored.

The public force of the kingdom, its maintenance, and its distribution, is a main branch of political economy. According to the account of Mr. Porter, and indeed according to all other accounts, the Russian army was never in a better situation than at the present period. To a poor nation, that is to say, to a nation which having few taxes has little specie at command, it is an object of the first importance, that the pay of its army should be as cheap as is possible. Such is the case with the Russian army. The following, according to Mr. Porter, is the present pay of the Russian officers and soldiers—referring your readers, for more detailed information, to

that splendid and useful work, I shall conclude with this extract:

A Colonel, 900 rubles per annum, equal to about 100*l.* English—Lieutenant-Colonel, 680; equal to about 85*l.*—Major, 500; equal to about 70*l.*—Captain, 415; equal to about 60*l.*—Lieutenant, 300; equal to about 38*l.*—Private, 3; equal to about eight shillings and sixpence annually.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many useful receipts, &c. are sometimes found in your miscellany, I shall be glad if any of your correspondents will be kind enough to give me information on the following subject.

I have found that spirits of turpentine hot, will remove grease spots from paper, and hot spirits of wine will also remove, in great measure, the stain left by the turpentine. But I have always to regret, that a circle round the edges, where the turpentine is applied, will remain. And if more turpentine be applied, it still keeps dissolving the grease, and diffusing a larger circumference on the paper, which I have never been able wholly to discharge. Now I should be glad to know, either of a composition which would remove grease spots, without being liable to the above defect, or of a composition which, (without staining the paper) will, on being first applied, prevent the turpentine from spreading, so as to enlarge the spot upon the paper.

March, 1809.

Your's, &c.

G. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the query in your Magazine, respecting the superior preparation of coffee, by the Germans, I submit the following preparations of that beverage as more general upon the Continent, and as differing from the methods pursued by the English. In the first place, almost all families roast their own coffee, and only prepare enough for their immediate use, by which means it retains a fullness of flavour, which is considerably diminished in keeping coffee roasted for any length of time. 2dly. The milk used in coffee is always made boiling hot, and a greater quantity made use of than in England.

3dly. It is continued boiling, as long as any of the coffee remains on the surface.

4th. The coffee is finally fined by putting

ting in a small quantity of hartshorn shavings; and among the lower class of coffee-drinkers, instead of using hartshorn shavings, a lump of sugar is substituted, which being placed between the ends of a pair of fire-tongs, made red hot, the sugar is burnt and dropped, as it melts, into the coffee-pot. In many parts of Germany and Holland, the coffee is adulterated, by mixing therewith chicory root, which being cut in pieces, and roasted, is ground and mixed with the coffee; this renders it of very high colour, and strong flavour; but perhaps to some palates, this may be very grateful, and thought to be a preparation superior to the English. Yet foreigners in England prefer the real coffee.

Nov. 4, 1808.

Your's, &c.

C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine having a very extensive sale; and being generally circulated through America, you will much oblige me by giving insertion to the enclosed extract, from a book of Poems lately published by Mr. Thomas Moore, the greater part of which consists of strictures on America.

Extract.—"I must decline, says Washington, in his inaugural address to congress, as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department. After such a declaration, it is by no means pleasant to know, that Washington not only received his salary, but was in the habit of anticipating the regular periods of payment, and had constantly, during a space of five years, several thousand dollars of the public money in his hands; he was accused of letting out those sums at interest, but this we may consider as a calumny of the party opposed to him; the fact however of his overdrawing the salary, appears by an extract from the books of the treasury, subjoined to a justification which the secretary found it necessary to publish at the time; and this exposure was one of the many humiliations which preceded the retirement of Washington from the presidency."

I am certain no man of common honour or principle, much less Mr. Thomas Moore, would insert such a charge upon the memory and character of General Washington, unless he believed it true; and as this belief must be founded upon some evidence, I, in common with others, who have hitherto entertained a

high veneration for the character of Washington, wish much to have this evidence canvassed; for those who love and revere Washington, it is indeed "by no means pleasant to know," that there was the slightest grounds for supposing him a liar, a hypocrite, a swindler, an usurer, and an extortioner. It is therefore with peculiar anxiety that my friends and myself wish to be informed of the name of the secretary, who found it necessary to publish his justification; as to the books of the treasury, I suppose they are open to the inspection of the American public, some of whom will surely have the curiosity to investigate, and if possible to clear up, this matter.

Though in the extract the circumstance of letting out the sums at interest, is treated as a calumny; yet in the poem to which it is annexed in the form of a note, this accusation is registered as fact; but this may be a poetic license.

Even here already patriots learn to steal
Their private perquisites from public weal;
And guardians of the country's sacred fire,
Like Afric's priests they let the flame for hire.

Your's, &c.

P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THOUGHTS on the INFLUENCE of TRADE
upon the FUNDS, and the MODES of TAX-
ATION.

THE enquiry, to which I mean to devote the present observations, is of too complex and intricate a nature, to be treated to the fullest and most elaborate extent, within the limits which I propose; nor, am I prepared to go into those details, which are necessary to render such an enquiry complete.

The idea is entirely suggested by the fact, that although the present period is assuredly one in which trade is very slack, the funds have in consequence experienced no decline. I know it will be said, that the operation of the sinking-fund is the leading cause: that it is an additional cause, cannot be doubted, but it appears to me to be very far from the sole or chief cause.

Adam Smith lays it down as an axiom, which there is little reason to dispute, that as much will be given for money, as can be made of it: and we know that the funds rose, nearly to par, during the long peace, following 1783, when there was no sinking-fund. During that peace, it seems, that, government being in want of no loans, and the money of the country encreasing very much, and commerce being carried to its utmost possible extent (as was evident, by the famous exchequer loans,

loans, to prevent bankruptcies, which followed the commencement of the war) money became cheap, and there being no demand for it in loans, or very profitable disposition of it in trade, the interest sunk of course, which it *bonâ fide* did, when the *three per cents* rose to 93.

The usual profit of trade is estimated at *ten per cent.* which is small, if compared with the risque: in some branches it is more; and taking it, as a rule, that as much will be given for money, as can be made of it; it follows, that, when trade is bad, the funds and the land will be resorted to, as better and safer modes of investing capital; and the funds thus be kept up. Besides, the bankers, who are the chief agents in these matters, having no comparative field for profitable speculations, will make larger investments in government securities.

Thus it appears to me, that trade, when prosperous, is likely to diminish the value of funded property, as paying better interest: and as to agriculture, it is known that it presents no adequate means of employing a capital; and, *vice versâ*, when trade is bad, or the profit cheapened, through excessive competition, the funds gain.

It is a matter of great importance, and some curiosity, though, so far as I know, it has never been done, to know what have been the annual sums for a series of successive years vested in the funds, and which the purchaser continued to hold at the end of the twelve-months. This *datum* being obtained, and an estimate of capital employed in trade, taken from the returns of the Imports, Exports, Excise, and Property-Tax, being also taken, some important conclusions might, in my opinion, be formed, which would point out to government some very essential truths, in the modes and capabilities of assessments, so as to show where and how they can be best raised, and with the least injury.

Napoleon knows, that employment in commerce prevents the facility of recruiting, and the prohibition distresses his enemy: but, the final tendency of all such measures, is to render the nations much poorer, than they would otherwise be. Trade is favourable to liberty, law, police, and many blessings; and its evils are certainly less than those which arise from a feudal system and idleness, and a military banditti.

Taxes upon the direct articles of trade, are laid in the very worst manner, because they either fall upon the consumers, with

an additional tax laid by the vendor, or they narrow the consumption, and depress the industry of the people. Taxes upon land are taxes upon provisions, which again operate to the injury of trade, by augmenting the price of labour. Taxes upon stamps have been reprobated by the ingenious Mr. Bentham as taxes upon justice, which is true: but as the expence occurs but occasionally, the operation is rather against petty, than important, litigation. In the opinion of the writer of this essay, a direct tax upon income, as upon profits, is attended with the smallest ill consequences, because no further tax is levied upon the consumer; but the case is quite otherwise, when fixed upon articles of commerce or provisions. There the tax falls upon the consumer; and as a great part of these consumers are the poor, the price of labour, and the poor-rates, both rise also together.

It requires a larger annual currency of specie, to pay 40 millions, than 10 *per annum*, and this produces a great deception in the estimates of national means. No increase of revenue can persuade any man in his senses, that at the present period England is in a more thriving pecuniary condition, than she was a twelve month ago; or because a man has more to pay, that he is so much the richer in profits. Nor is it considered that half the incomes, which support expensive living, are paid by persons occupied in commerce, and are levied upon articles of commerce; and that those who cry out against trade, would without it have to make up the deficiencies, by a much heavier expence upon themselves. If they live in equal luxury, the tax is levied upon themselves as consumers: and if they do not, government must look to them for the deficiency.

It is the opinion of the writer of this essay, and it is an opinion perhaps as vain as it may appear presumptuous, that should any serious evils ensue, from defects, &c. of commerce, no service can be rendered more essential, than a release of the landed and commercial interests from the present form and modes of taxation; that is, a commutation to a property tax: and a resolution to avoid in future every species of assessment, which had a direct bearing upon provisions or marketable commodities of any kind, where there was no danger of being undersold from abroad. This, however, is a huge project: and may deserve a smile, though the present modes both are and continue to be highly injurious.

Your's, &c.

X. Y. Z.

OBSERVATIONS

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the POOR LAWS, and on the most effectual MEANS of providing for the POOR.

SO many endeavours have been made by eminent men to amend and improve the Poor Laws, with a view to the better regulation, and less expensive maintenance, of the paupers of this kingdom, that the public are pretty generally discouraged, by past disappointments, from attending to pamphlets especially treating about the Poor. Under this impression I have preferred the channel of your widely circulated Magazine, for submitting my opinion on this subject to public consideration. It is but a few years ago, that a late eminent Statesman failed in his project on this part of national policy; and another eminent Senator has in the last year no less disappointed the public expectation. The fact seems to have been, that these gentlemen took a wider range of investigation, and were desirous of embracing remedies which appeared to people, who had thought less on the subject, as too complicated for successful execution.— But it is not only of late, that men of great talents have worked in this vineyard, without producing fruit worthy of their labours. Numerous others, in past as well as in modern times, have meditated anxiously on the state of the Poor, and in their writings reprobated the misconduct of our parochial management; the laws, notwithstanding, have still continued to be inefficient; the management of the poor more difficult and complicated; and the charge of their maintenance progressively and more grievously expensive. Since matters are thus circumstanced, it is no wonder, that the whole people should be united in opinion, however differences may continue to exist on particular points, that the poor-laws, as they now operate, are at variance with the welfare of the community.

The Legislature too appears to have participated in this public sentiment, and an act was passed in the 43d year of his present Majesty, for procuring returns from all the parishes of England and Wales, relative to the expence and maintenance of their poor respectively, for the purpose of forming from them the best judgment; and an abstract of these returns was printed, by order of the House of Commons, July 10, 1804. By this public document it appears, that the poor's rate, for the year ending at Easter, 1803, amounted to the enormous

sum of 5,348,205l. and that 4,077,891l. of the money, so collected, was expended in the maintenance and relief of the parish poor; a sum more than competent, one would suppose, to satisfy every demand which their real necessities could require, or the public be expected to fulfil, and yet it does not appear to have afforded correspondent benefits, either then, or since, to the contributors or partakers; these remaining disgusted with the restraint, and those with the irregularity with which the whole system is conducted. The increase of this parochial tax had been gradual till of late years, but latterly it has advanced with rapid strides, having increased, within the last twenty years, 3-5ths; and within twenty-seven years 2-3ds. Is this sudden augmentation of the claims of the poor, with the mass of wretchedness in its train, any substantial proof of the prosperity of the kingdom, when so much of the rental of the land is required to sustain those persons who cannot, or will not, in so industrious a nation earn a subsistence for themselves and families? The true criterion of a nation's prosperity is not to be taken from the glare which surrounds the great and the wealthy, from the dissipation of those a little below them, nor from the too common ostentation and extravagance of the middling people; but from that infallible index, the manifest comfort amongst the community at large, every where to be seen, felt, and understood, national prosperity being truly an aggregate of individual happiness, each class having wherewithal to obtain, enjoy, and communicate the things suited to its station, and the poor, in particular, able to procure all the necessaries of life, with a little more for exigencies, by the current wages of their labour. But this cannot be the case, whilst a poor man's pair of shoes absorbs his whole week's wages; whilst wholesome meat and beer, and, in short, whilst all the articles of food and raiment, are at their present high prices. It is most certain, that to these high prices of all the necessaries of life, most of them doubled within 30 years, is chiefly owing the rapid increase of the poor's rate, not only as having multiplied and enlarged the direct claims on this fund, but also as having reduced, from extended poverty, the number of contributors towards it. The wages of husbandry work are without doubt, in general, below their just standard according to the times; and in so far

far as they fall short of affording sustenance to the labourer and his family, he must make up the deficiency by lawless means, or be supplied from the poor's rate: the latter is an expedient which too many farmers, in country parishes, have adopted, although they are almost, exclusively the employers of the poor, and payers of the rates, and therefore can profit little by this sinister management. In the return from the parish of Cornwell, Oxford, the overseers account for the comparatively low rate in the pound of their assessment to the poor, by saying, "We give our labourers good wages, who are thereby enabled to support their families comfortably, and seldom apply for relief, but in particular cases." Vide Abstract, p. 400.—Were it possible to apportion the product of the land betwixt the owner, cultivator, and labourer, according to their respective claims fairly estimated, it would be well; but at present the cultivator has to contend, unless he has the benefit of an old lease, with excessive rents, heavy taxes, and advanced charges for all his husbandry implements, whereby his condition is sometimes little to be envied by his common labourers. Landlords must abate of their rents, before an increase of the wages of labour can be sustained by their tenants; as it is, should corn and cattle decline in price, as, in the event of a peace, may be expected, we must not be surprised to hear of very general distress among the tenantry of the country. But though the high price of provisions and inadequate wages of country labour, tend greatly to swell the amount of the poor's rate, yet there are other causes which concur in no small degree to the same end; such a cause we may trace in the very general extinction of that ingenuous shame among the poor, which formerly withheld them from applying for parish relief. The poor would then struggle hard to rescue themselves and their families from such humiliating dependence; and as the means of benevolence were not, then, wrested, by complicated and oppressive taxation, added to excess of current expences, from the middling people, their struggles were facilitated and generally successful. It is now widely different. The poor, on the first, and on every slight occasion, claim with confidence, and as a right, the allowance which heretofore they avoided, or received with diffidence and pain. Instead of making exertions in proportion to their difficulties, they now

look at once to the poor's fund as their only refuge against hunger and nakedness: application for parish relief has ceased to be deemed reproachful, and the residence in a poor-house to be felt as a disgrace, either by the residents, or their families; but, these sensations must, I am persuaded, be revived before any material decrease of our paupers, or diminution of our poor-rates, can be obtained.

When we observe the manners and habits in which the poor commonly bring up their children, we cannot wonder at the increase of paupers; and this is occasioned by a general relaxation of discipline towards all descriptions of them, from the lazy and thriftless parishioner to the roving sturdy vagrant. The effects of this relaxation are seen in our streets hourly, where we cannot but notice boys, fit for some kind of work, loitering, begging, or playing together, and swearing at almost every word, with a strong probability, seeing the ragged state of them, that their fathers are wasting their time in ale-houses, at least wasting part of every day there, whilst their wives and other children are at home neglected, almost naked, and nearly starved, relying on parish relief for that succour, which the industry of the husband and parent, if exerted, and the whole family co-operating, would fully supply. But if, impressed with a strong sense of this misconduct, an indignant observer should demand of the overseer, why he suffers it to prevail in violation of the Act, 32 Geo. III. c. 45, wherein it is enacted, that "If any person shall not use proper means to get employment, or is able to work and neglects it, or spends his money in alehouses, and shall not apply a proper portion of the money, earned by him, towards the maintenance of his wife and family, so that they become chargeable, he shall be punished as a disorderly person"—that is, be committed to the house of correction to be kept to hard labour; and why, if such person pretends that he cannot get employment, he does not provide the means of setting him, and such idle children, to work, according to the statute of the 43d of Eliz. he will tell you that, by a long relaxation of discipline, the poor have, in a manner, obtained an immunity against the law, and were he to attempt a reform in his parish, it would be like running his head into a hornet's nest; and even if he were resolute to fulfil this part of his duty, it would be impossible for him to provide stocks of requisite materials, and proper superintend-

ance of the works, without putting the parish to much greater expence, than is incurred by his apparent remissness in his office. Neither is the overseer checked by these considerations alone; for, by late acts of Parliament, a power is given to justices of the peace of interfering with, and contouling his authority in points of discipline, which our earlier laws enjoined him, under penalties, to enforce; such for instance, as that which empowers magistrates to excuse paupers from wearing the parish badge, as directed by the Act 8, 9, Will. III. c. 30, s. 2, whereby that mark of degradation has fallen nearly into disuse, and disorderly paupers go undistinguished, as such, in every parish. And again, by the Act, Geo. I. c. 7, s. 4. poor persons who require parish relief, and yet refuse to be maintained in the workhouse provided for them, under that Act, are to be put out of the collection book, and not be intitled to relief; but by a subsequent law, 36 G. III. c. 23, justices may order relief to be given to poor persons at their own houses, whereby the intent of providing such workhouses is often frustrated, and the pretences of the pauper set successfully up against the authority of the overseer, to the certain extension of relaxed discipline. The power given to justices in these cases is, it is true, limited by circumstances; but it very rarely happens, that an overseer feels disposed to contest a doubtful point with the magistrate, when sure, by so doing, if successful, to incur the ill word and ill will of the poor around him; and it is truly remarked in a note to the return of the parish of Bushey (county of Herts), by the Rev. Mr. Vivian, rector of that parish—"It is impossible not to observe, that the want of all shame, in applying for parochial charity, must be attributed, among other causes, to the inconsiderate interference of authority, in throwing families on the poor's rate, who otherwise would have been above depending on the parish." The facility of thus getting relief, after their own way, represses the necessity of their vigilance to seek out employment, and all inducement to economise their earnings among the poor, and thus parish relief, without labour, becomes the fruitful parent of debauchery and depravity. There is one writer of consideration, who, in his *Essay on Population*, refers the increased misery of the poor, of late years, to our overabundant people, whereby labour is reduced in value, whilst food is

less in proportion to people, and of course dearer. That our poor have multiplied with our people is true, but it must be admitted also, that the means of employing them in useful and diversified occupations, have increased in an equal or greater proportion: our trades manual and mercantile, and arts liberal and mechanic, are prodigiously extended of late years, and have supplied employment for numerous additional hands; and yet these resources have not kept back the progress of poverty and increase of the poor's rate. War, without doubt, occasions great waste of provisions, and, but for this waste, I am inclined to think, that our national supply of good and wholesome food would scarcely fall short of our demands, except in very unproductive years; nor, perhaps, even then were the laws revised and enforced, which interdict the conversion of lands from tillage to pasture, and the accumulation of farms. We may perceive what were the sentiments of our ancestors on these evils, nearly three centuries ago, by referring to the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 13, the preamble of which states, "That by reason of the accumulation of farms and cattle, especially sheep, into few hands, and putting such lands to pasture and not to tillage, towns have been destroyed, rents raised, and all manner of corn, cattle, wool, pigs, geese, hens, chickens, eggs, are enhanced almost double their accustomed price, by reason whereof a marvellous multitude and number of people be not able to provide meat, drink, and cloaths for themselves, their wives, and children, but be so discouraged by misery and poverty, that they fall daily to theft, robbery, and other inconveniences, or pitifully die for hunger or cold; and, as it is thought by the King's most humble and loving subjects, that one of the greatest occasions that moveth and provoketh those greedy and covetous people so to accumulate, and keep in their hands, such great portions and parts of the grounds and lands of this realm, from the occupying of the poor husbandmen, and so to use it in pasture and not in tillage, is only the great profit that cometh of sheep," &c. It then limits the number of sheep to be kept by any person, and forbids any one to "take in farm any more houses and tenements of husbandry, whereunto any lands are belonging above the number of two such holds, or tenements; nor two such, except he or they be dwelling in the same parish, under the penalty of 3s. 4d. per week,

week, during his occupation of such holds" I believe such an Act as this, making the penalty 10l. per week, would tend to relieve the poor's rate, and reduce the price of provisions, with more certainty than can ever be expected from the well-meant endeavours of all our prime breeders and speculative agriculturists.

Relief of the Poor.—That the poor-laws, in respect of relief, had their commencement in wisdom and humanity, is certain; the helpless young and old, unprovided for and unprotected, have a natural claim on the community, of which they are members, for succour in their necessities; a claim to be fulfilled, and not trusted to the chance of private benevolence. But though the extremes of age, as well as casual infirmity, be fair claimants of help in their distress, it becomes a question of some moment, how much further parochial relief should be allowed: it certainly should not be extended so far as to damp the actual exertion of the poor, by holding out indiscriminately to all the able and unable, willing and unwilling, a sure provision under all circumstances of apparent want; for if so, the able will be less solicitous to procure work, and the unwilling will, if possible, decline it when offered; both induced, by this very provision for their support in cases of real need, to prefer indolence to labour, a subsistence on the dole of public charity, or rather of public contribution, given with reluctance, and often with rebuke, to that obtained by the well earned wages of their own active efforts. "The parochial fund should be rendered a stimulus to industry, not a boon for the encouragement of idleness." But it is most certain, that a compulsory allowance of relief to the able poor, in all instances of temporary privation of work, acts as a discouragement to their laying up something in store against a time of extremity, as a premium to idleness with all its evil consequences. Hence it has been said, that the very law that provides for the poor increases their number.

The able pauper out of work, who gets an allowance of money, for the support of himself and family, from his parish officers, and which, if they cannot employ him, they dare not refuse, is almost compelled to a misemployment of his time, and of course of becoming an example to his neighbourhood of idleness and mischief. His allowance must needs be in the lowest proportion to his wants,

and to improve it he has recourse to illegal practices, into which his whole family is initiated, going on progressively from beating hedges and fences for fuel, and pilfering loose articles, to stealing poultry and corn; poaching and smuggling; and if, by these aids, a little excess of money be gotten, it is commonly spent at the alehouse, where congenial company and tipping soon confirm his disgust of regular labour. A few instances of this sort occurring in our parishes, and, I am sure, a great many such cases are continually occurring in most country parishes of any extent, must divert great numbers of the poor, yearly, out of the regular pursuit of industry, into those of trespass and outrage on the community. If we look back to the statute 43 Eliz. we shall find no provision made for pecuniary relief, but to such of the poor as are lame, impotent, blind, and unable to work; for all others who cannot maintain themselves and families, it commands the overseer to find employment, and thereby enable them to earn their living. The legislature by this statute meant to discourage all idleness among the able poor, both children and adults, and that the unable should be relieved according to their necessities, and provided, as far as human foresight could do, against any failure, in the execution of the provisions of the act, by 1st, subjecting the churchwardens and overseers of parishes to a penalty, for neglecting this duty of setting the poor to work;—2dly, by enabling justices of the peace to tax other parishes of the hundred; or, if those of the hundred were unable, of the county, in aid of any parish whose inhabitants could not levy sufficient sums among themselves;—and 3dly, by authorising a commitment to the house of correction, or common goal, of such poor as would not employ themselves to work being appointed thereto. All the means, therefore, which power and money could give were placed by this act in proper hands, for carrying a general plan of industry among the necessitous poor into effect. It might seem wonderful with such a straight line of duty before parish officers, that this important part of the statute should have become almost a dead letter; and yet, owing to the causes before stated, as every overseer can confirm, the requisite employment, notwithstanding the ample power given by this act, cannot with certainty be found, and advantageously exercised in *single* parishes; and, in consequence of it, the abuse of granting

granting relief contrary to the statute is now become a general practice; but if, by a combination of parishes, one central place were established, where a convenient stock of flax, hemp, wool, thread, iron, and other necessary ware, and stuff as directed by the statute, were always at hand, for setting to work all the able poor children and adults, of the surrounding parishes, who apply for relief, we should soon get rid of a prodigious number of trespassers on the poor's fund. Money relief would then cease, but to those lawfully entitled to it, the sick, blind, cripples, &c. and want of work would no longer be a pretence for asking it.

Workhouses.—The difficulty of fulfilling the Act of Eliz. in respect of finding employment for the able paupers, seems to have given rise to the Act 9 Geo. I. c. 7, whereby it was enacted, that parish workhouses might be established in single or united parishes, and their poor be maintained under contract; and that where such workhouses are established, the parish-officers may contract for the maintenance of the poor of other parishes. But what has been the consequence? The generality of these workhouses, 3765 in number, have no means of regular employment; in others, the works carried on appear to have produced no profit worthy of notice. Of this we have sufficient evidence from the abstract of returns, where the net earnings of all the workhouse poor, in number 83,468, are stated at a sum which, on an average, amounts to about a farthing per head daily; but if we reject the unable part of them, we shall have, at the least, 50,000 able, in a greater or less degree, who, if provided with proper means of work, and buckled to it, as Lord Bacon says, would have earned individually from 4d. to 6d. in the same time, more than eight times as much as appears to have been earned by such reduced number; and when we consider that the earnings of the in-poor of incorporated parishes, and of the better regulated single ones (of which one of the best examples may be found in that of Boldre, Hants*, where children, even of four and five years of age are employed), produced the greatest part of these earnings, we must conclude, that the inmates of very many of our common workhouses are kept in a state of positive idleness. The earnings

of those poor, who are maintained under contract (those of 293 parishes) go to the contractor, and therefore are not brought to account. Were these earnings faithfully reported, it would enable us to judge, pretty accurately, what profit may be expected from a general and diligent employment of our able paupers; for, without doubt, these contractors exacted the full condition of their bond.

It was certainly never intended by the Act of the 43d of Eliz. that the able poor should be placed among the unable, in places like our parish-houses. The able pauper, in need of relief, was to be found in fit materials by the overseer, and set to work, and the impotent poor were to be relieved according to their necessity; neither did it intend, that many of the latter should be crowded together in large workhouses, in towns; but if they were furnished with a parish abode, it was directed to be "in cottages, convenient houses of dwelling, to be built on wastes and commons, parcel of the parish, with consent of the lord of the manor, at the parish expence;" and although two or more families were allowed to be placed in one cottage, yet it could never be meant, that many of these impotent people should be associated there together, though this would be, perhaps, less irksome to them, than being intermixed with an equal or greater number of younger inmates. It is certain, that one great cause which some elderly people have expressed against going into our present workhouses, has been on account of the diversity of ages and characters of the inmates, from some of whom they are led to apprehend mockery and ill-usage, and therefore often endure the rigors of nakedness, hunger, and cold, rather than submit to be so ill-associated. If we contrast with this antient mode of disposing of the aged and impotent poor, who required a parish residence, our modern workhouse plan of huddling them into a contracted house of confinement, with others of all ages and both sexes, mingled promiscuously together, and maintained in idleness, we certainly cannot compliment the wisdom of our own times, as superior to that exhibited, in this respect, in the 43d year of Elizabeth; nor even in the houses of industry of incorporated parishes, which are, in general, conducted in an exemplary manner, can we see any mark of prudence or propriety in combining with those, who are properly placed there, such

* See Gilpin's Account of the New Workhouse at Boldre, Hampshire.

as can exert no industry, who not only occupy space, and render the air less pure, but engage the time and attention of many who would be otherwise advantageously employed. In truth, those workhouses, with inmates of all ages, and all unemployed, can be deemed little better than seminaries of sloth, filth, and mischief: in such places vice must be prevalent; the old of both sexes have leisure, and too often inclination, to corrupt the young; and the latter, unused to work, will never readily take to it after a certain time; they will prefer sloth and casual subsistence by craft, through life, to regular subsistence by labour. Neither does any plan of employment, if it could be carried on with some profit, in our ordinary parish houses, seem likely to save the younger residents from the contagion of ill example, since it would divide these small communities into too many parts, were those of different ages and sexes completely separated. The regulation, however is indispensable to the well-doing and well-being of associated paupers, and has been so ordained in all our best-conducted houses of united parishes; but if, with the disadvantages enumerated, we take into account the annual expenditure on these workhouse poor, which, according to the abstract in the year 1802-3, amounted to the sum of 1,016,445*l.* or at the average rate of 12*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per head, what shall we say to the present system of management, as far as it applies to the houses so wretchedly conducted? It were certainly better to allow the inmates the same amount of money, as out-poor, than expend it so improvidently on them in places miscalled workhouses.

Of the Out-Poor.—The number of out-poor, or those maintained out of workhouses, is, according to the abstract, classed as follows:

Those on permanent relief

Adults, - - - - - 336,199

From 5 to 14 years, 194,914

Under 5 years, - - 120,236—651,349

On occasional relief - - - 305,899

Total number of out-poor - - 957,248

Of these 166,829 are stated to be disabled from labour by old age, permanent illness, or other infirmity.

This body of out-paupers cost for their relief and maintenance 3,042,041*l.* per annum, on an average 3*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.* per head; a very large sum, considering that

only about 144,829 of the adults (allowing 20,000 such among the in-poor), and the children under five years of age, were disabled from labour, leaving 336,248 adults and children, of which two-thirds, or perhaps three-fourths, may be deemed able to get their living, if properly employed, and the remainder to earn something in aid of it, on permanent relief. Why they were intitled to this, is difficult to be comprehended. It could not be for want of work; for that, like casual sickness, and accidents, is the plea of the occasional poor for temporary relief. In short, it serves to demonstrate, that an institution is indispensable, whereby all pretences for relief may be brought to the test of truth, and the public cease to be imposed on by the cunning and audacity of paupers, or by the weakness or partiality of overseers; such an institution as would enable every parish-officer in the kingdom to say to its able paupers, clamorous for relief for themselves or their able children, There is work for you, the relief which you require must be obtained by labour, wholly or in part; but for relief in money, you are not intitled to it by law, nor am I by law authorized to grant it—you must work, or starve.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL CHARACTER of the TEA-TREE.

I RESPECT botany; I love it: and according to my leisure I study it. At the same time that leisure is little and interrupted. And I am not a botanist, but a botanophilist, a lover of botany and of plants. It may be said, why then propose to remove a plant into another genus? Had I been a botanist, I might have made the removal at my peril, it is true, if not justified by the principles of the art: as a lover of botany, I merely proposed it to those qualified to judge.

I shall not much urge that the distinction to which your correspondent adverts, is not always very clear, conspicuous, and certain: nor that I do not think that it is very obviously apparent in the tea-tree; though I might say both.

I shall not urge that the 12th and 13th classes, which depend on this distinction, the icosandra and the polyandra, are of such near kindred, that botanists of no mean estimation were, I believe, not long since inclined to throw down the barrier, and unite them into one class. But I shall say this, that I am glad

glad to be confirmed by Jussieu, in my idea of affinity between the thea and the citrus aurantium; which, however, is of a class much more naturally distinct in its fructification from both than the myrtus and thea from each other; being of the polyadelphia. This serves to prove, however, that the thea does partake of the natural habit and character of the myrti and of the aurantia; and as I said, perhaps not improperly, that it seems to form an intermediate between the two.

I am obliged to your correspondent Theophilus, who I doubt not is a better botanist than I pretend to be: but can hardly be a greater lover of plants.

The difference between opposite and alternate leaves, he will allow me to remark (and those of the thea, are not very regularly alternate) will not exclude plants thus distinguished from the same Linnæan genus, though it may constitute a specific difference. In this I think we are not likely to have any controversy. At the same time, this minor difference becomes of more consequence, when other circumstances, and those of more characteristic difference, concur with it.

I am obliged, with your other readers who are fond of plants, by his remarks on the superior hardness of the thea viridis. Mine is the bohea, and continues in good health, with the very pleasing light verdure of its fresh foliage. I have not yet ventured to expose it to the cold winds.

I will not take exceptions to the analogy of the signature; though if it relates to the plant, and not to a religious import, the *i* can hardly have place, and it would be difficult to find a correct and unambiguous form. Theophilus seems to be right: as Musophilus. But it would be still the same ambiguity.

Troston,

Your's, &c.

April 9, 1809.

CAPEL LOFFT.

P.S. If I have been a little out of my latitude in this instance, Theophilus has given much proof, and very agreeably, that politeness, candour, and agreeable manners, with knowledge and information, are within his. I had rather have such censure than praise, such as it is often given.

The Camellia I find placed in the 16th class the monadelphia, a distinction which appears as considerable as the difference between the icosandra, and the polyandra. Yet I will not deny a considerable affinity between the thea and the camellia: for I think it exists.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR several years past I have had it in contemplation to propose the formation of a society, for the abolition of cruelty to animals, and have mentioned the subject to several friends, who are eager to see so necessary and practicable a measure carried into execution. I shall not expatiate here upon the various abuses, to which domesticated animals are subjected; unfortunately they are too notorious; but shall only for the present observe, that in busy commercial towns, the most obvious (as they daily obtrude on the observation) are the overloading of cart-horses, and the consequent violence too often used, to enforce the performance of unreasonable tasks imposed upon these useful and noble animals, by the most hardened ruffians. Fortunately, this species of abuse is cognizable by our laws, and I am happy to bear testimony from experience, of the promptitude which the magistrates of this place have shewn, in fining the carters, upon information; but at the same time sorry to express my conviction, that, for one delinquent thus punished, fifty, or perhaps a hundred, escape. The immediate object therefore of the society proposed, would be to correct those shameful practices, as the most flagrant and the most easily detected: but the good must not rest here, every species of wanton cruelty to animals should be investigated, and followed by such punishment as the law allows; and this brings me to the immediate object of my present letter, which is, to request that some of your numerous correspondents, who think the subject worthy of the serious consideration of rational beings, will favour me, through the medium of your useful publication, with some information of the law respecting the wantonly abusing animals; and refer to books where the subject is treated of, or say how far magistrates are empowered to pass bye-laws on this subject, where the law of the land fails, to reach the case. I hope at some future period to explain the plan more fully; but in the mean time shall feel particularly obliged by any hints, tending to its progress; and have little doubt but some humane and intelligent correspondent will think the subject not beneath his notice.

Liverpool,

Your's, &c.

January, 1809.

E. SMITH.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE

MRS. HANNAH COWLEY.

ON the 11th of last March, died at Tiverton, Devonshire, the place of her nativity, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Cowley, an authoress, who may be justly said to have been celebrated in every walk of the drama, and in every measure of poetry.

This lady was the daughter of the late Mr. Parkhurst, also of Tiverton; a gentleman as universally respected and esteemed, for his learning and probity, as for a peculiar flow of humour, which enlivened his conversation: Mrs. Cowley's genius, may in some respects be considered as hereditary, her grandmother by the father's side having been first cousin to the celebrated poet Gay, by whom she was held in such high estimation, that he passed a considerable portion of his time, at her house in Barnstaple.

In addition to his other qualifications, Mr. Parkhurst had attained a proficiency in classical literature, which gained him the reputation of having been an excellent scholar.

Under such a tutor, was the genius of our authoress inspired and cultivated; and she presented him in return with the first fruits of her Muse, by prefixing his name to the poem of the Maid of Arragon, in a dedication, which evinced at once the fire of youthful genius, and the genuine effusions of filial gratitude.

Mrs. Cowley's first dramatic *Coup d'Essai*, was the comedy of the Run-away: this play, produced in March, 1776, was the last new piece brought out by Mr. Garrick, previous to his resigning the management of Drury-lane theatre.

The first act of this play, *verbatim*, as it now stands, is said to have been produced one morning before dinner; it met the encouragement of her husband, who wished to see it finished: it was accordingly completed in a fortnight, and transmitted to Mr. Garrick, at his then residence, at Hampton-court.

This comedy which was so favourably received, that it first introduced the practice, of what in dramatic phraseology, is termed "Running Plays:" was performed a successive number of nights, with distinguished applause, and we may judge what must have been the receipts of the treasury of the theatre, when it

produced to the fair authoress eight hundred guineas.

Her next effort in the drama, in point of composition (though not of representation), was the tragedy of Albina, which was brought out by Mr. Colman, at his summer theatre in the Haymarket, on the 30th of July, 1779: the farce of "Who's the Dupe," was performed at Drury-lane, in the month of April preceding, and it was received with that applause, which whenever performed, it now never fails to obtain.

The Belles Stratagem, came out at Covent-garden, in February, 1780, and it was received with such loud and boundless acclamation, that it had the honour of being patronized by the queen, before whom it was performed once every season, for twenty years after its first appearance.

This Play, when published, was by express permission dedicated to her Majesty.

Stimulated by her favourable reception with the public, Mrs. Cowley continued to cultivate her acquaintance with the dramatic Muses, and the Belles Stratagem was successively followed by the comedies of "Which is the Man," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," &c.

The limits of this article will not permit us to dwell upon the merits of several beautiful pieces of fugitive poetry; such as her specimens in imitation of Cowley, Monologue on the Death of Chatterton, the verses occasioned by Lady Manners's Ode to Solitude, (which produced an intimacy between the two ladies), her poem, entitled, Edwina, inserted in a late History of Cumberland, with some beautiful little poems, which appeared in the newspapers of the day, and which raised newspaper poetry to an eminence it had never before attained; we proceed to notice her flights in the higher regions of epic poetry.

Her productions in this line, which have yet been published, are the Maid of Arragon, the Scottish Village, and the Siege of Acre.

The poems, which we have above alluded to abound with beautiful and glowing imagery; but in critical justice it must here be admitted, that amidst the most luxuriant descriptions, and the most smooth and elegant numbers, we find inequalities, which prove that our fair authoress had been

been more intent upon seizing the pictures of those images, which in the enthusiasm of genius crowded upon her mind, than in polishing what she had written.

This objection, indeed, may be applied to most of her poems, and those passages which abound in animated, and impressive imagery, throw into stronger contrast the few lines which appear inharmonious and prosaic.

It must still, however, be allowed, notwithstanding these objections, that nothing can exceed the charism of the poetry, in many of the passages; thus in the *Maid of Arragon*, the *Old Arragonian King*, the *Fair Osmida*, the *Moorish Prince*, and the *French De Couci*, are so many distinct portraits, coloured by the vivid pen of genius; whilst in the tragedy of *Albina*, the characters of *Old Westmoreland* and *Gondibert*, are portrayed in the grandest style, and display an intimate acquaintance with the age of chivalry.

The wonderful facility of this lady's pen, and the rapidity with which (if we may be allowed the term) the flashes of her genius were transferred to her paper, is not less remarkable than the strength and variety of its powers; her productions, indeed, from that sprightliness and ease, by which they are characterized, exhibit those spontaneous coruscations of genius, which all the laboured exertions of art must despair to accomplish.

— Ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
Si te Fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.

In all the walks of the legitimate drama, Mrs. Cowley has left ample specimens, to entitle her to rank with the first dramatic authors of the day. Scorning to attempt ephemeral fame, to admit her to the perverted taste of the times, to court the acclamation of the galleries, and implore the aid of the grimacer, the painter, or the machinist, Mrs. Cowley, like the veteran Cumberland, has never deserted those banners of legitimate comedy, under which she first enlisted.

Equally at home in the sublime and pathetic, as in the humorous, she entered at once into the feelings of a hero, or a monarch, with as much success as into those of a slopseller, or a coquette. Doiley, in the farce of *Who's the Dupe*, is perhaps unrivalled on the stage; whilst *Gradus*, *Doricourt*, *Flutter*, *Hardy*, *Lord Sparkle*, and the *Pendragons*, are

all distinct, and highly coloured portraits.

We must also here, in justice to departed merit, notice her peculiar excellence in colouring the female character, for proof of this we can safely rest our appeal to her *Miss Hardy* in the *Belles Stratagem*, and *Olivia* in the *Bold Stroke* for a Husband.

The last hurried effort of this lady's pen, was in unison with the excellence of her heart; it was a little poem in aid of benevolence; an act of charity to one who moved in the humble sphere of sexton of the parish, and whose little property had been swallowed up by the late floods.

This little poem gives a pathetic picture of the poor man's efforts, whilst his cottage was overwhelmed; describes his losses; and delicately claims attention towards one, whose pride was in conflict with his poverty; one whose situation claimed that assistance, which he could not bring himself directly to beg.

From her habits, Mrs. Cowley might truly be termed a most disinterested votary of the Muses; her pen was not guided by mercenary views: she wrote merely for the pleasure she felt in writing. The poem of the *Siege of Acre*, was given to a respectable bookseller, who asked for it: she reserved none of her manuscripts, nor did she wait to correct them: thus her newspaper poetry was written and sent off, frequently within four and twenty hours after the event which had given birth to it.

Her dramatic habits, had given a dramatic hue to all her compositions, and we find her occasionally assuming a fictitious signature, and answering or addressing some love-sick youth, or despairing maid, where existence to her was merely ideal.

In this lady's conversation, (and the writer of this article has had the pleasure of having been occasionally present) there was nothing of that proud superiority which persons, possibly of more learning, but less genius, sometimes assume to awe and intimidate: easy and affable in her manners; it was ever Mrs. Cowley's endeavour to raise to a level with herself, those whose timidity would have placed below it.

Sometimes, indeed, she would enliven the topic under discussion with some sprightly sallies; but these were bright without being dazzling, the spontaneous effusions of genius, ena-

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nating from an excellent heart, and corrected by a well-regulated mind.

The same ease and affability which distinguished her conversation, characterized her epistolary correspondence, where the ease and familiarity of the style soothed any sense of inferiority, and rendered her letters probably not the least perfect of her compositions.

Mrs. Cowley was married at a very early period to a gentleman, who died in India, a captain in the Company's service, and brother to Mr. Cowley, an eminent merchant, of Cateaton-street.

She has left a son, now at the bar, and a daughter, married in India to the Rev. Dr. Brown, provost of the magnificent college of Calcutta.

The following is a list of her principal known publications, viz.

Epic Poems.—The Maid of Arragon; Scottish Village; and Siege of Acre.

Tragedies.—Albina, Fate of Sparta.

Comedies.—The Runaway; Belles Stratagem; Which is the Man; A Bold Stroke for a Husband; More Ways than One; A Day in Turkey; Both Ends of the Town; Second Thoughts are Best; with the farce of, Who's the Dupe.

These, as they have individually passed the ordeal of criticism, and would be an acquisition to the library, we hope to see republished in a collective shape.

M. X. I.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE

MR. THOMAS HOLCROFT,

AUTHOR of *the ROAD TO RUIN*, &c.

MR. HOLCROFT was born of obscure parentage; insomuch that we have heard that his immediate ancestors spelled their name Ouldcraft, which he restored to its true orthography. The name of Holcroft is of some eminence in English history, and there was a Sir Thomas Holcroft, in the reign of Bloody Queen Mary, who delivered a protestant from prison and impending death, at the risk of his own life.

Mr. Holcroft was born in Orange-court, Leicester-fields, December 22, 1744. His father was a shoe-maker, a calling for which his son always retained a peculiar respect. The honest tradesman in the Road to Ruin, was originally a shoemaker, but at the request of the writer of this article, the author changed his trade, and he is now a hosier. The father of Mr. Holcroft was of an unsettled temper, seldom dwelling long in one place, and the son accompanied him in

all his peregrinations. When Mr. Holcroft was in his teens, he was a servant to the honourable Mr. Vernon, and his chief employment was to ride his master's race-horses, which were in training to run for the plate at Newmarket. He was always afterward much devoted to the art of horsemanship. He was also considerably attached to the study of music, and some time after applied much of his attention to connoisseurship in painting. Mr. Holcroft had an active mind, and was no sooner aware of any path that led to improvement and excellence, than he was anxious to enter into that path. Notwithstanding this, he persevered to the age of twenty-five years, with some little interruption, in his father's trade of a shoemaker.

About that period of life, Mr. Holcroft conceived a passion for the stage, and offered his services at the same time to Mr. Charles Macklin, and Mr. Samuel Foote. Foote encouraged him, but Macklin talked to him in so specious a style, and held out to him so many temptations and prospects which were never realized, that he was induced to decide for Macklin and Ireland, a decision which he continued long to repent.

In the profession of a player, Mr. Holcroft continued, not with the most flattering success, till after the production of the play of *Duplicity*, in 1781. Immediately on the exhibition of this comedy, he withdrew from the stage as an actor, and for several years devoted his attention principally to dramatic composition. His writings of this kind were as follow. 2. *The Noble Peasant*, an opera. 3. *The Cholerick Fathers*, an opera. 4. *The Follies of a Day*, a comedy, translated from the French of Beaumarchais. 5. *Seduction*, a comedy, 1786. 6. *The German Hotel*, a drama, translation, 1790. 7. *The School for Arrogance*, a comedy, partly from the French of Destouches, 1791. 8. *The Road to Ruin*, a comedy, and the best of his dramatic writings, 1792. 9. *Love's Frailties*, a comedy, 1794. 10. *The Deserted Daughter*, a comedy, 1795. 11. *The Man of Ten Thousand*, a comedy, 1796. 12. *The Force of Ridicule*, a comedy, 1796. 13. *He is Much to Blaine*, a comedy, very successful, 1798. 14. *Knave or Not*, a comedy, 1798. 15. *Deaf and Dumb*, a comedy, from the French, very successful, 1801. 16. *The Tale of Mystery*, an after-piece, from the French, 1802. 17. *Hear Both Sides*,

Sides, a comedy, 1803. 18. The Vindictive Man, a comedy, 1806.

Mr. Holcroft also exercised his talent with advantage to his reputation, in the Novels of Anna St. Ives, published 1792, and Hugh Trevor, published 1794. He also produced a third novel, entitled, Brian Perdue, in the year 1807.

The public is further indebted to the pen of Mr. Holcroft, for many translations. 1. The Private Life of Voltaire, 12mo. 2. The Memoirs of Baron Trenck, in 3 vols. 12mo. 3. The Secret History of the Court of Berlin, by the Count de Mirabeau, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Tales of the Castle, by Madame de Genlis, 5 vols. 12mo. 5. The Posthumous Works of Frederic II. King of Prussia, 13 vols. 8vo. 6. An Abridged Display of the Physiognomy of Lavater, 3 large vols. 8vo.

The great action of the life of Mr. Holcroft, was undoubtedly his voluntary surrender to the indictment for high-treason, preferred against him in the autumn of the year 1794. Few persons can now doubt, that if Mr. Pitt's administration had succeeded, at that time, in bringing to capital punishment the twelve persons, many of them not personally known to each other, who were then wantonly and wickedly included in one indictment, the constitution and liberties of England would have been destroyed; and as few persons will refuse to confess that the voluntary surrender of one of the parties, after the grand jury had decided that they should be tried for their lives, was a great and impressive demonstration of conscious innocence, and was the first event, which concurring with many

fortunate circumstances, after the two houses of parliament had voted that there was a conspiracy, and had thus prejudged the accused, saved our country from destruction of the worst sort, on that memorable occasion.

Mr. Holcroft spent the principal part of the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, in Germany and France, and the observations collected by him, in his travels, were afterwards published by him in two volumes, quarto.

He died at his house in Clipstone-street, Marybone, on the 23d of March. The surviving wife of Mr. Holcroft, is the niece of the celebrated Mercier, author of the *Tableau de Paris*, and a member of the French legislature.

By this lady Mr. Holcroft has left six young children, the eldest of whom is only nine years of age: these children are unprovided for: but it fortunately happens that their mother, and the unmarried daughter of Mr. Holcroft by a former marriage, a young lady well known for her literary and musical accomplishments, are in many respects singularly well qualified to undertake the management of a school; a task in which, for the support of these six children, they are desirous to engage. A subscription has generously been set on foot for the purpose of supplying them with a sufficient fund to enable them to commence this undertaking, and contributions are received at the bank of Messrs. Marsh and Co. Berners-street, London, where the arrangements for applying the monies to the intended purpose, may be seen, and reference made to the particular friends of the deceased.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

LITERARY COMPOSITION.

THE following observations are the production of a sensible critic, (Charpentier) and may serve as a supplement to an article under this head; in *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 2, page 443, fifth edition.

The greater number of authors are never contented with their own works: they must change and give a new turn to all they do, however good it may be; the first, is never the good thought; it is that which has undergone many and severe corrections; like the Emperor He-

liogabalus, who judged of the excellence of a dish by the exorbitance of its price, they only esteem that which has cost them much labour and trouble. In truth, genius does not owe this kind of people many obligations; for, rejecting all that it offers willingly, they only like what they are obliged to draw out with violence; or, if we may use the expression, with the rack and the torture. Quintilian relates a bon-mot, that Flores said to a young man who was inclined that way. Finding him one day in great grief, he asked him the cause of it; and the

the young man frankly acknowledged to him, that he had been three days seeking for an exordium to a discourse, and that he was now quite in despair, at not having been able to find any thing that pleased him. Is it not, returned Florus, smiling, because you wish to do better than you can? There is certainly a great deal of presumption in this difficult disposition. We reject every thing, because we think every thing unworthy of us; and we act in nearly the same manner as those ladies, who never think that their portraits resemble them, because they think themselves more beautiful than any that can be drawn for them. It often happens, that from self-love, and not from want of knowledge, we have so many faults in our works. Poets and painters, particularly, are liable to have too much affection for their own productions; and to alter any of them, is to them a most painful operation. A poet will clearly see that a thought which struck him, in the warmth of his enthusiasm, is not just, or that it does not suit his subject: but there will be something brilliant in it which pleases him, and which makes him desire to preserve it. He wavers, reason puts the pen in his hand to suppress it; but he is immediately softened, and self-love easily obtains grace for it. Seneca has preserved an example of an author's tenderness in the person of Ovid. Some of his friends having advised him to repress in his works two or three of his verses, which did not do him much credit, he consented to it upon condition, that they should find no fault with three verses that he was going to write, privately begging them at the same time to write down those verses they wished to be omitted. Having agreed to these conditions, he found that the three verses his friends had condemned, were the very same for which he had obtained grace; and he declared to them, says Seneca, that he was not ignorant of their defects; but that he could not dislike them. I am astonished that a man who burnt the fifteen books of the *Metamorphoses*, with the design to suppress them, could be so difficult for three verses.

The eyes of the vulgar frequently see what escapes those of the learned. It is said of Malherbe, that he consulted the ear of an old domestic; the same thing is related of Molière. Every one knows the esteem of Apelles for the judgment of the people, which he evinced by exposing his finest works to their criticisms,

and by sometimes adopting their opinions. Annibal Caracci often declared, that he had learnt to judge of two pictures of the martyrdom of St. Andrew, which Albano and Domenichino had painted to rival each other, from an old woman, who stopped for sometime with her daughter to sit before the picture of Domenichino, and who afterwards passed silently before that of Albano. The excellent works are those which immediately strike, and which are directed to the heart.

THE FATHERS ATTACKED.

Barbeyrac, the learned translator of Puffendorf, attacked in his preface the blind veneration paid by the Catholics to the Fathers. This of course roused the indignation of the Romish church. Père Ceillier published a voluminous defence of these primitive Christians, but which in fact is a continued invective against the Protestants. Barbeyrac retorted with great ingenuity by his "*Traité de la Morale des Pères de l'Eglise*," a curious work, in which, not satisfied with having attacked their talents, he even aims at their morals. In a chapter to each, he amasses all the ridiculous things he can collect against them.

Justin Martyr, in order to shew the beauty of the cross, says that nothing is done in this world without a cross; that the masts and yards of a ship, and the shape of most instruments, have all crosses; and adds, that what most distinguishes man from the brute creation is, that in an elevated posture he can extend his arms, so as to form a cross with his body.

Irenæus, highly approves of thievery, in justifying the Israelites robbing the Egyptians; for, (says he) whatever we acquire, though unjustly, if we employ it in the service of the Lord, we are justified.

Of Clement, of Alexandria, our author has produced a copious fund of absurdities. Clement tediously refutes those who, because the title of *children* is given to *Christians*, would infer that there was any thing *childish* in the gospel. This father has a hundred such puerile distinctions and dissertations; he makes every part of the Scriptures mystical. He has poured out declamations with respect to manners, and considers the use of *looking-glasses* as *idolatry*, because Moses forbids the making of any *image*! This will be sufficient.

Tertullian condemns all theatrical exhibitions, because, says he, the *actor's bushins*

buskins give the lie to C——, who told us, that *we could not add one cubit to our stature!* Tertullian, with all the fathers, considered *marriage* as criminal; he writes to his wife, that after the resurrection, they will not make use of any *voluptuous turpitude*, for God has nothing *filthy* in his presence.

Origen advises us to mutilate our manhood, if we would become good Christians; he not only preached this precept, but, what was still more extravagant, he really set the example. His allegorical explanations of the Scriptures are still more extravagant.

St. Cyprian's continence tormented him terribly, besides the ceaseless importunities of his exasperated lady. He hardly disapproves of suicide; so that had their continence and their suicide prevailed among the Christian sect, (for at that moment christianity can only be considered as a sect), Europe would have been in time quite depopulated. St. Ambrose oddly observes, that where there are Nuns, there are fewer persons born; and he would increase their number as much as possible. They were so partial to martyrdom, that they accused themselves of crimes, as a stratagem to be put to death.

Such were the fanatic propagators of primitive Christianity. Men who are held in saintly veneration by the bigoted children of Rome, yet who perhaps committed more absurdities than any body of fanatics that have yet appeared. Sometimes they take a passage in the literal sense, and sometimes they accept it in a mystical one; their holy indignation against the heathen, hindered them from dwelling on moral topics; and the fine ethics of the ancient philosophers, with which they might have enriched their miserable writings, were contemned, because they were frequently considered as so many faggots, proper only to be burnt.

Had there not been something more attractive in the nature of Christianity, than the savage piety of these fathers; Christianity would have gradually expired, as a flame dies in its own ashes. But the flame of this religion was nourished by a sweet oil and an agreeable perfume. The females were allured by the flattering honours paid to the Virgin, which convinced them that the sex was not despicable; and the susceptible mind of youth was delighted by the meek character, and the patient sufferings of

its excellent founder. Conducted by the hand of the invisible Jesus, they walked in a path of roses, and slept in visions of immortality.

ON BOCCACCIO, AND HIS DECAMERON.

Boccaccio was born at a little village near Florence. His birth was obscure; and his father, in consequence of his poverty, sent him against his inclination to a merchant, to learn commerce: he remained with him some time, but having been to Paris with his master, and having seen there a little of the world, he soon became disgusted with his profession. The love of the Belles-lettres made him so neglect all mercantile affairs, that the merchant sent him back to Florence. His father then, by the advice of his friends, made him study the law; but young Boccaccio did not find his inclination lead him to that either: he quitted the bar for the study of polite literature and poetry. His genius unfolded itself, and he composed some tolerably good verses; but those of Petrarch, who flourished at that time, appeared to him so infinitely superior, that he resolved to burn his; preferring rather to make none, than to yield to another in that respect; it is true, that if we judge of his talent by the verses at the end of his Decameron, we shall not form a very advantageous idea of his poetry. However, he and Petrarch were great friends; for Petrarch constantly wore a ring on his finger, on which was the portrait of Boccaccio; and the latter wore one, on which was the portrait of Petrarch.

Boccaccio was handsome and well made; and his manners were charming. He was passionately fond of the women, as we may see by his works, and he was also much beloved by them; amongst others by the natural daughter of the king of Naples, from whom it is said, he received the greatest favours, and who is so celebrated in his works under the name of Fiammetta.

The Decameron is his master-piece; this work is full of fine and delicate thoughts, his expressions are happy, and he gives an air of gallantry to all he says; but we cannot too much admire the purity of his style; the Italians, fastidious as they are on this point, still read it with pleasure; and they have hired readers, or professors, who explain it. It is to be wished we could judge as favorably of his morals; but in some parts he pushes libertinism too far. Unfortunately, if we were to take away these parts, we should take from

Boccaccio all his graces and his beauties. With respect to his judgment, that is a faculty he least excels in, for it very often fails him: he makes women, whom he calls virtuous, hold conversations which would be shameful in the most infamous places; at other times, he makes them speak as Epicureans, without considering who are the persons whom he introduces on the scene; and even his description of the plague of Florence, pathetic as it is, does not appear to me quite in its proper place.

THE CHARACTER OF PLINY THE NATURALIST.

What respect is not due to the memory of Pliny? He is without exception one of the greatest men of antiquity: he is an author who has received praises from all the truly wise, and who is only despised by the vulgar literati, as it has been remarked by one of our most formidable critics, *Plinius tantus vir ut non mirum sit, si vulgus illum improbet, quum minimè sit Auctor vulgaris.* Gibbon has ingeniously described his work as "the Library of the Poor Man." Nevertheless, those who have praised him the most, have discovered in him many defects; but, for the greater part of these defects he ought not to incur censure. Was he obliged to know more of Physic, Medicine, or Astronomy, of the virtues of plants and minerals, or of other things of the same nature, than was known in his time? If he has appeared too credulous with respect to some facts, which have the air of the marvellous, has he not acted in the same manner as all the illustrious historians of his age; and amongst others, Livy, whom I could on this subject turn into ridicule, as easily as Pliny has been?

I have always thought, and I do still, that great men ought not to be condemned so inconsiderately: *Modestè et circumspecto judicio de tantis viris pronunciandum.* I allow, that we should not copy their errors; but before we pronounce judgment against them, we should consider well whether some excuse might not be offered for them; reason and equity command it, and so does the self-interest of those who ever attempt to write.

After all, though Pliny committed some faults (which we cannot deny), we ought to be less surprized at that, than at his not

having committed a great many more. Every wise man who considers the immense extent of his design, the prodigious quantity of knowledge, and of curiosities which it contains, the infinite number of books from which he was obliged to take his materials, and that in the midst of considerable occupations, military as well as political, must be struck with a just admiration of the excellence of his history. He will say with the candour of Horace:

*Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura.*

But in a poem elegantly writ,
I would not quarrel with a slight mistake,
Such as our nature's frailty may excuse.

He will laugh at those literary bullies, who, incapable of perceiving the solid beauties with which a work abounds, think themselves great persons for discovering some trifling defects. In fact, he will say, with one of the most judicious critics of the last century, that whoever speaks ill of Pliny, hurts that great man's reputation much less, than he does his own: *Non tantum Pliniano detraxit nomini quam suo.*

PETRARCH'S WILL.

There is a Life of Petrarch, published by Jerome Squarzacicus of Alexandria, very scarce, but printed in the curious edition of Petrarch's Latin works, in folio, at Venice, in 1501. It also contains his will, which is rather singular, for the whimsical and good-humoured satire with which he disposes of his legacies to his friends and domestics.

He bequeaths to Lombardus Asericus his silver gilt goblet, out of which he is to drink water, which he likes better than wine: "*cum quo bibat aquam, quam libenter bibit, multo libentius quam vinum;*" to John de Bochetta, vestry-keeper of his church, his great breviary, which had cost him a hundred francs; to John de Ceraldo seu Boccatio, fifty gold florins, of Florence, to buy him a winter garment, fit for his studies and his vigils; to Thomas de Bambasia de Ferrare, his lute, that he might make use of it to sing the praises of the Lord, *non pro vanitate sæculi fugacis*; to Barthelmi de Sienne, called Pancaldus, twenty ducats, with the proviso, that he does not game them away, *Quos non ludat.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO EURILLA IN ADVERSITY.

FROM CARLO MAGGI.

ALONE and pensive in those wilds I stray,
Where, save the feather'd choir who carol gay,
No sound obtrudes; where Silence rears her throne,

By mute Oblivion's poppies overgrown,
And with such sway despotic rules the soul,
As e'en the starts of Sorrow to controul;
As e'en to bid the fears of Friendship cease,
And make me fancy all my cares at peace.

Yet, wheresoe'er my wand'ring footsteps tread,
My thoughts, by some spontaneous impulse led,

Fly fast to thee; nor will I pause to own,
Thou most art with me when I'm most alone.

But if my Muse, too sedulous t' impart
The balm of comfort to thy anguish'd heart,
Hath oft disgusted by officious zeal,
And widen'd wounds she fondly hop'd to heal,

More irksome now thou'lt deem th'obtrusive lyre,

Whose notes I waken with increas'd desire;
Thy woes to soothe—forgive th'advent'rous strain,

Which dares the rigours of thy fate arraign;
Which dares lament—(O pardon, righteous Heav'n!)

That Peace to thankless Apathy is giv'n;
Whilst Virtue's self, in human form enshrin'd,

To cruel, hateful Warfare seems consign'd.

Full well I know reproach were vainly hurl'd

Against the unfeeling baseness of this world:

Full well I know how impotent each art
To melt, with Pity's drops, the flinty heart;
To check the bitter taunts of scowling Pride,
Make ranc'rous Envy throw her snakes aside,

Compel curs'd Falsehood at Truth's shrine to kneel,

Or rob the hand of Malice of its steel:

Yet, tho' thy woes, with my upbraidings join'd,

In vain wou'd strive to meliorate mankind,
Still are there means all potent to confound
The iron breasts thy sufferings fail to wound;
Still to their pow'r superior mayst thou rise,
And ev'ry arrow of their wrath despise.

Too just, too ample is thy cause for woe;
Then check not tears, but freely let them flow;

Affliction's tide, by constant force repress'd,
And closely pent within a single breast,
There rages fierce, with direst mischiefs rife,
Dethroning Reason, and o'erwhelming Life.
Then give it way; and, to some kindred heart,

Thy ev'ry care, thy ev'ry thought impart;

For Sympathy, blest instinct of our kind,
Is purest opium to the tortur'd mind.

Seek, then, some Friend, who early learn'd to grieve

At others' woe, who lives but to relieve;
Some breast so much in concert with thy own.

As, when thou smil'st, or weep'st, to joy or groan;

With sweet Mimosa be her temples crown'd,
By patient Prudence let her lips be bound;
Of all thy griefs let her have felt the smart,
And shew where once they rankled in her heart;

Let her (rare gift!) possess the skill to know
When to check tears, and when to bid them flow;

Thus will her hand be competent to spread
Comfort's soft roses o'er thy thorny bed.

But, once again, dear suffer'ing Saint, take heed

This Friend be deck'd with Caution's choicest need;

For Grief unlocks the soul, and brings to view

Each thought, each merit, and each failing too.

Seek then a Friend, sage, cautious, faithful, kind—

But hold!—I know the temper of thy mind.
If some good Angel such a Friend bestow'd,
To rescue thee from Grief's o'erwhelming load,

Thy soul wou'd doat on her's—and should'st thou lose

This first of blessings—Hold! ah, hold, my Muse!

Nor paint a scene which Nature cou'd not bear.

Yes—seek a Friend! a firmer Friend than e'er

Adorn'd our mortal clay—a Friend, whose mind

Not all the malice of this world combin'd

Can e'er wean from thee—a celestial Guard;
Who, from thy breast each stroke of Fate to ward,

O'er Fate herself presides, o'er Time, o'er Space,

And all the myriads of the Human Race;
Who knows no change, whose love will never cease,

Whose voice is comfort, and whose paths are peace.

O turn to him, to God! the only Friend,

On whom thou may'st, without a fear, depend;

And learn, that, mid Adversity's dark maze,
Or gay Prosperity's seductive blaze,

He only knows our erring steps to guide,
Where spotless Truth, and deathless Joy pre-

side.

Exmouth.

M. STARKIE.

IMPROMPTU LINES TO SIR JOHN CARR,
AFTER READING HIS NORTHERN SUM-
MER.

THO' much you've honour'd martial men,
The triumph is not their's alone;
You, by your pencil and your pen,
Make every realm you reach your own.

The wreath, for which the hero sighs,
Is stain'd with blood, however bright;
But you bring home a *spotless* prize,
Of rich instruction and delight.

Your Northern *Summer* seems a day,
As we retrace its varied hours;
Well pleas'd and proudly we survey
Your graceful wreath of "Polar Flowers."

H.

THE SKULL.

— "Mors sola fatetur
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula!" Juv.

[The following Lines were occasioned by the accidental discovery of a Skull, by the Plough, at no great distance from a populous town in the West of England.]

WITHIN this earthy barrier confin'd
Once breath'd a heav'n-born soul, long
since remov'd

To bear the tale and story of these bones,
When yet the streams of life cours'd over
them.

Mean dwelling of that wond'rous guest!—
Couldst thou

Unfold the narrow volume of thy span;
Could that unseemly feature of grimace
That sneers upon its former state and that
Which now I wear, relax, and break the
term

Of its ordained silence, how intent
Would I the thousand scenes eventful change
Of thy unknown mortality record,
Th' instructive lessons of a friend deceas'd!

To thee, poor, tenantless, exhausted case
Of man's frail compass, once belong'd the
rule

Of passions headstrong as the wintry tide:
To thee the helm and steerage uncontroll'd
Of that slight pinnacle, man; the sov'reign
will

To brook the buffets of an adverse wind;
To dare the rocks, and struggle under storms
Of seas untried; or (happier lot!) to bask
In moorings of some enviable port!

Haply thy days are pencil'd by the hand
Of living fame, or stand enroll'd above
Within the page alone of mortal doom,
Whom nor ambition sway'd, nor empty glare
Of praise.—Oh! the flesh creeps upon my
bones,

When fancy paints thee some black harden'd
wretch,

Distain'd in heart with spots of unwash'd
crime,

Of murder, villainy, and teeming acts,
That call for hell and vengeance! Could
these bones,

The slender relics of thy little strength,
Once dare to stretch their feeble nothingness
Against the fiat of Omnipotence?

Of tardy justice mock th' impending bolt?
Or clip the thread of gratitude and love,
Inwoven in thy nature? Rather say,
Thou could'st forget the splendour of thy
birth

And bend thee supple, fraught with lies, and
smiles,

In the lov'd sunshine of a patron's grace.
Say rather, thou didst busy thee in vain
Amid the phantom scenes of luxury
Irresolute; or, with extended arms,
Didst follow the receding, vagrant blaze
Of pleasures gross, as fatal. Yet, how grim,
How bare thy joys have left these worthless
bones!

Might the dread seal of secrecy be burst,
What noble converse could the charnel'd
dead

Pour in the list'ning ear! And truly thou
Couldst weave a fit discourse to curb the rage
Of frantic man.—Perhaps to thee was given
To reach the depth and treasures infinite
Of sacred lore; to commerce with those
bards

And rev'rend sages of far distant times,
Whose sense unhallow'd still directs to
heav'n;

To trace the myriads of shining worlds,
That compass this mean speck; to spurn the
sway

And endless throne of space; to name and
range

The hidden and disclosed stores of things,
That croud the earth, and give a zest to life!
Perchance in thee the lamp of genius burn'd,
And thou could'st tread the steep heights of
verse,

Or wind the maze of raptur'd thought, and
pore

With wonder and delight upon the worlds
Of sportive forms, thou didst thyself create.
Celestial joy!—Now, those rich day dreams
fled,

Have left this monument, this clay-cold ash
Of fire extinct.

Immortal man! the care
And nursling of a Sire all provident,
Th' inheritor of weakness, sin, and death,
Suspended from the moment by a hair,
Whose big designs, and lordly acts, embalm
Thy name within the frail survivor's breast;
These are the base memorials thou shalt
leave;

This the vile shell, in which that mighty
soul

Once quicken'd, and inform'd thy proud ex-
ploits,—

Must be the goal of beauty, rank, and fame.

A. B. E.

AMOR,

AMOR TIMIDO.

FROM METASTASIO.

SAY, O my heart, to what high darling point
 Aspire thy restless wishes and thy sighs?
 Who, in the foldings of thy little all,
 These tumults not unknown, has taught
 to rise?

Meanwhile, the narrow limits of my breast,
 Thee, scarce within their precincts can
 confine,
 And now, contracting in thy prison house,
 I find thee not in thy accusom'd shrine.

Now, dost thou burn; now, freezest like the
 snow,
 Which chills old Rhodope, who mocks the
 sight;
 And now, O strange to tell! the fierce ex-
 tremes
 Of vivid flame and piercing cold unite.

Alas! why sorrowest thou my little heart?
 Why throbb'st with pain, or art convuls'd
 with joy?

What eager hopes impel thee headlong on,
 Or fears thy every faculty employ?

Full well I know, for busy thought recalls
 That awful day, that moment of my fate,
 Heedless of peril, when I dar'd to gaze,
 And learnt to mourn my venial fault too
 late.

That moment, when beneath thy arched
 brow,
 First sparkled from its torch the streaming
 fire,
 Whose never-ceasing flame consumes my
 soul,
 Full well I know, and what thou dost de-
 sire.

Yes, yes, my beating heart, I understand,
 What these successive and quick throbs
 imply,
 That thou dost mourn to share a lover's
 pangs,
 And at a mistress' feet expiring lie.

Silence thy grief, thy glorious martyrdom,
 Oh! for a little to endure, essay.
 Forbear to give it utterance yet awhile,
 And my affections to the fair betray.

But must this harsh restraint for ever be,
 Must I in silence languish out my days?
 Love e'er attends the daring and the bold,
 And ever, bright success, with glory's rays.

Yes, that I love thee, dear all conqu'ring
 maid,
 Shall by this sad and faithful heart be told,
 That thine eye's lustre is the guilty cause,
 Why I regardless of the risk am bold.

That to ask pity is mild Nature's law,
 I'll say; but if with scorn you robe your
 brow,
 Or smile with mark'd disdain, O Heavens!
 then
 My love I would, and I would not, avow.

IL PRIMO AMORE.

From the same.

TOO true it is! the amorous heat which
 once,
 Has lighted up a flame within the breast,
 Never by Time, which all thing selse destroys,
 Extinction knows nor sweet consoling rest.

Oh! 'tis a fire that unsuspecting sleeps,
 Insidious 'mid the ashes, and at will,
 Doth seem to lead its captive where it likes,
 Stifling all just resentment of the ill.

Alas! should e'en the veriest breeze arise,
 Or for a moment but a zephyr sigh,
 Unnotic'd e'en amid the aspen shade,
 Behold 'tis flame that speaks destruction
 nigh!

An instant only, if I dare to gaze,
 O Heavens! my beauteous enemy, on thee,
 Her dear, her former flame my heart betrays,
 And sighs reveal, I am no longer free.

Rast to my sorrows I again return,
 With love for her, again, her slave expires,
 And in his charmer's beaming eyes adores
 The sacrifice his destiny requires.

Nor is it, Nice, when thy beauty's power,
 Present, takes sweet possession of my mind;
 Where'er my footsteps rove, sufficient food
 For this my honourable flame I find.

There I remember, how my youthful heart
 First felt the tumults of delicious love;
 On this dear spot, how ardent once you swore,
 Tender, and faithful to my hopes, to prove.

One place, O Heavens! thy cruelty recalls;
 Another, of thy tenderness reminds;
 Of sportive quarrel that, forgiveness this
 (With kisses bought), the dear remembrance
 finds.

What shall I say? The very nymphs them-
 selves,
 Who, to ensnare me, use their every art,
 Still, with their glances, make me think
 on thee,
 And fix thy empire fimer o'er my heart.

If Sylvia's, Chloris', tresses I admire,
 Which wander o'er their glossy necks at
 will,
 And truant lips confess; their dazzling charms
 Nice, my heart replies, is fairer still.

O beauteous object of my heart's desire!
 Love first I knew, and wish to know for
 thee;
 The voice of Fate awakes no vain regrets,
 To sigh for thee! what brighter destiny!

ON A LADY WHOM HER ADMIRER HAD
 COMPARED TO THE SUN.

(From the French.)

HOW can I, said the fair one, resemble the
 Sun,
 Who am, as you see, but a woman?
 Why, I'll tell you, quoth Quiz, for as sure
 as a gun,
 'Tis because you are, both of you, common.

C.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

HAVING in our last given an account of Mr. Davy's discoveries with regard to potash, we shall proceed, as we proposed, to consider the properties and nature of the basis of Soda. The basis or metallic substance obtained by decomposition, is a solid at the common temperature. It is white, opaque, and if examined under a film of naphtha, has the lustre and general appearance of silver. It is exceedingly malleable, and is softer than any of the common metallic substances. It is a good conductor of electricity and heat, and small globules of it inflame by the voltaic electrical spark, and burn with bright explosions: its specific gravity is something more than 93. It becomes fluid at about 180° of Fahrenheit, but the exact degree of heat at which it becomes volatile, has not been ascertained.

The chemical phenomena produced by the basis of soda, are in many respects, analogous to those produced by the basis of potash: when exposed to the atmosphere, it immediately tarnishes, and by degrees becomes covered with a white crust, which deliquesces much more slowly than the substance that forms on the basis of potash, and which proves to be pure soda. The basis combines slowly with oxygen, and without luminous appearance, at all common temperatures; and when heated this combination becomes more rapid, but no light is emitted, till it has acquired a temperature nearly that of ignition. In oxygen gas, it burns with a white light: in oxymuriatic acid gas, it burns vividly with a bright red light; saline matter is formed, which proves to be muriate of soda. When thrown upon water, it produces a violent effervescence, with a loud hissing noise; it combines with the oxygen of the water to form soda, which is dissolved, and its hydrogen is disengaged.

The basis of soda acts upon alcohol and ether in the same manner with the basis of pot-ash. The water contained in them is decomposed, soda is rapidly formed, and hydrogen is disengaged. When thrown upon the strong acids, it acts upon them with great energy; if the nitrous acid is employed, a vivid inflammation is produced; with muriatic and sulphuric acids, there is much heat generated, but no light.

It combines with sulphur in close vessels, filled with the vapour of naphtha, with great vividness, with light, heat, and afterwards with explosion from the vaporization of a portion of sulphur, and the disengagement of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The phosphuret has the appearance of lead, and forms phosphate of soda, by exposure to the air, or by combustion. The basis of soda in the quantity of $\frac{4}{10}$ part, renders mercury a fixed solid of the colour of silver, and the combination is attended with a considerable degree of heat. It makes an alloy with tin, without changing its colour, and it acts upon lead and gold when heated.

From some very accurate experiments, Mr. Davy has found that 100 parts of potash, consist of 86.1 of the basis, and 13.9 of oxygen: and in 100 parts of soda, there will be 80 parts of the basis, and 20 of oxygen.

To the question whether the bases of potash and soda should be called metals; Mr. Davy says, that the greater number of philosophical persons answer in the affirmative. They agree with metals in opacity, lustre, malleability, conducting powers as to heat and electricity, and in their qualities of chemical combination; their low specific gravity does not appear a sufficient reason for making them a new class; for among the metals themselves, there are remarkable differences in this respect, platina being nearly four times as heavy as tellurium; and in the philosophical division of the classes of bodies, the analogy between the greater number of properties must always be the foundation of arrangement. Hence the bases of the alkalies are denominated, Potassium, and Sodaum.

In reference to his own discoveries, Mr. Davy observes, that, "In the common processes of nature, all the products of living beings may be easily conceived to be elicited from known combinations of matter. The compounds of iron, of the alkalies, and earths, with mineral acids, generally abound in soils. From the decomposition of basaltic, porphyritic, and granitic rocks, there is a constant supply of earthy, alkaline, and ferruginous materials to the surface of the earth. In the sap of all plants that have been examined, certain neutrosaline compounds, containing potash, or soda, or iron, have been found. From plants, they may be supplied to animals. And the chemical tendency of organization

organisation seems to be rather to combine substances into more complicated and diversified arrangements, than to reduce them to simple elements."

From the fixed alkalis, the professor proceeded to the earths, which are non-conductors of electricity. The alkalis become conducting substances by fusion: the infusible nature of the earths, rendered it impossible to operate upon them in this state: the strong affinity of their bases for oxygen would not admit of their bodies being acted upon by solution in water; and the only methods that proved successful, were those by which they were operated upon by electricity in some of their combinations, or of combining them at the moment of their decomposition by electricity, in metallic alloys, so as to obtain evidences of their nature and properties.

On this plan, Mr. Davy undertook a series of experiments on Barytes, Strontites, and Lime, employing upon them the same methods as he had used in the decomposition of the fixed alkalis. Gas was, in each case, copiously evolved, which was inflammable; and the earths, where in contact with the negative metallic wires, became dark-coloured, and exhibited small points, having a metallic lustre, which, when exposed to air, gradually became white: they became white likewise when plunged under water, and when examined by a magnifier, a greenish powder seemed to separate from them.

He then made mixtures of dry pot-ash in excess, and dry barytes, lime, strontites, and magnesia, brought them into fusion, and acted upon them in the voltaic circuit, as he had done in obtaining the metals of the alkalis. He hoped, by this means, that the potassium, and the metals of the earths, might be deoxygenated at the same time, and enter into combination in alloy. Metallic substances appeared less fusible than potassium, which burnt the instant after they had formed, and which, by burning, produced a mixture of pot-ash, and the earth employed. He had found, that when a mixture of pot-ash, and the oxides of mercury, tin, or lead, was electrified in the Voltaic circuit, the decomposition was very rapid, and an amalgam or an alloy of potassium was obtained. He tried the same on a mixture of two parts of barytes, and one part of oxide of silver very slightly moistened; when it was electrified by iron wires, an effervescence took place at both points of contact, and a minute quantity

of a substance, possessing the whiteness of silver, formed at the negative point.

A mixture of barytes and red oxide of mercury, in the same proportions, was electrified in the same manner. A small mass of solid amalgam adhered to the negative wire, which evidently contained a substance that produced barytes by exposure to air, with the absorption of oxygen; and which occasioned the evolution of hydrogen from water, leaving pure mercury, and producing a solution of barytes. Mixtures of lime, strontites, magnesia, and red oxide of mercury, treated in the same manner, gave similar amalgams, from which the alkaline earths were regenerated by the action of air and water.

While Mr. Davy was pursuing these experiments, he heard that Professor Berzelius, and Dr. Pontin, of Stockholm, had succeeded in decomposing barytes and lime, by negatively electrifying mercury in contact with them, and that in this way they had obtained amalgams of the metals of these earths. Mr. Davy repeated the experiments with a battery of 500, and obtained the most perfect success. The mercury gradually became less fluid, and after a few minutes was covered with a white film of barytes; and when the amalgam was thrown into water, hydrogen was disengaged, the mercury remained free, and a solution of barytes was formed. The result with lime was precisely analogous, so also was that with strontites; with magnesia it was with more difficulty obtained. All these amalgams may be preserved a considerable period under naphtha, but in a length of time they become covered with a white crust. When exposed to air, a very few minutes only were required, for the oxygenation of the bases of the earths.

In several cases, Mr. Davy exposed the amalgams of the metals of the earths, containing only a very small quantity of mercury, to the air, on a delicate balance, and he always found that, during the conversion of metal into earth, there was a considerable increase of weight. He also found that, when the metals of the earths were burned in a small quantity of air, they absorbed oxygen, gained weight, and were in a highly caustic or unslaked state; for they produced strong heat by the contact of water, and did not effervesce during their solution in acids. Hence it is inferred, that the evidence for the composition of the alkaline earths, is of the same kind as that for the composition of the common metallic oxides; and the principles of their decomposition

decomposition are precisely similar; the inflammable matters in all cases, separating at the negative surface in the Voltaic circuit, and the oxygen at the positive surface. The professor denominates the metals obtained from the alkaline earths, *barium*, *strontium*, *calcium*, and *magnesium*.

The professor next tried a number of experiments on the other earths, which are not alkaline, and from the general tenor of these results, and the comparison between the different series of experiments, there seems very great reason to conclude that alumine, zircon, glucine, and silix, are, like the alkaline earths, metallic oxides. He admits, however, that the evidences of decomposition and composition are not of the same strict nature as those that belong to the fixed alkalies, and alkaline earths; for it is possible that in the experiments in which silix, alumine, and zircon appeared to separate during the oxidation of potassium, and sodaum, their bases might not actually have been in combination with them, but the earths themselves, in union with the metals of the alkalies, or in mere mechanical mixture.

The strong attraction of potassium, sodaum, and the metals of the alkaline earths for oxygen, led Mr. Davy to examine, if their deoxydating powers could not be made to produce the effect of the amalgamation of ammonia, independently of the agency of electricity; and he found that, when mercury, united to a small quantity of potassium, sodaum, barium, or calcium, was made to act upon moistened muriate of ammonia, the amalgam rapidly increased to six or seven times its volume, and the compound seemed to contain much more ammoniacal basis, than that procured by electrical powers.

The amalgam from ammonia, when formed at the temperature of 70° or 80° , is a soft solid, of the consistence of butter; at the freezing temperature it becomes firmer and a crystallized mass, and its specific gravity is below 3. When exposed to air, it soon becomes covered with a white crust, which proves to be carbonate of ammonia.

"The more," says Mr. Davy, "the properties of the amalgam obtained from ammonia, are considered, the more extraordinary do they appear. Mercury, by combination with about the $\frac{12000}{12000}$ part of its weight of new matter, is rendered solid, yet it has the specific gravity diminished from 13.5 to less than 3, and it retains all its metallic characters; its

colour, lustre, opacity, and conducting powers, remaining unimpaired. It is scarcely possible to conceive, that a substance which forms with mercury so perfect an amalgam should not be metallic in its own nature, hence it may be denominated ammonium."

From the preceding facts, the following questions have occurred: on what do the metallic properties of ammonium depend? Are hydrogen and nitrogen both metals in the aeriform state, at the usual temperature of the atmosphere, bodies of the same character as zinc and quicksilver would be in the heat of ignition? Or are these gases in their common form, oxides, which become metallized by deoxydation? Or are they simple bodies, not metallic in their own nature, but capable of composing a metal in their deoxygenated, and an alkali in their oxygenated, state?

Assuming the existence of hydrogen, in the amalgam of ammonium, its presence in one metallic compound evidently leads to the suspicion of its combination in others. And in the electrical powers of the different species of matter, there are circumstances which extend the idea to combustible substances in general. Oxygen is the only body which can be supposed elementary, attracted by the positive surface in the electrical circuit; and all compound bodies, the nature of which is known that are attracted by this surface, contain a considerable proportion of oxygen. Hydrogen is the only matter attracted by the negative surface, which can be considered as acting the opposite part to oxygen; "may not then," says the professor, "the different inflammable bodies, supposed to be simple, contain this as a common element?"

Should future experiments prove the truth of this hypothesis, still the alkalies, the earths, and the metallic oxides, will belong to the same class of bodies. From platina, to potassium, there is a regular order of gradation as to their physical and chemical properties, and this would probably extend to ammonium, could it be obtained in the fixed form. Platina and gold, in specific gravity, degree of oxydability, and other qualities, differ more from arsenic, iron, and tin, than these last do from barium and strontium. The phenomena of combustion of all oxidable metals, are precisely analogous. In the same manner as arsenic forms an acid, by burning in air, potassium forms an alkali, and calcium an earth; in a manner similar to that in which osmium forms a volatile,

tile and acrid substance by the absorption of oxygen, does the amalgam, of ammonium produce the volatile alkali; and if we suppose that ammonia is metalized, by being combined with hydrogen, and freed from water, the same reasoning will apply to the other metals, with this difference, that the adherence of their phlogiston, of hydrogen, would be exactly in the inverse ratio of their attraction for oxygen. In platina, it would be combined with the greatest energy; in ammonium with the least; and if it be separable from any of the metals, without the aid of a new combination, we may expect that this result will be afforded by the most volatile and oxidable, such as arsenic, or the metals of the fixed alkalies, submitted to intense heat, under electrical polarities, and having the pressure of the atmosphere removed.

Mr. Davy concludes by hoping, that the new facts which he has discovered, may admit of many applications, and explain some phenomena in nature. "The metals of the earths" he says, "cannot exist at the surface of the globe; but it is very possible that they may form a part of the interior; and such an assumption would offer a theory for the phenomena of volcanoes, the formation of lavas, and the excitement and effects of subterraneous heat; for let it be granted that the metals of the earths and alkalies, in alloy with common metals, exist in large quantities beneath the surface, then their accidental exposure to the action of air and water, must produce the effect of subterranean fire, and a product of earthy and stony matter analogous to lavas. The luminous appearance of those meteors connected with the fall of stones, is one of the extraordinary circumstances of these wonderful phenomena. This effect may be accounted for, by supposing that the substances which fall, come into our atmosphere in a metallic state, and that the earths of which they principally consist are results of combustion."

At the meeting of the Royal Society, February 2, a most curious and interesting paper, by Mr. Davy, was read, giving an account of various experiments on the action of potassium on ammonia, from which it appears that a considerable quantity of nitrogen can be made to disappear, and can be regenerated. When it disappears, nothing can be obtained in its place but oxygen, and hydrogen; and when it is formed, its elementary matter is furnished by water.

February 9, Dr. Young furnished a series of numerical tables of the elective

attraction of acids with alkalis, by means of which 100 figures are made to represent the affinities of 100 different salts, which it would otherwise require about 5000 words to express.

February 16, a paper by M. Brodie, describing a twin fetus, nearly the full size, seven months old, and without either heart, liver, or gall bladder, was read. This was considered the best formed fetus which has hitherto been known without a heart, although the author cited a considerable number. It appears that all such children have been twins, and that the present was quite as large as the other which had its organs complete.

Captain Burney furnished two papers, one on the motion of heavy bodies in the Thames, detailing some experiments with loaded sticks, to ascertain why loaded barges sailed faster than the current, or than unloaded barges; but his experiments only tended to confirm the fact, that the heaviest end of a pole always went first with the current. The other was a plan for measuring a ship's way at sea, by means of a steel-yard and line, where a pound weight should indicate a mile, or more or less, according to the power of the instrument.

February 23, a letter from Mr. Knight to the President was read, containing some farther observations on the sap of trees, the formation of radicles from the bark, and also that of the buds from the same source, instead of their being produced from the alburnum, as is supposed.

A paper by Mr. Horn, on a peculiar joint discovered in the *squalus maximus*, (basking shark) lately cast on the seashore, was laid before the Society, accompanied by a drawing.

WERNERIAN SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, of Edinburgh, on the 11th of February, Professor Jameson read a short account of the Oryctognostic characters, and geognostic relations of the mineral, named Cryolite, from West Greenland.—Mr. P. Neile read a description of a rare species of whale, lately stranded near Alloa, in the Firth of Forth. It measured forty-three feet in length, had a small dorsal fin; longitudinal sulci on the thorax; short whalebones, (*furons*) in the upper jaw; the under jaw somewhat wider, and a very little longer than the upper; both jaws acuminate, the under one ending in a sharp long ridge. From these characters

acters he considered it evident that it was the *Baleioptera acuto-rostrata* of La Cepede, and that that author had fallen into an error in saying, that this species never exceeds from twenty-six, to twenty-nine feet long.—At the same meeting, the secretary laid before the society the following communications: 1. Copies of the affidavits made before justices of the peace, at Kirkwall, in Orkney, by several persons who saw and examined the great sea-snake, (*halsydrus Pontoppidani*) cast on shore in the island of Stronsa, in October last: with remarks, illustrative of the meaning of

some passages in these affidavits. 2. An account of the discovery of a living animal, resembling a toad inclosed in a bed of clay, in a cavity suited to its size, at the depth of fifty-seven fathoms in the coal formation at Govan; communicated by Mr. Dixon, of Govan-hill. 3. An instance of remarkable intrepidity displayed by a male and female otter, in defending their young, although the otter is in general accounted a very timid animal.—Mr. Laskey presented to the society, a very valuable and well-arranged collection of British shells, and likewise a curious mineral from New Holland,

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS JONES'S (BILSTON, STAFFORD), for *Compositions for the purpose of making Trays, Waiters, and various other Articles, by Presses or Stamps.*

THE ingredients made use of in the manufacture of these articles, are varied according to the size of the articles. For those that are small he takes 100lb. of rope, and 20lb. of rags; and for large ones, to 100lb. of rope about 100 lb. of rags, are added. These are reduced to a pulp, and mixed with a certain small proportion of vitriolic acid. Various other materials are mentioned; but those just enumerated are deemed the best; and to make the said pulp into the articles required, Mr. Jones recommends that a wire or other sieve, of a similar size and shape to the article required, be taken, and used in the manner directed in the specification. To render the mode of operation intelligible, the patentee has given an example shewing in what way the frame and sieve are placed to collect the composition or pulp, for making an oval canoe. He then puts on a flannel or woollen cloth, or any other proper cloth or material, and upon that a board, and then turns the pulp out of the sieve upon the flannel, and board upon the top of it, and presses the same together lightly, to force out part of the liquid, by which the pulp felt is made. This being between the dies or tools, of the shape of the articles wanted, is put into a press, in order to render it at once solid and of the required shape. It is now to be put into a stove or oven of a proper degree of heat, where it is kept till it is nearly but not entirely dry, and then it is to be taken out of the oven, put be-

tween the dies, and pressed violently, so as to set it and make it smooth. After this it is to be put in the oven again, till it is perfectly dried, but great caution must be used to prevent it from warping. This is effected by means of a frame made in the form of the inside of the articles, and weights to keep it in its proper form. It may next, if necessary, be hammered over, and made smooth and flat; and then being perfectly dry, it is to be dipped in the japan liquid, and there suffered to remain till the said liquid has perfectly penetrated it, when it is to be dried and varnished. The dies may be made of iron or other metal, or indeed of almost any other solid substance; but what is recommended in the specification is to have one of the dies of cast iron, and the other of tin, or some other more fusible metal. The use of these intended compositions is to be extended to the making or manufacturing of all kinds of tea-trays, waiters, boxes, bottle-stands, baskets, caddies, pannels for coaches, tables, hats, &c. &c. of any form or shape; and various other articles made or manufactured upon the above mentioned principle.

MR. EDWARD MASSEY'S (NEWCASTLE), for *an Improved Cock for drawing off Liquors.*

It will be impossible to give a tolerably accurate idea of the nature of this invention, without the aid of figures, of which there are 14 or 15 attached to the specification. We may observe, that the cock contains three valves, but it is not necessary that all the valves should be used in the same cock; but may be made with one, two, or three, according to the fancy of the mechanic. For so simple

simple an operation the apparatus is very complicated: thus, in describing the fifth figure, which represents a front view of the lock of the cock (which, however, besides answering the ordinary purpose of the locking, also locks it to the barrel), we have a lever, a staple, a hook acting upon a centre, a spring, and a stop acting with another spring: besides the place for the introduction of the key, which, we learn, is to be "raised on its centre, so as to pass clear of the work in the lock, except coming in contact with the hook and stop, which rise a little higher than the other parts, and are opposed to the key. Now, when the key is turned in the direction of the dotted arch, and the hook pressed out of the staple by it, raise the lever, and the staple, being a fixture, or part of it, will be raised also, at which time the inner part of the staple which pressed down the ward, being likewise raised, the stop will rise out of the arch, and prevent the key from being taken out till the staple is returned into the lock, the object of which is to prevent the cock from being left unlocked."—This may be regarded as a fair specimen of the specification, but the nature of the invention can only be understood by referring to the document itself, and by examining every part of it, with the figures attached to it.

MR. EDWARD STRACEY'S (WESTMINSTER),
for an Improved Method of hanging the Bodies, and of constructing the Perches, of four-wheel Carriages, by which such Carriages are rendered less liable to be overturned.

This invention embraces four objects—1. The constructing of the perch of a four-wheeled carriage, in such a manner, that either of the axle-trees may have a vertical motion independent of the other; so that the axle-trees may be in different planes at the same time. 2. The hanging of the body on the springs of such a carriage, in such a manner as will tend not only to diminish the liability of its being overturned, but add also to the ease of its motion. 3. The forming a collar-brace, which shall almost immediately bring the body to an equilibrium, should the centre of gravity be moved. 4. The forming a perch-bolt, by the use of which the carriage may be more easily turned to the right or left, and the friction that now takes place, by the use of the common perch-bolts between the wheel plates, the transom bed,

and the fore axle-tree bed reduced almost to nothing.

Carriages constructed on this principle differ but little in appearance from other four-wheel carriages; the chief distinction lying in the construction of the perch, and its having a revolving motion, and in the hanging of the body on the springs. The perch being allowed to turn on its axis, the fore axle-tree bed may have any degree of obliquity required, provided the body is not hung on the carriage, without affecting the horizontality of the hind axle-tree bed, and *vice versa*; and it is by the instrumentality of this motion, co-operating with the mode of hanging the body on the springs, and by the aid of collar-braces, that the body of the carriage may be kept nearly on the true level, or at least sufficiently so to prevent its being overturned, although either the fore or the hind axle-tree may have a great degree of obliquity from the plane of the horizon. A similar effect and security may be obtained by inverting the construction of the perch, and by having the fixed part of the perch in the hind axle-tree bed, and the revolving part in the transom bed in front, or by making the perch revolve on an axis at each end, or by any other mode which will allow the hind and fore axle-tree beds, when connected by means of a perch, to be in different planes at one and the same time, as by permitting one axle tree bed, provided that the body is not hung on the carriage, to remain parallel to the plane of the horizon, and by making the other stand perpendicular to it.

The principal variation of this invention, from the common method of hanging the body on its springs, consists in the body-loops, which must be so extended, that the ends of them may come nearly under the shackles of their respective springs, and each of them so formed, as to end in a cylindrical axis of one to two inches or more in length, and of sufficient strength to support the body; and on each of these body loop-axes, a shackle, for the reception of one of the main braces, should be fitted, ending in a cylindrical box or rocket, made so as to work and turn on the axis of the body-loop, and secured to it by a nut and pin; and the connection between these shackles and their respective boxes should be by means of a strong joint, working towards the front and hind part of the carriage in the direction of the perch,

perch. The body is to be hung by the main braces, attached to these shackles on the springs, in the same manner as other carriage-bodies are usually hung. When the body is thus hung, the action is as follows; should either of the hind or fore wheels descend into a low spot in the road, or ascend a raised surface, the boxes or sockets on the body loops will turn on their axes, and keep the whole on a proper equilibrium, so as not to be overturned.

Another part of the invention is the application of a cylinder to the collar-braces of carriages, by means of which, should the centre of gravity of the body of the carriage be moved by any inequalities in the road or otherwise, either to the right or left, the equilibrium will be almost immediately restored by the mo-

tion of the cylinder or roller on its axis, and the consequent lapping and unlapping of the straps, for to whichever side the body is impelled, on that side will the collar brace be lengthened, and of course the opposite collar brace proportionally shortened; one side is made to operate as a check upon the other, in order to bring the body to its true centre.

The last part of the invention is the perch-bolt, which being properly placed, the fore axle-tree bed may be turned either to the right or the left, with much greater ease than if the common perch-bolt were made use of, the usual friction between the beds and wheel plates being almost wholly removed from their being gradually separated by the lifting of the screw in the act of turning.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

** * As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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THE Farmer's Magazine, No XXXVII. 3s. The Utility of Agricultural Knowledge; illustrated with an Account of an Institution formed for Agricultural Pupils in Oxfordshire, 1s. 6d.

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An Alphabetical List of the Names of Minerals at present most familiar, in the English, French, and German Languages, with Tables of Analyses. 5s.

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The Retrospect of Philosophical, Mechanical, Chemical, and Agricultural, Papers, published by Philosophical Societies, and in the various English and Foreign Periodical Works, No. XVII. 3s. 6d.

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arithmic Transcendents, with an Inquiry into their Applications to the Integral Calculus, and the Summation of Series; by William Spence. 4to. 12s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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A succinct View of the Law of Mortgages, with an Appendix, containing a Variety of Scientific Precedents of Mortgages; by Edward Coke Wilmot, of Gray's-inn. 6s.

Reports of Cases in Chancery; by T. Vessey, esq. of Lincoln's-inn. Vol. XIV. Part II. 7s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Defects of the Debtor and Creditor Laws, and the Consequences of Imprisonment for Civil Debts; by W. Minchin, esq.

Nightingale *versus* Stockdale.—Report of the Trial in an Action for a Libel, contained in a Review of the "Portraiture of Methodism;" tried at Guildhall, before the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, and a Special Jury, Saturday, March 11, 1809. Taken in shorthand by Mr. Bartrum. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal—No. XVIII. 8vo. 3s.

A short Treatise on the Virtues of Dr. Gordon's Vegetable Balsamic Pills. 1s.

Suggestions for the Prevention of the Yellow Fever. To which is added, the Outline of a Plan of Military Hospitals, tending to a more successful Treatment of the Sick; by Stewart Henderson, M. D. District Staff Surgeon. Royal 8vo. 5s.

A Dictionary of Practical Surgery; by Samuel Cooper, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. 8vo. 15s.

A Practical Materia Medica, in which the various Articles are fully described, and divided into Classes and Orders, according to their Effects. 12mo. 5s.

MILITARY.

Rules and Instructions for the Guidance of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in the Field, and on other occasions, respecting the Use and Management of Guns, &c. under their charge, or to which they may be attached; particularly adapted to the Service of the East Indies; by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bell, Commandant of the Artillery on the Madras Establishment. 6s.

Manœuvres of Horse Artillery; by General Kosciuszko; written at Paris in 1800, at the request of General W. R. Davie, then Envoy from the United States to France. Translated, with Notes, by J. Williams, Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Engineers, and the President of the United States Military Philosophical Society. With 18 plates. 6s.

Operations of the British Army in Spain, with broad Hints to the Commissariat and Transport Board, and Anecdotes illustrative of the real Spanish Character. 3s.

A Narrative of the Circumstances attending the Retreat of the British Army, under the command of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Moore, with a concise Account of the Battle of Corunna, and subsequent Embarkation of his Majesty's Troops; by Henry Milburne, Surgeon in the Spanish service. 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Analysis of Country Dancing, wherein are displayed all the Figures ever used in Country Dances, in an easy and familiar manner: to which are added, Instructions for dancing some entire new Reels; together with the complete Etiquette of the Ball-room; by T. Wilson, from the King's Theatre, Opera-house. 7s.

The Treasures of Terpsichore; or, a Companion for the Ball-room: being a Collection of all the most popular English Country Dances, arranged alphabetically, with proper Figures adapted to each Dance; together with the New Dances for 1809—by T. Wilson, Dancing Master, from the King's Theatre, Opera-house. 4s. 6d.

A List of the Duties payable after Oct. 10, 1808, under the Management of the Stamp Commissioners in Great Britain. 4s.

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London Characters, or Anecdotes of Fashions and Customs of the present Century; by Sir Barnaby Sketchwell. 2 vols. royal 12mo. 16s.

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Lettres et Pensées du Marechal Prince de Ligne, publiées par Madame de Staël, contenant des Anecdotes secretes sur Joseph II. Catherine II. Frederic le Grand, Rousseau, Voltaire, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

A Letter to the Young Gentlemen who write in the Edinburgh Review; by Senex. 1s. 6d.

A Catalogue of Books composing the Classical Library of W. H. Lunn, Soho-square. 3s.

Literary Miscellanies; by James Mason, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 5s.

Thoughts and Remarks on establishing an Institution for the Support and Education of Unportioned Respectable Females. 7s.

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Claims of Mr. Wardle to the Thanks of the Country, for his Parliamentary Conduct, in his Charges against the Duke of York. 2s.

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Observations on the Conduct of Mrs. Clarke; by a Lady. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The Cottage of Merlin Vale; a History founded on Facts. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

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Levity and Sorrow, a German Story; by M. A. Bianchi. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

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POETRY.

Royal Love Lyrics, from Royal Love Letters, with Notes and Illustrations. 2s. 6d.

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Sonnets of the Eighteenth Century, and other small Poems. Foolsc. 8vo. 5s.

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The Four Slaves of Cythera; a Romance, in ten Cantos; by the Rev. Robert Bland. 8vo. 9s.

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Poems, sacred to Love and Beauty; by Hugh Downman, M.D. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

Poemata Selecta Italorum, qui seculo decimo sexto scripserunt, nonnullis annotationibus illustrata. 10s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Debates in both Houses of Parliament on the Catholic Petition, on Wednesday, the 25th; and Friday the 27th of May, 1808. 8vo. 5s.

The Corrected Speeches of Mr. Wardle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Adam, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Croker, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Folkstone, Mr. York, Mr. Canning, &c. in the House of Commons, on Mr. Wardle's Charges against his Royal Highness the Duke of York, 8vo.

Memoirs of the King's Supremacy and of the Rise, Progress, and Results of the Supremacy of the Pope, in different Ages and Nations, as far as relates to civil Affairs. By Thomas Brooke Clarke, D.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Orders in Council, and the American Embargo, beneficial to the Political and Commercial Interests of Great Britain. By Lord Sheffield. 8vo. 2s.

A Correct Report of the Speech delivered by Sir Francis Burdett, bart. in the House of Commons, on Monday the 13th of March, 1809, on the conduct of the Duke of York. 1s.

A View of the Political Situation of the Province of Upper Canada, in which her physical Capacity is stated; the Means of diminishing her Burdens, increasing her Value, and securing her Connection with Great Britain, are fully considered. By John Mills Jackson. 3s.

Certain Accusations brought recently by Irish Papists, against British and Irish Protestants of every denomination, examined. By Thomas Kipling, D.D. Dean of Peterborough. 3s.

Reflections on the Appointment of Dr. Milner, as the Political Agent of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. By the Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

The Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome, reconsidered; in a View of the Romish Doctrine of the Eucharist; with an Explanation of the Antepenultimate Answer in the Church Catechism. By Shute, Bishop of Durham. 1s.

Treatises on the Seventy Years Captivity of the Jews, foretold by Jeremiah, and particularly on the Seventy Weeks Prophecy of Daniel. By the Rev. J. Thorold. 2s.

A Letter from a Country Clergyman to his Parishioners, in which are considered a few of the Arguments and Practices of some of the Modern Dissenters. By the Rev. John Nance. 1s. 6d.

Hewlett's Bible. Part IV. 7s. (large paper, 9s.)

Paganism and Christianity Compared. In a Course of Lectures to the King's Scholars, at Westminster, in the years 1806, 7, and 8. By John Ireland, D. D. Prebendary and Sub-dean of Westminster. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Star in the East, a Sermon delivered in the Parish Church of St. James, Bristol, February 26, 1809, for the benefit of the Society for Missions to Africa, and the East. By the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, L.L.D. 1s. 6d.

A Dissertation on the Logos of St. John, comprehending the Substance of Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford. By Richard Laurence, L.L.D. rector of Mer-sham, Kent. 3s.

A Series of Discourses, on the Principles of Religious Beliefs, as connected with Human Happiness and Improvement. By the Rev. R. Morehead, A. M. junior, minister of the Episcopal Church, Cowgate, Edinburgh, 8vo. 9s.

A Discourse, preached in the Episcopal Church, Cowgate, Edinburgh, February 9, 1809; being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By Archibald Allison, L.L.B. Prebendary of Sarum. 1s.

A Portraiture of Methodism, being an impartial View of the Rise, Progress, and Manners of the Wesleyan Methodists. By Joseph Nightingale. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A History of Brecknockshire, by Theophilus Jones, deputy registrar of the Arch-deaconry of Brecon, 3 vols. royal 4to. with numerous Plates. 7l. 9s. 6d.

TRAVELS.

Summer Excursions through parts of England and Wales. By Elizabeth Isabella Spence. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

A Tour through Cornwall, in the Autumn of 1808. By the Rev. Richard Warner. 9s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE late interesting and eventful Campaigns in Spain and Portugal, are about to be illustrated in a series of Letters, by Dr. ADAM NEALE, physician to the forces, and F.L.S. They will contain a full account of the operations of the British armies under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore, from the day preceding the battle of Vimiera, to the battle and embarkation at Corunna; with an interesting detail of the memorable

retreat from Sahagun. The author, who sketches beautifully, will enrich the work with twelve engravings, by Heath, from drawings made on the spot, illustrative of the campaign.

Mr. DE LUC, is about to publish an Elementary Treatise on Geology, containing an examination of some modern geological systems, and particularly of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth. This work is translated from the French manuscript

manuscript of M. de Luc, by the Rev. HENRY DELA FITE, M.A. of Trinity college, Oxford, and will form an octavo volume.

The coloured Engravings, in imitation of the drawings by the Rev. W. BRADFORD, of the Costume, Character, and Country in Spain and Portugal, made during the campaign, 1808 and 1809, are in great forwardness.

Mr. GALT, who has for some time been engaged in researches among the national records, is preparing a work, illustrative of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, and those corruptions in the church which led to the Reformation, and the general change which at that period took place in the political system of Europe.

Mr. GREIG, of Chelsea, has announced a work on Astronomy, on a new plan, whereby that science is rendered simple and easy. The chief Constellations are to be exhibited (in a manner similar to geography) on separate maps, with their etymology, boundary, the stars to the 4th mag. introduced; and the declination, right ascension, culminating, &c. of the principal star in each specified, with remarks, &c.

Mr. THELWALL is preparing for publication, an Essay on the Causes and Probable Consequences of the Decline of Popular Talent; addressed to the serious consideration of those classes of the community, the individuals of which may be expected to aspire to the distinctions of the senate and the bar, &c. The work will contain a full discussion of the principal *desiderata*, in the existing systems of liberal education, and critical delineations of the characters, talents, eloquence, and oratorical endowments of Messrs. Burke, Pitt, Fox, &c.

Mr. THELWALL has also in the press, a formal announcement (intended to be circulated through all the colleges, public institutions, and literary societies of the United Kingdom) of the Plan of his Institution for the Cure of Impediments, Cultivation of Oratory, and Preparation of Youth, for the higher departments of active life; together with proposals for the further extension of the advantages of his system of instruction. This institution has now been established in Bedford Place, Russell Square, for upwards of three years; and during that time, it is asserted, that no person with any species of impediment, defect, or foreign or provincial accent, has been under instruction, even for the shortest period, without receiving essential benefit; nor has

any one persevered for any reasonable time, in the plans of the institution, without attaining an effectual and radical cure.

Dr. REID will commence a summer course of Lectures, on the theory and practice of medicine, at his house, No. 6, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, on Monday the 22d of May, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Dr. CLOUGH, physician-midwife to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary, &c. will on Monday the 8th of May, at ten in the morning, commence his Course of Lectures on Puerperal Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, at his house, No. 68, Berner's-street.

The Rev. JOSEPH WILKINSON, is about to publish by subscription, Select Views in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and part of Scotland, exhibiting the most picturesque situations in these counties.

Dr. SERNY is about to publish a Treatise on local inflammation, more particularly applicable to diseases of the eye, wherein an improvement in the treatment of those diseases is recommended, founded on numerous cases under the author's own care.

Mr. YORICK WILSON, veterinary surgeon of Lemington, near Warwick, has in the press an improved Practical Treatise on Farriery, entitled, the Gentleman's Veterinary Monitor. It is the result of his own experience in the various diseases of horses, and prescribes humane and rational methods of cure, without the assistance of a farrier. It likewise treats on breeding, training, purchasing, riding, management on a journey, in the stable, &c.

Mr. WESTON has translated one of the Imperial Poems of Kien Lung, mentioned by Voltaire, in his Epistle to that Emperor, and found on a China Vase, in Mr. W's Collection. An engraving of the Vase will be prefixed to the work.

The Fifty-two Lectures on the Church Catechism, by the Rev. Sir ADAM GORDON, will be published this month in two volumes.

Mr. SHELDRAKE has invented an article of female dress, which he calls the Invisible Grecian Zone, for preserving the shapes of children or young persons who are approaching to maturity.

Dr. CAREY, has in the press, and will speedily publish an Essay, and familiar introduction to English Prosody and Versification, on a novel but simple plan; besides descriptions and analyses of the different species of English verse, with preparatory

preparatory exercises in scanning; it contains practical exercises in versification, progressively accommodated to the various capacities of youth, in the successive stages of scholastic education; the whole calculated to produce correctness of ear, and taste in reading or writing poetry.—For the convenience of teachers, a Key to the Exercises will be added. Dr. Carey is also preparing for the press, an Easy Introduction to Latin Versification, on a nearly similar plan.

Letters of MRS. ELIZABETH MONTAGU, with some of the letters of her correspondents, will shortly be published by MATTHEW MONTAGU, esq. M.P. her nephew and executor.

The Travels of Lycurgus, the son of Polydectes, into Greece, Crete and Egypt in Search of Knowledge, is printing.

The Rev. THOMAS GISBORNE has in the press, an octavo volume of Sermons, chiefly designed to illustrate Christian Morality.

Dr. EDWARD POPHAM, of Chilton, Wiltshire, has nearly ready for publication, Remarks on various Texts of Scripture, in an octavo volume.

A Series of Letters on Canada, will shortly appear from the pen of a gentleman lately resident some years in that country.

Mr. GRAHAME, author of the Sabbath, and other Poems, has in the press a new poetical work, to be entitled, The British Georgics.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the African Institution, held at the Freemason's Tavern on the 25th of March, the EARL of MOIRA, in an impressive speech, informed the company of his having recently learnt, that Sir Sidney Smith had been presented by the Prince Regent of Brazil, with an estate, and with a number of negro slaves, to be employed in cultivating it; and that the use which he had made of this gift, was immediately to liberate the slaves, and to allot to each of them a portion of this estate, to be cultivated by them as free laborers for their own exclusive benefit. On the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, it was unanimously resolved: that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester (patron and president) be requested to communicate to Sir Sidney Smith the high sense entertained by this meeting, of his admirable judgment and liberality in the above instance, and to return him thanks for a line of conduct which is so truly honorable to the British name and character, and which

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may be expected to be productive, by the way of example, of the happiest effects.

In the year 1774, the Rev. W. HETHERINGTON enabled the governors of Christ's Hospital, London, to pay annuities of 10*l.* each to 50 blind persons. Other benevolent individuals have since made such additions to this fund, that the governors are now enabled to extend this annuity to four hundred other persons. The governors have recently advertised, that from the 15th of October to the 3d of November, in every year, they are ready to issue from the counting-house of their hospital, upon the application of a friend, petitions for any blind persons duly qualified; the great extent of the charity rendering it impracticable to attend to letters. The petitioners must be persons born in England, to the exclusion of Wales and Berwick upon Tweed, aged fifty or upwards; who have resided three years or more in their present abode; who have been totally blind during that period; who have never begged, nor received alms, nor been deemed objects of parochial relief; but persons who have been reputably brought up, and who need some addition to what they have, to make life more comfortable.

Mr. PARKINSON has discovered in several species of marble, which he treated with muriatic or nitric acid, membranous substances, which hung from the marble in light, flocculent, elastic membranes. These marbles were of a species formed by tubipores, madrepores, and corallites. In Kilkenny marble, the structure of the madrepores, and other testaceous substances which enter into its composition, is beautifully conspicuous, from the ground of the marble in which they are imbedded being of a deep black. This circumstance, in Mr. Parkinson's opinion, proves that two distinct lapidifying processes must have occurred in the formation of this marble; and that its coralline or testaceous part had acquired a strong concretion previous to its being unbedded in the including mass of calcareous matter. A specimen of this marble, which Mr. Parkinson examined, in conformity with this opinion, exhibited no membranes when treated with diluted muriatic acid; but a black matter was deposited during the solution of the marble, which being dried and projected on melted nitre, immediately deflagrated; which circumstance shews the curious fact, that charcoal in substance entered

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into

into the composition of this marble. Mr. Parkinson supposes, that it must have been animal charcoal, from shells and corallines being visible in the marble; but this does not prove the absence of vegetable coal; nor is it, indeed, easy to determine the nature of the coaly substance, since we know that vegetable coal, lying in contact with animal substances, acquires all the characters of animal coal, sufficiently to be mistaken for it. The composition of calcareous cements may derive improvement from these discoveries of the real state, in which the component parts of marbles and limestones exist in them.

Dr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON has called the attention of the public to the valuable qualities of the fiorin grass, which have long been known to the common farmers of Ireland, but have hitherto escaped the notice of scientific agriculturists. This grass is indigenous in Ireland, and is found in the greatest abundance, naturally, in the morasses and mountains, because on rich soil, the other grasses contend with it to advantage, but are not hardy enough to endure the wet and cold, in which the fiorin grass thrives. It sends out long white strings, after the manner of the strawberry; these bud at the points, and produce green shoots, which soon form a sod completely impenetrable to weeds and every other species of grass. Some experiments made by Dr. Richardson, prove that cold sour bottoms may at a small expence be converted into the most valuable pasture or meadow, by the fiorin grass. On a thin dry soil also, it thrives as well as on a wet one: it grows spontaneously very far up the bleakest and wettest mountains of Ireland, and this is perhaps the most important fact relating to it. This property must certainly render it peculiarly applicable to the improvement of vast tracts of thin, elevated soil, in the west of England, which are at present little more productive than the deserts of Africa. The extensive forest of Dartmoor is mostly of this description, and great part of Exmoor is nearly in the same state. There are also many other tracts of land in England, where it would be found beneficial; but in Scotland, of which so large a portion consists of land of the above nature, the introduction of the fiorin grass seems to promise more proportional advantages, than in any other division of the United Kingdom. It appears rather extraordinary

that the fiorin grass should not be known in England; at least no mention is made of it by any English agricultural writer: but Dr. Richardson thinks it highly probable, that it is the same grass which has been so much admired in the celebrated Orcheston meadow, near Salisbury, which was first noticed by Ray, who says its shoots were twenty-four feet long, and which so many botanists have visited without making any attempt to cultivate it.

Mr W. WELDON has analyzed the water of a mineral spring, two miles to the south of Dudley, in Worcestershire, which has been famous from time immemorial, in the surrounding country, for its efficacy in various scrofulous and cutaneous diseases. In scrofula, in particular, it has been considered an almost infallible remedy. The spring flows into a well, about thirty-six feet in depth, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. The bottom is a ferruginous, argillaceous sandstone, through which is perforated a hole, whence the water issues and rises to about four feet from the surface. The sides of the well near the top, are covered with a yellowish ochrey substance. When the water is fresh taken up, it is perfectly transparent and colourless. It is little refractive of light, nor can it be said to sparkle; but after standing for a short time, numerous small bubbles of air are seen adhering to the bottom and sides of the glass. After a time, it becomes rather turbid, and at length a pale ochreous precipitate falls down, leaving the water transparent. In large quantity, the water smells of sulphuretted hydrogen; but if half a pint, or less, be examined, the odor is scarcely perceptible. The taste very much resembles sea-water. From a wine-gallon, or 231 cubic inches, were obtained:

Of muriate of soda	-	-	433.
—————lime	-	-	311.
—————magnesia & alumina	-	-	145.
—————iron	-	-	26.
Of carbonate of iron	-	-	9.
Of silica	-	-	.75
Of earthy carbonates about	-	-	45.
Of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, the latter in small proportion	}		cub. in. 23.735
Of azote			12.

Mr. W. COOK, of Birmingham, has published some ingenious observations on the benefits that would result from the employment of an indigenous material, as a substitute for mahogany and other

other costly woods, used for furniture and the finishing of houses. The substitute which he proposes is iron. In bedsteads for instance, the posts, as well as the frame might be cast hollow; the former might be beautifully wreathed with flowers, festoons, or clusters of fruit, or embossed with numberless fanciful ornaments, which the workman might touch up with his graver and chisel, to clear them from the sand, and to make them sharp and neat before they go to the finisher. The painter might colour them, so as to give them a more handsome and elegant appearance, than it is possible to give to carved wood. This would furnish employment to numberless hands, and afford ample scope for ingenuity. Chests of drawers, bookcases and bureaux, might all be made of sheet iron. Such furniture would be made at a considerably less price, than articles of mahogany, it would not be heavier than wood; it would be more beautiful, and exclusive of the convenience for removal, as it might easily be taken to pieces, and all the parts screwed up again without injury, it would afford a great security against fire.

The sheep lately sent over from Spain, as a present to his Majesty, are of the flock of PAULAR, one of the finest in point of pile, and esteemed also above all others, for the beauty of the carcase. The fleeces of these sheep, as well as those of the flocks of Negrete and Escorial, were formerly withheld from exportation, and retained for the royal manufactory of Guadalaxara. The flock or cavaña of Paular, consisted of 36,000 sheep. It originally belonged to the rich Carthusian monastery, of that name, near Segovia. Soon after the Prince of the Peace rose into power, he purchased the flock of the monks, with the land belonging to it, both in Estremadura and Leon. Accordingly, all the sheep are marked with a large M. the mark of Don Manuel. The sheep sent to England, were selected from eight subdivisions, in order to choose young, well-shaped, and fine-woolled animals. The total number embarked, was 2,214. Of these, 214 were presented by the Spaniards to some of his majesty's ministers, and 427 died on the journey, either at sea, or on the way from Portsmouth to Kew. His Majesty was pleased to take upon himself the whole of the loss, which reduced the royal flock to 1573, and several more have since died. The ewes were full of lamb when they embarked; several of

them cast their lambs when the weather was bad at sea, and are in consequence so weak, that it is feared more will die, notwithstanding the great care that is taken of them. A few have died of the rot. This disease must have been contracted, by halting on some swampy district in their journey from the mountains, to the sea at Gijon, where they were embarked, as one died of it at Portsmouth. There is every reason, however, to hope, that this distemper will not spread, as the land, on which they are now kept, has never been subject to its ravages, being of a light and sandy nature.

HOLLAND.

M. DELHY, a chemist of Amsterdam, has discovered a composition which he conceived, from its superior strength, would supersede the use of gun-powder. While lately employed, however, in some experiments, a large paper exploded, and tore off his left arm, also most of the fingers of his right hand, and otherwise wounded him so severely, that his life is despaired of.

No more than 361 ships arrived at Amsterdam, from sea, during the year 1808. Within the same period, 8,962 persons died in that city. The number of the poor there increases daily, and that of the physicians appointed to attend them, has been augmented from four to twelve.

ITALY.

M. PULLY, a Neapolitan chemist, has recently analyzed the celebrated Dr. James's powder, and from his experiments on 29 grs. he states that he has found it to be composed of

Oxide of antimony, at a maximum of oxidation	at a maxi- } parts.	7.
Phosphate of lime	- - -	4.
Sulphate of potash	- - -	4.5
Free pot-ash, holding oxide of antimony at a minimum	} 3.5	
		19.

To recompose this powder, it is necessary, according to M. Pully, to take:

Sulphuret of antimony	4.
Calcined phosphate of lime	3.
Nitrate of pot-ash	8.

These being powdered, mixed, and triturated together, are put into a crucible, which is to be covered and exposed to a strong heat. During this operation, the oxygen of the nitric acid, attacking the sulphur of the antimonial sulphuret, converts it into sulphuric acid

which unites with a portion of the pot-ash, and forms sulphate of pot-ash. The remainder of the free pot-ash retains some antimony oxidized to a minimum. The white powder is the same as that sold by the name of Dr. James's. M. Pully asserts, that he has analyzed his powder to compare it with the other, and has found it to contain the same principles, and in the same proportions.

TARTARY.

The missionaries at Karass have printed several small tracts, in which the absurdities of the Koran are exposed, and the leading doctrines and duties of the gospel concisely but forcibly stated. The circulation of these over a great extent of country, has already produced a considerable sensation among the natives. In the district round Karass, a general attention to the subject of religion has been excited; the violent prejudices against Christianity are greatly abated; many do not scruple to express doubts respecting the truth of Mohammedism, and there is every reason to believe, that not a few would openly renounce it, were they not restrained by the dread of their chiefs. An effendi, whose name is Shelling, and who is allowed to be one of the most respectable of their priests, has frankly acknowledged, that he is unable to answer the objections against his religion; and though he still professes to be a Mohammedan, he discovers a high veneration for the gospel, and a decided attachment to the missionaries. *ABDY*, the old priest, died in October last, of the plague, to the infection of which his incautious exertions had exposed him. There cannot be a doubt, say the missionaries, that he too was speculatively convinced of the truth of Christianity, and frequently did not hesitate to expose the absurdity of the Mohammedan religion; but he was so much influenced by the fear of the chiefs, that he continued to the last to exercise the office of priest among his countrymen. The young natives, whom Mr. Brunton has ransomed from slavery, continue to give the greatest satisfaction. The progress which they make in their education, is exceedingly encouraging; some of them can already read the Bible. During the last year, several were baptized. Among these was Katagerry, the young Sultan, whose history is particularly interesting. He is lineally descended from the Khans of the Crimea, and is allied to some of the greatest families in the East. His father being one of the chiefs

near Karass, he became acquainted with Mr. Brunton soon after his arrival, and has ever since manifested the strongest attachment to him. The missionary, engaged by his amiable disposition, began to instruct him in the principles of Christianity, and it was not long before he perceived its superiority over his own religion. It is now two years since he renounced Mohammedism; and ever since, he has not only adhered steadfastly to the profession of Christianity, but zealously endeavoured to spread the knowledge of it among his countrymen. He loses no opportunity of recommending it to their attention, boldly defends it whenever it is attacked, and discovers the most earnest concern for their conversion. Nor is it with the common people only, that he takes these pains; he frequently argues with the *mollas* and the *effendis*, labouring to expose their absurd opinions and wicked practices, to their deluded followers. Hitherto, neither promises nor threats have caused him to waver in his attachment to Christianity. At his own earnest request, he was publicly baptized in the month of July, and was soon afterwards induced, by the wish to do something for his own support, to offer his services to the governor of *Georgievsk*, by whom he was immediately employed to write in one of the offices of the Crown. It is well known that Christianity was once the religion of many countries in the East, that are now overspread with Mohammedan darkness. A century has scarcely elapsed since the *Abazas*, the *Kabardians*, and other *Circassian* tribes, were compelled at the point of the sword to exchange the doctrines of Christianity, for those of Islamism. But though the majority of the mountain tribes submitted to the mandate of their conquerors, some successfully resisted, and these, it is said, still profess to be Christians. It is also reported that some of the old churches are yet standing; and that these people possess books, which none of them understand. One of the most powerful of these tribes, is the *Sonna*, of whom the missionaries have received many interesting accounts.

WEST INDIES.

Colonel BROWNE, of St. Vincent's, has represented to government, that a quantity of hemp, pitch, tar, and turpentine, may be manufactured in the *Bahama Islands*, equal to the consumption of all the navy and merchantmen of Great Britain.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Three Grand Symphonies for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin, to each of the Slow Movements. Composed, and dedicated to F. P. Salomon, Esq. by Julian Busby, Mus. Bac. Oxon.

THESE symphonies, deduced from the score, and one of which we have, with delight, heard performed by a numerous and well-appointed band, are of a cast and degree of excellence which, we must say, transcend even the high expectations we had necessarily formed from our acquaintance with Mr. J. Busby's powers, as exhibited in his former productions.

A certain strength of conception, clearness of judgment, and spirit of style, not often displayed even by veteran composers, pervade the compositions before us, and mark the singular prematurity of mind from which they have emanated. The elegance and delicacy of the slow movements evince a free imagination, aided by a refinement rarely obtained but at the expence of long experience and close and elaborate observation, while the accompaniment bespeaks a knowledge of effect that cannot but surprise those who know the youth of the author.

In a word, these symphonies, though by no means easy of execution, will well repay the assiduity of the emulous practitioner, and afford no small delight to the tasteful auditor; and whatever we might naturally anticipate from the son of Dr. Busby, the countenance and patronage of so sound and respectable a musician as Mr. Salomon must serve to confirm the public opinion of Mr. B.'s extraordinary claims to applause and encouragement.

No. I. of Mozart's Concertos.

This is the first number of a work to be edited and conducted by Dr. Crotch, to appear in eighteen monthly parts or portions, and to contain all the most celebrated concertos of Mozart, arranged from the scores of Dr. C. for the piano-forte. This promises to be a valuable work to piano-forte practitioners. Dr. Crotch has commenced his task with ability, and will, we doubt not, conduct the publication to its conclusion with credit to himself and the liberal proprietors and publishers, Messrs. Sperati and Cianchetti. The undertaking is patronized by a subscription. Each Number (price

4s.) is to contain a complete concerto, and the price to non-subscribers will be 6s.

Six Variations for the Piano-forte on a favourite Roman Air. Composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Clay, by Veronica Cianchetti. 2s.

This *Roman air* is simple and pleasing in its style, and the variations, which are six in number, do credit to the composer's taste and ingenuity. If any thing is left us to wish, it is, that the execution had been more equally distributed between the two hands; not that the bass part has been slighted, but that some inviting opportunities for displaying the left hand have not perhaps been embraced to their full extent.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin or Flute (ad libitum). Composed, and dedicated, by permission, to Mr. Woelff, by J. F. Burrowes. 4s.

The style of this sonata is distinguished by its taste and ease. The passages, though neither bold nor striking, are conceived with facility, and proceed with a connected, flowing effect, that will not fail to please the lovers of smooth and chaste music. It would be injustice to Mr. Burrowes, not to notice particularly the high polish of many passages in the second movement, and the very agreeable subject of the concluding rondo.

Tre Duetti, con Accompagnamento di Piano-forte. Composti da Vincenzo Martini, Maestro di Capella della Corte Imperiale di Russia. 2s. 6d.

These duets are written in a light familiar style; and, though conceived with elegance, will be found simple in their general construction, and easy of execution. The first and third are particularly attractive, whether the beauty of their passages be separately considered, or the attention be directed to the general effect.

The First of May, or "Awake the Lute, the Fife, the Flute," a Glee for three Voices, with an Accompaniment for a Piano-forte and Harp, or Two Performers on One Piano-forte. Composed by T. Attwood, Esq. 3s. 6d.

A kind of ærial sprightliness pervades this composition, which cannot but delight every tasteful hearer, because it is at once sweetly playful and highly characteristic. The parts blend with much happiness of effect, and the accompaniment leads the mind to those
vernal

vernal scenes, the vocal thrillings of which it so closely imitates.

A Collection of Psalm Tunes, intermixed with Airs, adapted from Haydn, Purcell, Handel, Corelli, &c. Set for Four Voices, for the Use of Choirs or Families, and dedicated to S. Webbe, sen. by his son S. Webbe, jun. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Webbe, jun. in this work, which is comprized in two quarto volumes, has furnished the lovers of sacred music with an ample variety of useful and pleasing matter; and by forming an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by a compression of the vocal parts into two lines, (added to the score), he has enlarged its sphere of convenience; especially in regard to family practice, for which, indeed, it is more particularly adapted.

A Grand Duet for Two Performers on One Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Scott and Miss H. Scott, by J. Gilson. 5s.

This duet is characterized by a considerable portion of taste and spirit. The two parts have a just relation with and bearing upon each other, and the combined effect bespeaks ingenuity and contrivance. The passages independently considered, exhibit a pleasing play of fancy, and every where lie so commodiously for the hand as to invite the practice of the juvenile performer.

The Robin, a much admired Canzonett and Trio. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Ryle and Miss Daintry, by J. B. Sale, Author of "the Butterfly." 3s.

The imitation tunes in the melody of

this little production bespeak much taste and judgment. The words are from *Mary Ward's Original Poetry*; which Mr. Salé has so treated, as to have formed the best possible comment on the sense of the fair authoress.

The Favourite Hornpipe, danced by Miss Gayton in the Ballet of Le Mariage Secret. Composed by Fiorillo, and arranged for the Piano-forte by J. B. Cramer. 2s.

The lively little exercise into which Mr. Cramer has converted this popular hornpipe, will amuse and improve the juvenile performer, and add to the stock of ingenious trifles.

Mr. Parry, of North Wales, author of *Ap Shenkin*, the Cambrian Lyrist, and other popular productions, is distributing proposals for publishing, by subscription, a selection of *Welsh Melodies*, with symphonies, accompaniments, and appropriate English words. The whole to be arranged for the piano-forte, and one, two, and three voices.

Those of our musical readers, who are not already furnished with Dr. Callcott's *Musical Grammar*, will be glad to learn, that a new edition of that useful and ingenious work is in the press, and will be forthcoming in the course of the present month, recommended by many additional and valuable examples and annotations, from the able pens of Mr. Jousse, Mr. Horsley, and Mr. S. Wesley.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.

(Not Annual, or of an Official nature.)

BY the 49th Geo. III. a proportion of the militia of Great Britain may enlist voluntarily into the regular forces, so as to leave serving, including corporals, three-fifths of the number of the establishment in rank and file of such regiment of militia, consisting of one regiment or battalion, or less, and if of more, according to the proportion allowed by the Secretary of State.

By the 49th, Geo. III. c. 5, a like proportion of the militia in Ireland may also voluntarily enlist into his Majesty's regular forces.

By the 49th Geo. III. c. 6, persons in custody for contempt of courts of equity,

for non-payment of money or costs, shall be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent acts, commonly entitled the *Lords' Acts*.

This provision will relieve prisoners where, previously, however calamitous the case might be, they had no possibility of being relieved, except from the operation of some general insolvent act.

The 49th Geo. III. c. 12, (the annual *Mutiny Act*) contains the following new clauses.

Persons enlisted, concealing infirmities on enlisting, may be transferred to garrison, veterans or invalid battalions, or the marines. § 75.

No person, except an apprentice, shall be liable to be taken out of the service, by the warrant of any magistrate, for breach of contract to serve any master; and any servant hired for a year, inlisting, shall be entitled to such proportion of his wages, as the magistrate shall direct, up to the time of enlistment. § 87, 88.

When any corps beyond seas shall be relieved, in order to return home, such of the men as shall choose, may be enlisted; and soldiers entitled to discharge, are to be sent home free of expence, and have conduct and marching money home. § 89, 90.

Officers, storekeepers, commissioners, and others in that department, embezzling military stores, may be tried by a court-martial and adjudged, while in service out of the United Kingdom, to transportation for life, or years; or to suffer such punishment of pillory, fine, imprisonment, or dismissal from his Majesty's service, as the court shall direct; or otherwise be incapable of serving in any office, civil or military, or forfeit two hundred pounds; and make good the loss to be ascertained by the court-martial, to be levied by distress and sale; and for want of distress, the offender to be committed for six months; and after the sum shall be levied, the same shall be applied as his Majesty shall direct. § 101.

Non-commissioned officers embezzling soldiers' pay, shall be reduced to serve in the ranks, and be put under stoppages until the money be made good, and suffer such corporal punishment, not to life

and limb, as the court-martial shall think fit. § 102.

No paymaster, commissary, or other person, shall make reduction out of officers or private men's pay, except directed by the king's sign manual. § 113.

If any paymaster, agent, or clerk, of any garrison regiment, corps, or company, shall detain for one month officers' or soldiers' pay, he shall forfeit to the informer before a court-martial, one hundred pounds, to be levied as aforesaid; and the informer, if a soldier, if he demands it, shall be discharged. § 105.

Agents of regiments, independent troops and companies, are to observe such orders and directions, as shall be given under the sign manual. § 106.

Every person not an authorized agent of any troop or company, who shall negotiate or act as agent for the purchase and sale of any commission, and also every authorized agent, who shall accept any commission, money, or reward, for negotiating the purchase or sale or acting as an agent, shall forfeit one hundred pounds, and treble the sum given above the regulation. § 107. And paymasters, agents, and clerks, are to account with executors and administrators. § 108.

By the 49th Geo. III. c. 14, if any woman in Scotland conceal her being with child, during the whole period of her pregnancy, and shall not call for, and make up of help or assistance in the birth, and if the child be found dead, or be missing, the mother, being convicted, shall be imprisoned for not exceeding two years.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the cure of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of March, to the 20th of April, 1809.

HÆMOPTOE	2
Phthisis	7
Catarrhus	4
Pertussis	1
Febris	2
Hypochondriasis et Dyspepsia	8
Mania	1
Amenorrhœa	2
Scrophula	1
Vermes	1
Morbus Cutaneus	1

The present prevalence of pulmonary affections, it is unnecessary to notice.

A remarkable illustration of that flattering but faithless hope, which conceals

from the too sanguine sufferer the sloping passage to the tomb, was, not many evenings since, presented to the writer of this article, in the case of a pthysical patient, who, when within only a few expirations of her last, was anxious to know from her medical attendant, whether she might not venture to take a ride in the Park on the ensuing day. She survived only a few minutes this unnecessary but affecting enquiry.

At the same time, that true and established phthisis is all but desperate, it ought also to be considered, that what too

too generally passes for pulmonary consumption, in nine, perhaps, out of ten cases, so far from involving any essential injury to, has, in fact, nothing to do with the lungs, only as those organs may be affected by the disease or derangement of the neighbouring viscera, or of the universal frame. The liver, the stomach, and not unfrequently, the alimentary canal, is often the primary source of those symptoms which are unjustly ascribed to the impaired machinery of respiration. It is not in curing consumption, which, in its state of full formation, has, perhaps, never yet been effected, but in discriminating it from other diseases which are apt to assume its countenance and features, or in detecting the secret and infant tendencies towards it, at a time, when they are not gone too far to be counteracted, that the talent of the physician may be exhibited, and the application of his sagacity and skill may prove of important and essential advantage.

To two cases of fever the Reporter has recently been called, which, although they are likely to terminate in a favorable manner, by no means give sanction to the unqualified assertion, of which many years ago the Writer was, in these Reports, guilty, that "no one need die of fever." Since the period when that unguarded observation was made, much additional ex-

perience and reflection have given a greater moderation to his mind, and rendered him disposed to doubt rather than to dogmatise. This more matured and chastened temper has, likewise, gradually led him to think with a diluted confidence in, and somewhat lessened or modified respect for, the Brunonian system.

Brown was a benefactor to science, not so much in making discoveries, as in expunging errors, which previously to his time had accumulated to a heavy and monstrous pile. He swept, with the besom of destruction, the Augean stable of physical absurdity. He restored, in a great measure, the long-suspended, though rightful empire of common sense and ordinary instincts. But he did little more. He weaned Medicine from the bosom of Superstition, but he still left her in the feebleness of childhood.

Brown's character must be regarded as emblazoned with genius, but there is a halo around the lustre of its orb. Amongst the "splendida peccata" of the Brunonian theory, is its deficiency as a guide to practice. Amidst surrounding darkness, the glow-worm's light, though beautiful and brilliant, is by no means sufficient to direct the benighted traveller on his way.

April 25, 1809.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

The Exhibition of Works of British Artists, at the Gallery of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.

MISS Coward's Landscape (115) is a creditable composition, and naturally coloured. Copley's large picture of the Offer of the Crown to Lady Jane Grey (130), which has been exhibited at the Royal Academy, is certainly a fine work of art, but there is far too much attention paid to minutiae. The Poet recording a Thought, a fine frenzy (138), is an admirable piece of humour, but too nearly allied to caricature. After passing many pictures of mediocrity, the critic must be delighted with meeting the President West's charming piece of Isis delivering Jove's Command to Priam for him to go and solicit the Body of his Son Hector in the Tent of Achilles, (170).

For grandeur of conception, excellent grouping, correct colouring, knowledge of costume, this picture is unequalled by any in the Exhibition, and must raise mournful sensations in the breast of the true lover of art to see the public taste run on such trifles as the sale-book announces to be purchased, and such productions as this remain unsold. The Reposo (182), by Douglas Guest, is a vulgar piece of affectation and plagiarism ill drawn and worse coloured. The Cottage Girl (183), and Officer's Guard Room (185), George Jones, are prettily managed; the last, an officer alone in his guard-room in a pensive attitude, appears to be a portrait, and is well drawn and coloured. Mr. Shee's "Date obolum Belisario" (209), is like all his works, beautiful in its tone of colouring, and

and well finished, but no child could possibly carry an iron helmet in the manner here represented. The fault could soon be altered, and would then render it an excellent picture. The effect of Mr. Turner's *Sun Rising through a Mist*, (269) has a truly magical appearance, from any of the rooms, the deception is so wonderfully managed, that the Sun seems ready to dart its most piercing beams, the pictorial vapour. The rest of the pictures are of smaller consequence, and many of them have been before exhibited. The institution deserves every praise that can be bestowed on such patriotic exertions, but let the junior artists take this as a well meant hint, which is only elicited by the extraordinary and extravagant prices many of them have set on their performances, that such conduct will again divert the current of patronage, which is now in favor of the British school, into the former channel of the old masters.

Exhibition of Pictures in Needle Work at the Linwood Gallery, Leicester-square; by Miss Linwood.

In viewing these beautiful specimens of female ingenuity, the mind naturally reverts to the best days of the Gobelin tapestry: and it is paying our fair countrywoman no compliment in saying, that as works of art, for truth and fidelity of colouring, expression, and outline, they need not fear comparison with the finest of the French performances. Considering them in another point of view, as productions of the needle they are the most wonderful performances on record, and have opened a new and beautiful road for the amusement of our females of every rank and fashion.

Too much praise cannot be given to Miss Linwood for her invention of this new style of picturing,

“A Michael's grandeur and a Raphael's grace.”—ROGERS.

And for the perfection to which she (herself the inventor) has at once attained.

There are more pictures than when they were at Hanover-square, and better arranged; the great gallery is magnificent and furnished with much taste. The Gothic Room, the Cottage, Ruins, and Dens, are so admirably managed, and keep up the necessary deception so well as to increase the effect as well as the pleasure of viewing them. In the tasteful room adjoining the gallery, is the celebrated Carlo Dolci of Christ Blessing the Sacra-

mental bread and wine, and is, without doubt, the most valuable copy of that fine picture in existence, and would make us less regret its loss. To single out the best would be but to choose that, whose original was the best, for they are alike excellent. The most striking are, Jephtha's Rash Vow (2), from Opie; Raffaele's Madona, Holy Family (4); Sir Joshua Reynolds's Laughing Girl (18); Dogs and Pigs (20 and 21), Morland; Head of David Carlo Dolci (22); Nativity (23); Corregio; Ass and Children (42), Gainsborough; Lady Jane Gray visited by the Abbot and the Keeper of the Tower, the Night before her Execution (50), Northcote; and Gainsborough's Cottage Children (51).

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, represented and illustrated in a Series of Views, Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details, of various English Edifices, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each; by John Britton, F.S.A. Vol. II. Published by Longman and Co.; Taylor; and the Author.

The second volume of this useful and interesting work is principally devoted to the elucidation of the ancient domestic architecture of England. They are treated with the usual ability of this able antiquary, and are fully equal to the expectations that were raised by the first volume. The present volume is enriched by the following, and many other rare and beautiful examples of the civil architecture of England:—Audley End, Essex; Holland House, Middlesex; Ox-borough Hall, Norfolk; Eton College; Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, Westminster, which alone occupies nineteen prints, and is the finest illustration of that beautiful Mausoleum extant. The editor, the draughtsmen, and the engravers have acquitted themselves of their important task with fidelity and honour.

Portrait of the Right Hon. Lord Fincastle, painted by J. Lonsdale; engraved by George Clint; published by Clint.

This portrait is designed in a broad bold style, and possesses many traits of character; the engraving is forcible, and well finished.

INTELLIGENCE.

Bromley has just completed his etching from Devis's admired picture of the Death of Nelson in the Cock Pit of the Victory, now exhibiting at the British Institution. The proof is one of the finest specimens of the graphic art that has for a long time appeared, and pro-

misses to become an admirable print. From the sombre hue of the picture, so truly characteristic of the melancholy scene, there can be no doubt of its being one of the best subjects for the graver, that ever was transferred from the canvas to the copper, the aid of colouring not being so necessary an accessory in this as in many pictures.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy is one of the finest that has been seen for some years; a detailed account of the best pieces shall be noticed in our next.

Hayley's Life of Romney the Painter is nearly completed, and may be shortly expected.

The subscription for the Lectures of the late Professor Opie, delivered at the Royal Academy, are still open; their publication is anxiously expected.

Mr. Thomas Hope's Work on the Costume of the Ancients is also nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Christie will have to offer to the public about the middle of May, a splendid and valuable Collection of Ancient Stained Glass, among which is a window

of the Judgment Day, 17 feet high, and seven feet wide.

The View of Dover, which Mr. Barker has opened in the Strand, is executed with a degree of spirit and brilliancy, beyond what we have ever seen in any panorama; he has evidently taken it from the pier, which is a most commanding situation, and shews to advantage every object of consequence, connected with that ancient and celebrated port. It is difficult to say, in what parts he has most excelled, for the effect throughout is good, but in our opinion the sea and sky are particularly fine.

A silver medal, in commemoration of the abolition of the slave-trade, designed, and executed by eminent artists, has been presented to the British Museum, by some gentlemen for the above purpose. On one side, there is a portrait of William Wilberforce, esq. M.P. from a model taken by his permission. On the reverse are several figures, expressive of the christian act of our legislature, in putting an end to that iniquitous traffic.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

AGG John, the younger, Bristol, printer. (Cardale and Spear, Gray's Inn, and Cheek, Evesham, Worcester-shire)

Allen Josiah, Toxteth Park, Lancaster, oilman. (Bigs, Hutton-garden, and Skrymghere, Harrington, Liverpool)

Austin Thomas, Chester, coach proprietor and innkeeper. (Dicas, Chester, Crump and Lodge, Liver, and Huxley, Temple, London)

Bailey Thomas, Birmingham, victualler. (Constable, Symond's inn, London, and Simcox, Birmingham)

Biggs Peter, Gloucester Terrace, Cannon-street Road, Auctioneer. (Smith and Henderson, Leman street, Goodman's fields)

Blaykey George, the elder, Steppay, ship owner. (Leigh and Mafon, New Bridge street)

Brothers Sarah, Rathbone, Birmingham, gilt toy maker. (Constable, Symond's inn, London, and Simcox, Birmingham)

Brothers Jacob Payne and Sarah Rathbone Brothers. (Frowd and Blandford, Temple, London, and Elkington, Birmingham)

Brothers John Payne, Aldermanbury, London, jeweller. (Frowd and Blandford, Temple)

Brown Joseph and Jane, Newcastle upon Tyne, faddlers. (Flexney, Chancery lane, and Lambert, Newcastle)

Brown John Cross, salford, Lancaster, hawkers. (Hewitt Manchester and Ellis, Curlior street, London)

Bull John, Deptford, victualler. (Drake, Old Fish street, Doctors' Commons)

Burwell John, Union street, near North Shields, Northumberland, upholsterer. (Meggeffo, Hutton garden, and Rannhaw, North Shields)

Claplow Isaac, Henrietta street, Hackney Road. (Warborough Wareford court, Throgmorton street)

Colton Sarah William, scawby, Lincoln, corn merchant. (L'lieh and Mafon, New Bridge street, London, and Nicholson, Glamford Briggs)

Court John, St. Briavels, Gloucestershire, timber-merchant. (James, Colfold, Gloucestershire)

Cropton Elizabeth, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, milliner. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple, London, and Davidson, Monopwarrmouth)

Croton Joseph, Drury lane, linen draper. (Taggs, Spread Eagle court, Thracu-needle street)

Cunningham Elizabeth and John, Davis street, Berkeley square, ivory plate keepers. (Fluider, Duke street, Grosvenor square)

Darnell Thomas, Billingham, Durham, common brewer. (Sieper and Hoth, Marriage street, Russell square)

Davenport John, Manchester, baker. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn, and Teale, Manchester)

Davies Thomas, Birmingham, dealer in coals. (Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Spurrier and Lugsby, Birmingham)

Davies Thomas, Haverfordwest, mercer. (Morgan and Livett, Bristol, and James, Gray's inn square)

Deane Edward, Liverpool, merchant. (Wiatt, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row, London)

Denny John, Barican, stationer. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)

Dignum William, St. Martin's le Grand, cheesemonger. (Bryant, Copthall court, Throgmorton street)

Donnelly James, Greek street, Soho, milliner. (Cunningham, New North street, Red Lion square)

Egler George, Portsea, miller. (Pouldon, Portsea, and Shelton, Sessions House, Old Bailey, London)

Feather Luke, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. (Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple, and Sanders, Nottingham)

Forster Peckall, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, bookfeller. (Cory, jun. Great Yarmouth, and Hanrott and Metcalfe, Lincoln's inn new square)

Guilford Thomas, Craven street, wine merchant. (Dana and Croftland, Broad street)

Hall Omar, Stafford, banker. (Collins and Keens, Stafford)

Harrison Samuel, Kent road, Surry, bricklayer. (Marfan, Church row, Newington)

Haydes Matthew Samuel, Queenhithe, insurance broker. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry)

Hitchcock James, otherwife David James, Sealcoates, York, white lead merchant. (Picard and Broadley, Hull, and Pearce, and son, St. Swithin's lane, London)

Holland Henry, Dawlish, Devon, brickmaker. (Tozer, West Teignmouth, Devon, and Williams, Red Lion square, London)

Holland John, Chaeplside, haberdasher. (Meadowcroft, Gray's inn)

Morton Samuel, Birmingham, draper. (Pardon, Temple)

Hull Thomas, Bath, carrier. (Sandys and Horcutt, Crane court, Fleet street, London, and Mant, Bath)

Hunt Thomas, York, money scrivener. (Morton, Funnival's inn)

Jenkins Edward, Twickenham, innkeeper. (Griffith, Secretaries Office, Temple)

Law David, the younger, Manchester, common brewer. (Daniel, Manchester, and Milne and Farry, Temple, London)

Leach John, Turnham Green Middlesex, shopkeeper. (Saunders and Judkins, Clifford's inn)

Mafon William, Back street, Hordly-down, victualler. (Gleam's inn)

- Maund John Henry, Coventry, grocer. (Punton, Hind court, and Maudsley, Birmingham)
- Mead Frances Lee and Elizabeth Lewis, Holles street, Cavendish square milliners. (Mouncey, Charlotte street, Bedford square)
- McLeod William, Upper Crown street, army agent. (Toulmin, Aldermanbury)
- Morris John Webster, Dunstable, printer. (Phillips and Ward, Howard street, London)
- Neal Jacob, Chiswell street, victualler. (Earnshaw, Red Cross street, Cripplegate)
- Neve Ann, Strand, milliner. (Wright, Dowgate hill)
- Newett John, Brodley, Salop, dealer in coals. (Pritchard, Brodley)
- Newton John Job, Gray's inn lane, ironmonger. (Freams, Great Queen street)
- Norris Samuel, Sheffield, razor smith. (Brookfield, Sheffield, and Sykes and Knowles, New Inn, London)
- Norris Thomas, Gofort, corn merchant. (Bischofs, Alexander, and Holmes, New Inn, London, and Cruikshanks, Gofort)
- Norris Philip, Liverpool, iron merchant. (Mangnall, Warwick square, London)
- Oramus Thomas, Stowmarket Suffolk, ironmonger. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Mudd, Needham market)
- Patton Thomas Hawkins, Drury lane, victualler. (Jeyes, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square)
- Peat Thomas, Wood street, Cheap side, hofer. (Adams, Old Jewry)
- Philcox John, Brighthelmston, Suffex, carpenter. (Hill, Netherthorpe, and Tourle and Palmer, Doughty street, London)
- Prigg William, Ipswich, victualler. (Bromley and Bell, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Jackman, Ipswich)
- Pryke, Duncomb, Bishopgate street, hatter. (Coote, Audlin Friars)
- Rayner James, Nightingale, Ely, Cambridge, linen draper. (Bouradillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Chesham)
- Richardson Abraham, St. Dunstan's hill, Tower street, victualler. (Kippon, Bermondsey street, Southwark)
- Royles Joseph, Presbury, Cheshire, tanner. (Clulow and Stove, Marblesfield and Ellis, Curfist street, London)
- Rylance Jonah, Pilkington, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester, and Ellis, Curfist street, London)
- Sayer Richard Paul, Essex court, Temple, money scrivener. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple)
- Sherwood Mary, Doncaster, jeweller. (Dixon and Allen, Paternoster row, London)
- Sheville William, Bury street, Wapping, dealer and chapman. (Kingerley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Palmer, Birmingham)
- Elade Thomas Moore, Old Bond street, picture dealer. (Walls, Earl street, Red Lion square)
- Spencer John, Sherrard street, Golden square, jeweller. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn, and Chater, Birmingham)
- Sunderland John, Lower Baker, Emsley, York, corn dealer. (Swale and Heelis, Staple inn)
- Swinden Benjamin and John Smallwood, Hollywell street, Strand, toyman. (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square)
- Teather Luke, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. (Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple, and Sanders, Nottingham)
- Thompson Thomas, Great Amwell, Herts, jobber. (Harding, Primrose street, Bishopgate street)
- Tubb William and James Henry Alexander Scott, King's road, Pimlico, northrymen. (Jones and Roche, Covent-garden Church-yard)
- Turner John, late of Blackheath, bricklayer, but now in the King's Bench. (Jennings and Collier, Great thire lane, Lincoln's inn)
- Williams William, Pentonville, factor. (Wilde, Warwick square)
- Winhall Edward Clewer, Claines, Worcester, miller. (Bocke, De Wor's Common, and Allen, Worcester)
- Wragham William, Seething lane, money scrivener. (Parther and Son, London street, Fenchurch street)
- Brown William, King street, Bloomsbury, grocer, April 25
- Brunn Samuel, Charing Cross, sword cutler, May 27
- Bryan William, Camberwell, merchant, May 2
- Burcher William, Chapel street, Westminster, carpenter, April 18
- Burgeiss James, Coventry street, military hatter, April 15
- Burnett Isaac, Hull, grocer, April 26
- Carter John, Sandwich, draper, April 22
- Chapple James, Grace's alley, Wellclose square, hofer, May 2
- Cheverton, Edward, Newport, Isle of Wight, linen and woolen draper, April 10
- Cheyney John, Oxford street, linen draper, April 11
- Clarke Thomas, Portmouth h, merchant, April 21
- Cloft William, Leeds, dyer, July 1
- Cloft William and Matthew C. Leeds, dyers, July 1
- Cole John, Cook hill, Stepney, tailor, April 25
- Collins John, Jewry street, Aldgate, merchant, May 6
- Colquhoun Archibald, High street, Lambeth, yeast merchant and cooper, April 22
- Cooke Samuel, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, April 12
- Cooke Henry and John Herbert, Birch lane, merchants, May 6
- Cotton Thomas, Grove, Hackney, insurance broker, April 22
- Cotton Lawrence, Fenchurch street, merchant, May 9
- Cox Silas, Bourton, Gillingham, Dorset, miller, April 25
- Crombie David, Great Hermitage street, Wapping, mariner, April 3
- Crufton William, Liverpool, ship chandler, April 12
- Dale Isaac Rook, Exeter, earthenwareman, April 26
- Damant Abraham, Whitechapel, brazier, April 18
- Damarel Benjamin, Whitechapel, brazier, April 18
- Davis Philip, late of Blackfriars Road, but now of the King's Bench Prison, hatter, May 6
- Davis George, Cranbourn street, Leicester fields, May 2
- Dawford John, Aldgate High street, linen draper, April 13
- Dean William, Newbrough, Lancaster, common brewer, May 4
- Doxon James, Manchester, merchant, May 8
- Duan Joseph and Charles Robinson, Wood street, factors, April 15
- Dunn Thomas, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, May 9
- Elliott Thomas, Bedford street, Covent-garden, tailor, May 2
- Ewer Walter, Little Love lane, Aldermanbury, merchant, May 17
- Farbridge Robert, Paragon place, Kent road, timber merchant, May 6
- Fletcher Elias, Sowerby, York, woolcapler, April 17
- Fortnum William, Bail alley, Lombard street, stationer, May 9
- Franklin Thomas, Lighton Buzzard, Bedford, money scrivener, May 6
- Geddes James, Cleveland street, Fitzroy square, flour dealer, April 29
- German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hofer, May 9
- Giffard James, Shepherd street, Oxford street, coal merchant, May 9
- Gill John, Naburn, York, draper, April 13
- Gillam John, Cambridge, merchant, May 8
- Gimber Giles, Sandwich, draper, April 15
- Glover David, Gutter lane, merchant and underwriter, June 3
- Godden Thomas, Maidstone, carpenter, May 16
- Goulden Robert, Liverpool, merchant, May 4
- Graft James and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, April 29
- Graham John, Chicheley, Lancaster, and John Harrison, Prefect, Lancaster, liquor merchants, April 28
- Guest Joseph Mason, Birmingham, merchant, May 9
- Hall John and William Dunlop, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants, April 11
- Harvey Thomas, Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger, April 10
- Hetherington Thomas, Lawrence Pountney lane, broker, May 2
- Hettrich John, Exeter, corn merchant, May 18
- Hill Benjamin, Little St. Martin's lane, man's mercer, May 9
- Hird Joseph, Suffolk lane, Cannon street, broker, May 29
- Hodgman Richard, Folkestone, engine maker, May 9
- Hosington Joseph, Liverpool, auctioneer, May 9
- Hoffman Daniel, Belton street, Long Acre, cheesemonger, May 6
- Hogg James and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, Lombard street, merchants, May 9
- Hodworth William, Addingham, flax spinner, May 5
- Hoddy Richard, Epton, pork butcher, May 16
- Hicks Samuel, Canal row, Bermondsey, cooper, May 27
- Humphreys Nicholas, Shoreditch, linen draper, May 20
- Hunt Stephen, Cradell, Southampton, tanner, April 22
- Hunt Joseph, Liverpool, haberdasher, May 12
- Hurry Nicholas, Liverpool, merchant, May 12
- Ingle ew Sylvester, Huddersfield, linen draper, April 24
- Jackson John, Liverpool, merchant, May 3
- Jones William Albion, Aldermanbury, haberdasher, May 6
- Jones John, Llangollen, Denbigh, shopkeeper, May 1
- Jones George, Liverpool, bookbinder, May 12
- Kenworthy Cornelius and Edward Stainland, York, cotton spinners, April 22
- Kerrison Thomas Allday, Norwich, banker, April 13
- Kirk George and John Ford, Grocer's Hall court, merchants, May 2
- Kirkman Edward, Portsmouth, linen draper, April 29
- Leat, John, Brighton, builder, June 1
- Levy Jacob Isaac, Haydon street, Minories, dealer and chapman, May 29
- Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehoufeman, May 27
- Lupton Thomas, Skipton, York, hardware shopkeeper, May 6

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Abel Lawrence, Dean street, Soho, victualler, May 16
- Alamy John, Waite, Herts, bargemaster, April 18
- Anthony William, Tokenhouse yard, broker, June 27
- Anson William, Charlton row, Manchester, builder, April 19
- Anderson Joseph, Gracechurch street, paper hangers, May 16
- Bache Paul Andrew, Rasinghall street, merchant, May 16
- Barlow Thomas, Manchester, merchant, May 9
- Batterbee Barnabas, Lynn, Norfolk, haberdashers, June 3
- Beate John, Southampton street, Camberwell, mathematical instrument maker, April 13
- Beeton Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, April 22
- Bennett John Morris, Brodley, Salop, maltster, April 12
- Binless Thomas, Basinghall street, factor, June 3
- Bird Henry Martins and Benjamin Savage, Jeffery's square, merchants, April 24
- Bore John, Bishop's Castle, Salop, plumber, April 26
- Bowman John, Water lane, Tower street, brandy merchant, May 9
- Bridger John, the younger, Mortlake, Surrey, tallow chandler, April 22
- Bridle Robert, Leyland, Lancashire, bleacher, April 19
- Breder Thomas, Liverpool, Banquet, May 6

Mackenzie Joseph, Old Bailey, bookfeller, May 2
 Malcolm Samuel, Old Broad street, broker, April 29
 Malden John, Grafton street, Pancras, grocer, April 24
 Mallion George and Joseph Sheard, Huddersfield, dyers, April 27
 Martin Robert, Old Bailey, May 6
 Martin Abraham, Aldgate, Jeweller, June 3
 Middleton Richard, Liverpool, merchant, April 21
 Milligan Richard, Portico, brewer, April 22
 Milkinlay Daniel, Size lane, merchant, May 2
 Morgan Stephen and Matthew Readshaw Morley, York street, Southwark, hop factors, May 16
 Morris Edward, Carmarthen, innkeeper, April 24
 Mure Hutchinson, Robert M. and William M. Fenchurch street, merchants, May 23
 Nantes Henry, Warrford court, Throgmorton street, merchant, April 15
 Nattress John, St. John's Chapel, Durham, innkeeper, April 29
 Newcomb George, Bath, Jeweller, May 2
 Nield Joseph, Manchester, grocer, April 25
 Page John, Bishopgate street, haberdasher, April 29
 Parsons John, Cheap side, warehouseman, May 9
 Payne, Robert, Raine, Essex, shopkeeper, April 29
 Peacock Joseph Allen, Broad street, Ratcliffe, cheesemonger, May 2
 Penn Isaac, Leather lane, oilman, May 16
 Piper Joseph and Knowles Winder, Richmond, Surry, grocers, July 23
 Plumb Thomas, Omskirk, Manchester, manufacturer, May 3
 Poole Samuel, Cheap side, haberdasher, May 1
 Prior Joseph, Princess street, Spital fields, drysalter, April 8
 Pyke Robert, the younger, and Peter Hankinson, Liverpool, spirit dealers, April 28
 Ravencroft William Henry, Michael Edwin Fell, and James Entwistle, Manchester, dealers in cotton yarn, May 20
 Raynes James, Michael Raynes, and William Wood, Finsbury square, merchants, April 18
 Redhead Robert, Mark lane, wine merchant, April 18
 Rees David, Llanelly, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, April 19
 Rees James, London, mariner, formerly commander of the *la* Northumberland, in the service of the East India Company, April 29
 Reeve William Clapham, coach master, May 16
 Richings Stephen and Somerset R. Oxford, breeches makers and glovers, May 27
 Robertson James and James Hutchinson, Fleet street, oilmen, April 15
 Robinson George and John R. Paternoster row, bookfellers, June 20
 Roe Robert and Christopher Moore, Bristol, merchants, May 3
 Rofer Edward, Lindfield, Sussex, soap manufacturer, April 15
 Sampson Samuel and Charles Chipchase, Broad street, silk merchants, May 9
 Secretan John James, Winchester street, insurance broker, May 16
 Shenstone Thomas, Market Bosworth, Leicester, draper, April 21
 Silvebrand John, Spicer street, Spitalfields, colour manufacturer, May 6
 Simmons John, Leicester, druggist, May 9
 Simpson Thomas and Nottingham S. Northallerton, York, merchants, May 27
 Sinclair William, Ratcliffe Highway, tallow chandler, April 18
 Soanes Robert, Mark lane, and New Cross, Debtford, provision merchant, June 27
 Somerville John, Chancery lane, cabinet maker, June 6
 Southard George, New Bond street, linen draper, June 6
 Spears William, Rood lane, fifth saleman, May 2
 Stephens John, Liverpool, merchant, April 28
 Stewart Robert and William, Manchester, merchants, April 25
 Stiles Sarah and Mason Stiles, Dorking, Surry, plumbers and glaziers, April 29
 Storey Hannah, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper, April 11
 Tankard William, Bristol, cabinet maker, May 8
 Taylor James, Lamb's Conduit street, apothecary, May 9
 Thackray Richard, Burton Leonard, York, flax dresser, April 22
 Thomas Richard, Staining, Lancaster, corn dealer, May 11
 Thompson William, Dean street, Southwark, and Ebenezer Leadbeater, Moore place, Lambeth, June 23
 Topping John Lewis, Bishopgate street, grocer, May 9
 Turnbull John, John Forbes, Robert Allen Crawford, and David Skene, Broad street, merchants, April 22
 Turner John, Sweffling, Suffolk, draper, July 8
 Tyrrell John, Maidstone, ironmonger, July 1
 Underhill John, Birmingham, merchant, May 8
 Vose John, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, April 27
 Wade Thomas, Great St. Helen's, drug merchant, May 6
 Wall William, Oxford street, hoffer, April 22
 Wallace Peter, Edgware road, carpenter, April 18
 Watton William, Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, May 9
 Welborne Charles, Evesham, Worcester, grocer, April 22
 Werrink John, Gottlob, Plymouth Dock, merchant, April 19
 Wilkin James, Leeds, dyer, April 24
 Willatts Frederic, Brewer street, Golden square, cheesemonger, June 27
 Williams Thomas, Caerfilly, Glamorgan, wool manufacturer, May 6
 Williams Thomas Gibbs, Paradise street, Rotherhithe, mariner, April 18
 Willmott Daniel, Whitecross street, dealer in spirits, April 18
 Wilson William, Shakspeare Walk, Shadwell, merchant, April 18
 Winder Knowles, Richmond, Surry, grocer, July 29
 Winter William, the younger, Blackfriars' road, painter, June 3
 Wood William, Michael Raynes, and James Raynes, Finsbury square, merchants, April 18
 Wood William, Finsbury square, merchant, April 18
 Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobaccoist, May 16
 Wright Sinclair, White Horse lane, Whitechapel, merchant, June 3
 Young Solomon, Newport street, linen draper, April 29

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

THE King of Sweden has been removed under a strong escort, from Dortmingholm to Gripsholm, a palace about 45 English miles from Stockholm. He has hitherto been kept closely confined, and has not been permitted to see the Queen.

The following circular letter, addressed to the Public Boards, Courts of Justice, and Consistories throughout Sweden, has been lately issued:—

‘CHARLES, by the grace of God, &c.

‘Whereas in consequence of the events which have lately taken place, his Royal Majesty is not able to superintend and direct the affairs of the realm; therefore, we being the only Prince of the Royal Family who is of age, have found ourselves obliged to assume, for the present, the reins of Government,

and shall endeavour to acquit ourselves of this arduous task in such a manner, that the Empire may regain its former tranquillity and peace both abroad and at home, and trade and industry be revived; it being our firm determination to deliberate jointly with other states of the realm on the means which shall appear best calculated to promote the welfare of the Swedish people. We therefore charge and command you to evince towards us that fidelity and attachment which our upright intentions, and the security of the country demand at the present time.—Your official reports are to be addressed to his Royal Majesty, in the same manner as when during the minority of the King, we presided over the management of the concerns of the State.

We, &c. &c.

CHARLES.

M. ROSENBLAD.

Stockholm Castle, March 13, 1809.

AUSTRIA;

AUSTRIA.

Proclamation by the Archduke Charles to the Austrian Army.

The protection of our country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was possible to preserve peace by means of sacrifices, and as long as these sacrifices were consistent with the honour of the throne, with the security of the state, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of one bountiful sovereign suppressed every painful feeling in silence, but when all endeavours to preserve happy independence from the insatiable ambition of a foreign conqueror prove fruitless, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful sovereigns are torn from the hearts of their subjects, when, in fine, the danger of universal subjugation threatens even the happy States of Austria, and their peaceable fortunate inhabitants, then does our country demand its deliverance from us, and we stand forth in its defence.

On you, my dear brother soldiers, are fixed the eyes of the universe, and of all those who still feel for national honours and national prosperity. You shall not share their disgrace of becoming the tools of oppression. You shall not carry on the endless wars of ambition under distant climes. Your blood shall never flow for foreign fleets and foreign covetousness; not on you shall the curse alight to annihilate innocent nations; and over the bodies of the slaughtered defenders of their country to pave the way for a foreigner to the usurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will loose its fetters, and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a just cause, otherwise I should not appear at your head.

On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, whereof the enemy so often remind us with ostentatious pride, on these fields will we renew the glorious deeds of Wurtzburgh and Ostrach, of Liptingen, Stockach and Zurich, of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi. We will conquer a lasting peace for our country; but the great aim is not to be attained without great virtues. Unconditional subordination, strict discipline, persevering courage, and unshaken steadiness in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only a union of will, and a joint co-operation of the whole, lead to victory.

My sovereign and brother has invested me with extensive powers to reward and punish. I will be every where in the middle of you, and you shall receive the first thanks of your country from your general on the field of battle. The patriotism of many of the Austrian nobility has anticipated your wants; this is a pledge in the fullest measure, of the public gratitude; but punishment shall also, with inflexible rigour, fall on every breach of duty; merit shall meet with reward, and

offence with animadversion, without distinction of person or rank; branded with disgrace shall the worthless person be cast out to whom life is dearer than his and our honour. Adorned with the marks of public esteem, will I present to our Sovereign, to the world, those brave men who have deserved well of their country, and whose names I will ever carry in my heart.

There remains one consideration, which I must put you in mind of: the soldier is only formidable to the enemy in arms; civil virtues must not be strangers to him; out of the field of battle, towards the unarmed citizens and peasants, he is moderate, compassionate, and humane; he knows the evils of war, and strives to lighten them. I will punish every wanton excess with so much greater severity, as it is not the intention of our monarch to oppress neighbouring countries, but to deliver them from their oppressors, and to form with their princes a powerful bond in order to bring about a lasting peace, and to maintain the general welfare and security. Soon will foreign troops, in strict union with us, attack the common enemy. Then, brave companions in arms! honour and support them as your brothers; not vain-glorious high words, but manly deeds, do honour to the warrior; by intrepidity before the enemy you must shew yourselves to be the first soldiers.

Thus then shall I one day lead you back to your own country, followed by the respect of the enemy, and by the gratitude of foreign nations, after having secured by your arms an honourable peace, when the satisfaction of our Monarch, the approbation of the world, the rewards of valour, the blessings of your fellow citizens, and the consciousness of deserved repose await you.

CHARLES, Archduke, Generalissimo.
Vienna, April 6, 1809.

Paris letters of the 16th of April state that hostilities have begun with Austria. According to an account received by the telegraph, Napoleon and his wife arrived at Strasburgh on the 15th, at five in the morning. All hope of preserving the peace of the Continent is therefore lost. Hostilities took place on the 10th of this month, on which day the Austrian army crossed the frontiers, and entered Bavaria.

The advance upon the Bavarian territory was notified upon the 9th, to the King of Bavaria, by a letter from the Archduke Charles, upon which his Majesty resolved to leave his capital, and he removed to Dellingen, a town on the Danube.

The Austrian troops which were in Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the most part of those which were in the north of Hungary, have filed off for Bohemia.

The Marshal the Duke of Dantzic has the command of the Bavarian army. The Bavarian Generals Wrede and Derooy serve under him. The General of Division Drouet is the chief of his staff. The Marshal Duke of Valmy (Kellermann) is expected at Strasburgh, where he is to have the command of the army of reserve.

The Bavarian army is formed in three divisions. The first under the command of the Hereditary Prince, the second under General Wrede, and the third under General Derooy.

A French army is also assembling in the neighbourhood of Udina, and troops are marching thither from all quarters of Italy.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Madrid, April 2.

"General Sebastiani announces from Santa Cruz at the foot of the Sierra Morena, under date of the 29th of March, that on the 27th he defeated the Spanish army of Andalusia, to which were joined a vast number of peasants, stationed in order of battle before Ciudad Real, that he advanced against them, routed and destroyed them without any resistance; that on the 28th the feeble remains of that army were on the other side of the Sierra Morena; and that the produce of this affair was 4000 prisoners of war, seven standards, and 38 pieces of cannon. Among the prisoners of war are 197 officers, of whom four are colonels, and seven lieutenant-colonels. A great number of the enemy were slain. More than 3000 were put to the sword by the cavalry. We have lost but 30 killed and 60 wounded. Colonel Girard, of the 12th regiment of dragoons, was severely wounded by a ball. The colonel of Dutch hussars was also wounded. General Sebastiani praises exceedingly the chief of the staff Bouille, who, the day before the battle, crossed the Guadiana in company with General Milhaud, in order to prevent the bridge being broken, in which he succeeded. General Milhaud, his officers, and troops, distinguished themselves.

"The following day the fugitives were pursued by the cavalry, and two of the enemy's generals, who were among them, were slain. General Sebastiani was on the 29th at the foot of the Sierra Morena, and found himself on a line with the Duke of Belluno (Victor), who must already have advanced beyond Merida.

"At the same moment that General Sebastiani captured Ciudad Real, and arrived at the foot of the Sierra Morena, the Duke of Belluno won the battle of Merida.

"The troops of reserve of Seville, Badajoz, and Andalusia, were collected together, and placed in order of battle by General Cuesta, upon an elevated plain, between Doubenite and Medellin, and which was co-

vered by the Guadiana. This army formed in three lines, was supported by batteries.

"As soon as the Duke of Belluno observed this, he commanded the cavalry of Generals Lasalle and Latour Maubourg to place themselves in an oblique line; and he ordered General Laval to place himself, with the division of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine in a close column, between the above mentioned cavalry. He strengthened him with 14 pieces of artillery, and placed the divisions Villate and Ruffin in the rear.

"The Duke of Belluno attacked the left wing of the enemy, and instantly threw it into confusion. The centre and right wing were also routed. Seven thousand Spaniards remained upon the field of battle; 3000 were made prisoners; the remainder are dispersed. Thirty pieces cannon and nine colours have fallen into our hands.

"This important engagement has laid open Seville to us. The fugitives are pursued with the utmost activity. On the 29th of March, the advanced guard of the Duke of Belluno was already arrived on the right side of Badajoz, and it is hoped to unite itself with the Duke of Dalmatia, who it is thought, has already entered Lisbon."

PORTUGAL.

Proclamation of Marshal Soult to the Portuguese.

"In consequence of the memorable successes obtained by the army of his Majesty the Emperor and King, my august Sovereign, I again approach your territory, to take possession of the whole of it, in the name of my master.

"I do not, therefore, expect I shall meet with any resistance; but flatter myself I shall be received with the same cordiality with which we were received little more than a year ago.

"What effect can resistance have! What can you propose to yourselves when all those armies which frenzy had assembled in Spain are destroyed.

"That English army which made its appearance on the Continent only to foment the spirit of disorder and rebellion, and inflict all kinds of calamities, has been defeated, and forced to embark for England, after having lost one half of its soldiers, its best generals, all its ammunition, its horses, and baggage.

"Portuguese, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon, I offer you that peace which you yourselves have driven from your country.

"I offer you protection for yourselves and your property, for your religion, and the ministers of that religion.

"I offer you besides an entire oblivion of the past, and will engage that you shall receive the clemency of his Majesty the Emperor.

"You shall enjoy the benefit of the sublime institutions of the same august Sovereign. It will be easy for me to deliver you from the calamities

calamities which you cannot deny that you endure, and assuage the evils which you have suffered, if I arrange your administrations, and organise anew the Portuguese army.

"There are among you citizens whose intentions have ever been pure, and who ought now to exercise their influence to promote the re-establishment of good order. They may be assured their services will be well received, and that the most efficacious protection will be afforded them, whatever their situation, whether in the Army, the State, or the Church.

"Reflect, Portuguese, on your situation.

"And consider well these generous offers, while it is time: but let your submission be prompt and sincere, if you wish to avoid the evils from which I would save you.

"And your country shall be made to shine with a new splendour. (Signed)

"THE MARSHAL, DUKE OF DALMATIA."

General HILL arrived at Lisbon on the 4th, with 5,000 infantry, and 400 cavalry from Ireland.

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY is daily expected with three times the number.

General orders.

"Soldiers, the Marshal, commander in chief, communicates to you the events which have taken place in the north; he will communicate to you both those which are favourable and those which are adverse to the arms of the country, convinced that the greater the exertions and services which are required may be, the greater will be the ardour and enthusiasm of the army; and that it will display a valour not only equal to the exigencies of the crisis, but worthy of the Portuguese troops. The Marshal informs the people, that the enemy having possessed himself of Braga, advanced slowly and cautiously against the city of Oporto, meeting with but little resistance, as the insubordination of the people rendered useless their own valour and the efforts of their officers to retard or prevent their advance. On the 26th, the enemy arrived in the vicinity of Oporto. On the 27th, they made some warm attacks, which were repulsed by the intrepidity of our troops. They continued their attacks on the following day with the same success; but on the 29th, the distrust which had arisen between the people and the army causing and increasing anarchy and confusion, rendered ineffectual all the endeavours of the officers, as well Portuguese as English, to direct the operations of the great force which was in this city, and the enemy entered with little loss. Much as the Marshal regrets the loss of that important city, he feels still more the alarming cause to which it is to be attributed. Let it be a warning to the rest of the kingdom to avoid the fatal consequences of anarchy and insubordination.

"The great city of Oporto, defended by 24,000 men, with trenches and redoubts,

furnished with more than 200 pieces of artillery felt an easy conquest to an enemy of little more than half the number of its garrison, notwithstanding the people and their defenders were loyal and brave, because that enemy had been able to produce, under the appearance of patriotism, disunion, and finally general insubordination, the consequences of which must ever be most ruinous. The Marshal, therefore, hopes that the army will perceive that we ought always to distrust those who have been with the French or their partisans, and whatever reports they may propagate.

"The enemy is in possession of Oporto, so he was of Chaves; but this place he has lost again, with more than 1,500 men, including prisoners and killed. Brigadier-General Francisco da Silveira informs me that he has taken 12 pieces of artillery, a great quantity of arms and ammunition, and 80 horses.

"It is with great pleasure the Marshal gives this public testimony of his great approbation of his conduct of Brigadier-General Silveira, which he will with equal satisfaction lay before his royal highness the prince regent.

"The Marshal cannot sufficiently warn the people and the troops against those, who, assuming the appearance of patriotism, are in reality leaders of sedition, nor can he sufficiently recommend union and confidence; for every thing may be hoped from the sentiments of loyalty, valour, and enthusiasm, which animate the nation in defence of the country. "MARSHAL BERESEFORD."

"Head quarters, Calhariz, April 2, 1809.

AMERICA.

Mr. Madison's inaugural Speech.

"Unwilling to depart from examples of the most reverend authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me by the call of my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself, by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence proceeding from the deliberate and tranquil suffrage of a free and virtuous nation, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion, as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the various circumstances which give peculiar solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honour and the responsibility allotted to me are inexpressibly enhanced:

"The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel; and that of our country full of difficulties. The pressure of these, too, is the more severely felt, because they have fallen upon us at a moment when national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from this change has been rendered the more striking. Under the benign influence of our republican institutions, and the maintenance of peace with all nations, whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the

fruits

fruits of a just policy were enjoyed in an unrivalled growth of our faculties and resources. Proofs of this were seen in the improvements of agriculture; in the successful enterprise of commerce; in the progress of manufactures and useful arts: in the increase of the public revenues, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt; and in the valuable works and establishments everywhere multiplying over the face of our land.

"It is a precious reflection that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country, to the scene which has for some time been distressing us, is not chargeable on any warrantable views, nor as I trust, on any involuntary errors in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights or the repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace by observing justice, and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality.

"If there be candour in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned. Posterity at least will do justice to them.

"This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the Belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued in spite of the demonstrations, that not even a pretext for them has been given by the United States, and of the fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocation of them, cannot be anticipated.

"Assuring myself that, under every vicissitude, the determined spirit and united councils of the nation will be safeguards to its honour and its essential interests, I repair to the post assigned me, with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find some support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles which I bring with me into this arduous service.

"To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, having correspondent dispositions; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations; to prefer in all cases amicable discussions and reasonable accommodation of differences, to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities so degrading to all countries, and so baneful to free ones; to foster a spirit of independence, too just to invade the rights of others; too proud to surrender their own; too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look upon them in others; to hold the nation of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the constitution,

which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations, as in its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to, the success of the general system; to avoid the slightest interference with the right of conscience, or the functions of religion so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction; to preserve to their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press; to observe economy in public expenditures; to liberate the public resources by an honourable discharge of the public debts; to keep within the requisite limits a standing military force, always remembering that an armed and treated militia is the finest bulwark of republics, that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger; nor with large ones safe; to promote, by authorised means, improvements friendly to agriculture, and to external as well as internal commerce; to favour, in like manner, the advancement of science and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment to true liberty; to carry on the benevolent plans which have been so meritoriously applied to the conversion of our aboriginal neighbours, from the degradation and wretchedness of savage life, to a participation of the improvements of which the human mind and manners are susceptible in a civilized state. As far as sentiments and intentions such as these can aid the fulfilment of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

"It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path in which I am to tread, lighted by examples of illustrious services, successfully rendered in the most trying difficulties by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor, it might least become me here to speak. I may, however, be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy, with which my heart is full, in the reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted, through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interest and happiness.

"But the source to which I look for the aid, which alone can supply my deficiencies, is in the well-tried intelligence and virtue of my fellow-citizens and in the counsels of those representing them in the other departments associated in the care of the national interest. In these my confidence will, under every difficulty, be best placed; next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations—whose blessings have been so conspicuously displayed to this rising republic; and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future."

Washington, March 4, 1809.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Corunna, Jan. 13, 1809, three days before the death of the general will tend to explain better than has yet been done, the causes of the unfortunate termination of that campaign.

"Situated as this army is at present, it is impossible for me to detail to your Lordship the events which have taken place, since I had the honour to address you from Astorga, on the 31st of December: I have therefore determined to send to England, Brigadier-General Charles Stewart, as the Officer best qualified to give you every information you can want, both with respect to our actual situation, and the events which have led to it.

"Your Lordship knows, that had I followed my own opinion, as a military man, I should have retired with the army from Salamanca. The Spanish armies were then beaten, there was no Spanish force to which we could unite, and I was satisfied that no efforts would be made to aid us, or to favour the cause in which they were engaged.

"I was sensible, however, that the apathy and indifference of the Spaniards would never have been believed; that had the British been withdrawn, the loss of the cause would have been imputed to their retreat, and it was necessary to risk this army to convince the people of England, as well as the rest of Europe, that the Spaniards had neither the power nor the inclination to make any efforts for themselves. It was for this reason that I made the march to Sahagun. As a diversion, it succeeded; I brought the whole disposable force of the French against this army, and it had been allowed to follow me, without a single movement being made to favour my retreat.—The people of the Gallicias, though armed, made no attempt to stop the passage of the French through their mountains. They abandoned their dwellings at our approach, drove away their carts, oxen, and every thing that could be of the smallest aid to the army. The consequence has been, that our sick have been left behind; and when our horses or mules failed, which, on such marches, and through such a country, was the case to a great extent, baggage, ammunition, stores, &c. and even money, were necessarily destroyed or abandoned.

"I am sorry to say, that the army, whose conduct I had such reason to extol on its march through Portugal, and on its arrival in Spain, has totally changed its character since it began to retreat. I can say nothing in its favour, but that when there was a prospect of fighting the enemy, the men were then orderly, and seemed pleased and determined to do their duty. In front of Villa Franca, the French came up with the reserve, with

which I was covering the retreat of the army; they attacked it at Calcabelos. I retired, covered by the 95th regiment, and marched that night to Herresias, and from thence to Nogales and Lugo, where I had ordered the different divisions which preceded, to halt and collect. At Lugo, the French again came up with us. They attacked our advanced posts on the 6th and 7th, and were repulsed in both attempts, with little loss on our side. I heard from the prisoners taken, that three divisions of the French army were come up, commanded by Marshal Soult; I therefore expected to be attacked on the morning of the 8th. It was my wish to come to that issue; I had perfect confidence in the valour of the troops, and it was only by crippling the enemy that we could hope either to retreat or to embark unmolested. I made every preparation to receive the attack, and drew out the army in the morning to offer battle. This was not Marshal Soult's object. He either did not think himself sufficiently strong, or he wished to play a surer game, by attacking us on our march, or during our embarkation. The country was intersected, and his position too strong for me to attack with an inferior force. The want of provisions would not enable me to wait longer. I marched that night; and in two forced marches, bivouacking for six or eight hours in the rain, I reached Betanzos on the 10th instant.

"At Lugo, I was sensible of the impossibility of reaching Vigo, which was at too great a distance, and offered no advantages to embark in the face of an enemy. My intention was then to have retreated to the peninsula of Betanzos, where I hoped to find a position to cover the embarkation of the army in Arcos or Redes Bayes; but having sent an officer to reconnoitre it, by his report I was determined to prefer this place. I gave notice to the Admiral of my intention, and begged that the transports might be brought to Corunna: had I found them here on my arrival on the 11th, the embarkation would easily have been effected, for I had gained several marches on the French. They have now come up with us, the transports have not arrived; my position in front of this place is a very bad one; and this place, if I am forced to retire into it, is commanded within musket shot, and the harbour will be so commanded by cannon on the coast, that no ship will be able to lay in it.—In short, my Lord, General Stewart will inform you how critical our situation is. It has been recommended to me to make a proposal to the enemy, to induce him to allow us to embark quietly, in which case he gets us out of the country soon, and this place, with its stores, &c. complete; that otherwise we have the power to make a long defence, which must cause the destruction of the town. I am averse to make any such proposal, and am exceedingly doubtful if it would be attended with

with any good effect; but whatever I resolve on this head, I hope your Lordship will rest, assured, that I shall accept no terms that are in the least dishonourable to the army or to the country."

Captain Preedy, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Beckwith, Commander of his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, in Downing-street, on the 12th of April, with dispatches from the Lieutenant-General, to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies:—

Head-quarters, Martinique, Feb. 23.

MY LORD—In my letter of the 15th instant, I had the honour to transmit to your lordship the details of our operations to the 11th preceding; from that period until the 19th we were incessantly employed in the construction of gun and mortar batteries, and in landing cannon, mortars, and howitzers, with their ammunition and stores, in dragging them to the several points selected by the engineers, and in the completion of the works, and in mounting the ordnance. The exertions of Commodore Cockburn, and other naval officers under his orders upon the right, and of Captains Barton and Nesham, of the navy, upon the left, in forwarding these services, were most conspicuous. The enemy during the interval fired upon our encampments with shot and shells, but fortunately with little effect, and his piquets, when pressed, constantly fell back under the protection of his works.

On the 19th at half past four in the afternoon, we opened from six points upon the enemy's fortress, with fourteen pieces of heavy cannon, and twenty-eight mortars and howitzers, and the cannonade and bombardment continued with little remission until noon of the 23d, when the French general sent a trumpeter with a letter to our advanced posts, near the Bouillé Redoubt, in the front of attack. In this communication General Villaret proposed, as the basis of negotiation, that the French troops should be sent to France free from all restriction as to future service; but this being admissible, the bombardment recommenced at ten at night, and continued without intermission until nine o'clock of the 24th, when three white flags were discovered flying in the fortress, in consequence of which, our fire from the batteries immediately ceased.

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I have now the honour to report to your Lordship, for his Majesty's information, that, supported by the talents of the general officers, and in particular of Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, and of Major-General Maitland, the experience and zeal of all the other officers, and the valour and unremitting labour of this army, strengthened by the in-

defatigable exertions of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and the squadron, the campaign, notwithstanding incessant rains, has been brought to a glorious conclusion in the short space of twenty seven days from our departure from Barbadoes.

The command of such an army will constitute the pride of my future life. To these brave troops, conducted by generals of experience, and not to me, their king and country owe the sovereignty of this important colony; and I trust that, by a comparison of the force which defended it, and the time in which it has fallen, the present reduction of Martinique will not be deemed eclipsed by any former expedition.

I have the honour to inclose the articles of capitulation, as originally produced by the French commissioners, in consequence of General Villaret's application to me for this purpose, during the forenoon of the 24th, and acceded to by Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Major-General Maitland, and Commodore Cockburn, appointed by the rear-admiral and myself to meet them. This capitulation, which was mutually ratified the same night, will, I trust, be honoured with his Majesty's approbation.

By the next conveyance, I shall have the honour to submit to your Lordship's consideration the various details which are now referred to in general terms, and to report the merits of the several corps; but the science of the officers of the royal artillery has been too conspicuous not to be particularly noticed, the interior of the enemy's fortress being torn to pieces by shells: his works have also been much injured by shot from the gun batteries, manned by the seamen under the direction of Commodore Cockburn, and other naval officers.

After the embarkation of the French troops, I shall have the honour to command the eagles taken from the enemy to be laid at the king's feet.

Captain Preedy, of the 90th regiment, one of my aides-de-camp, has the honour to be the bearer of this dispatch: he is an officer of service, and I beg leave to recommend him to his Majesty's favour, and to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

Sir Harry Neale, bart. first captain to Admiral Lord Gambier, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Channel Soundings, &c. arrived at the Admiralty-office, on the 21st of April, with a dispatch from his lordship to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, of which the following is a copy:

Caledonia, in Basque Roads, April 14.

SIR—The Almighty's favour to his Majesty and the nation has been strongly marked in the success he has been pleased to give to the

the operations of his Majesty's fleet under my command; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that the four ships of the enemy named in the margin* have been destroyed at their anchorage, and several others, from getting on shore, if not rendered unserviceable, are at least disabled for a considerable time.

The arrangement of the fire vessels placed under the direction of Captain the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane was made as fully as the state of the weather would admit according to his lordship's plan, on the evening of the 11th inst; and at eight o'clock on the same night they proceeded to the attack under a favourable strong wind from the northward, and flood tide, (preceded by some vessels filled with powder and shells, as proposed by his lordship, with a view of explosion,) and led on in the most undaunted and determined manner by Captain Woodbridge, in the Mediator fire-ship, the others following in succession, but owing to the darkness of the night several mistook their course and failed.

On their approach to the enemy's ships, it was discovered that a boom was placed in front of their line for a defence. This however the weight of the Mediator soon broke, and the usual intrepidity and bravery of British seamen overcame all difficulties. Advancing under a heavy fire from the forts in the Isle of Aix, as well as from the enemy's ships, most of which cut or slipped their cables, and from the confined anchorage got on shore, and thus avoided taking fire.

At daylight the following morning, Lord Cochrane communicated to me by telegraph, that seven of the enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed. I immediately made the signal for the fleet to unmoor and weigh, intending to proceed with it to effect their destruction. The wind however being fresh from the northward, and the flood tide running, rendered it too hazardous to run into Aix roads, (from its shallow water), I therefore anchored again at the distance of about three miles from the forts on the Island.

As the tide suited, the enemy evinced great activity in endeavouring to warp their ships (which had grounded) into deep water, and succeeded in getting all but five of the line towards the entrance of the Charente before it became practicable to attack them.

I gave orders to Captain Bligh, of the Valiant, to proceed with that ship, the Revenge, frigates, bombs, and small vessels, named in the margin†, to anchor near the Boyart Shoal, in readiness for the attack. At twenty

minutes past two P.M. Lord Cochrane advanced in the Imperieuse with his accustomed gallantry and spirit, and opened a well-directed fire upon the Calcutta, which struck her colours to the Imperieuse; the ships and vessels above mentioned soon after joined in the attack upon Ville de Varsovie and Aquilon, and obliged them, before five o'clock, after sustaining a heavy cannonade, to strike their colours, when they were taken possession of by the boats of the advanced squadron. As soon as the prisoners were removed, they were set on fire, as was also the Tonnéire, a short time after by the enemy.

I afterwards detached Rear-Admiral the honourable Robert Stopford in the Cæsar with the Theseus, three additional fire ships (which were hastily prepared in the course of the day), and all the boats of the fleet, with Mr. Congreve's rockets, to conduct the further operations of the night against any of the ships which lay exposed to an attack. On the morning of the 13th, the Rear-Admiral reported to me, that as the Cæsar and other line of battle ships had grounded and were in a dangerous situation, he thought it advisable to order them all out, particularly as the remaining part of the service could be performed by frigates and small vessels only; and I was happy to find that they were extricated from their perilous situation.

Captain Bligh has since informed me, that it was found impracticable to destroy the three decked ship, and the others which were lying near the entrance of the Charente, as the former, being the outer one, was protected by three lines of boats placed in advance from her.

This ship and all the others, except four of the line and a frigate, have now moved up the river Charente. If any further attempt to destroy them is practicable, I shall not fail to use every means in my power to accomplish it.

I have great satisfaction in stating to their lordships how much I feel obliged to the zealous co-operation of Rear-Admiral Stopford, under whose arrangement the boats of the fleet were placed; and I must also express to their lordships the high sense I have of the assistance I received from the abilities and unremitting attention of Sir Harry Neale, bart. the captain of the fleet, as well as of the animated exertions of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my command, and their forwardness to volunteer upon any service that might be allotted to them; particularly the zeal and activity shewn by the captains of line-of battle ships in preparing the fire vessels.

I cannot speak in sufficient terms of admiration and applause, of the vigorous and gallant attack made by Lord Cochrane, upon the French line of battle ships which were on shore, as well as of his judicious manner of approaching them, and placing his ship in the position

* Ville de Varsovie, of 80 Guns; Tonnéire, of 74 Guns; Aquilon, of 74 Guns; and Calcutta, of 56 Guns.

† Indefatigable, Aigle, Emerald, Pallas, Beagle, Ætna Bomb, Insolent gun-brig, Conflict, Encounter, Fervent and Growler.

position most advantageous to annoy the enemy, and preserve his own ship; which could not be exceeded by any feat of valour hitherto achieved by the British navy.

It is due to Rear-Admiral Stopford, and Sir Harry Neale, that I should here take the opportunity of acquainting their lordships of the handsome and earnest manner in which both these meritorious officers had volunteered their services before the arrival of Lord Cochrane to undertake an attack upon the enemy with fire ships; and that, had not their lordships fixed upon him to conduct the enterprise, I have full confidence that the result of their efforts would have been highly creditable to them.

I should feel that I did not do justice to the services of Captain Godfrey of the *Ætna*, in bombarding the enemy's ships on the 12th, and nearly all the day of the 13th, if I did not recommend him to their lordships notice; and I cannot admit bearing due testimony to the anxious desire expressed by Mr. Congreve to be employed wherever I might conceive his services in the management of his rockets would be useful; some of them were placed in the fire ships with effect; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the artillerymen and others who had the management of them, under Mr. Congreve's direction.

I send herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the fleet, which I am happy to observe, is comparatively small. I have not yet received the returns of the number of prisoners taken, but I conceive they amount to between 4 and 500.

I have charged Sir Harry Neale with this dispatch (by the *Imperieuse*) and I beg leave to refer their lordships to him, as also to Lord Cochrane, for any further particulars of which they may wish to be informed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GAMBIER
15th April.

P. S. This morning three of the enemy's line of battle ships are observed to be still on shore under Fouras, and one of them is in a dangerous situation. One of their frigates (*L'Indienne*), also on shore, has fallen over, and they are now dismantling her. As the tides will take off in a day or two, there is every probability that she will be destroyed.

Since writing the foregoing, I have learnt that the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Cochrane (Lord Cochrane's brother) and Lieut. Bisset of the navy, were volunteers in the *Imperieuse*, and rendered themselves extremely useful, the former by commanding some of her guns on the main deck, and the latter conducting one of the explosion-vessels.

Names of the Ships in Aix Roads, previous to the attack on the 11th April, 1809.

L'Océan, 120 guns, Vice-Admiral Allemande, Capt. Roland.—Repaired in 1806, on shore under Fouras.

Foudroyant, 80 guns, Rear-Admiral Courdon, Capt. Henri.—Five years old; on shore under Fouras.

Cassard, 74 guns, Capt. Faure, Commodore.—Three years old; on shore under Fouras.

Tourville, 74 guns, Capt. La Caille.—Old; on shore in the river.

Regulus, 74 guns, Capt. Lucus.—Five years old; on shore under Madame.

Patriote, 74 guns, Capt. Mahée.—Repaired in 1803.

Jemappe, 74 guns, Capt. Fauva.—On shore under Madame.

Tonnérre, 74 guns, Capt. Clement de la Roncière.—Nine months old, never at sea.

Aquilon, 74 guns, Capt. Maingron.—Old.

Ville de Varsovie, 80 guns, Capt. Cuivillier.—New, never at sea.

Calcutta, 56 guns, Capt. La Tonie.—Loaded with flour and military stores.

Frigates.

Indienne, Capt. Proteau.—On shore near Isle d'Enet, on her beam ends.

Elbe, Capt. Perengier.

Pallas, Capt. Le Bigot.

Hortense, Capt. Alligand.

N.B. One of the three last frigates on shore under Isle Madame.

Return of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed, wounded and missing, between the 11th and 14th of April, 1809, inclusive.

Names of Officers killed.—W. Flintoff, acting Lieutenant of the *César*; J. Seggese, gunner of the *Mediator*.

Names of Officers wounded.—Wm. Edward Fairfax, Master of the fleet, *Caledonia*; R. F. Jewers, Master's Mate, *Theseus*; Mr. Gilbert, Surgeon's assistant, and M. Marsden, Purser, *Imperieuse*; J. Garland, Lieutenant, *Revenge*; James Wooldridge, Captain; Nicholas Brent Clements, Lieutenant; and James Pearl, Lieutenant, *Mediator*; Richard W. Charlton, Midshipman, *Ætna*.

Total—2 officers, 8 men, killed; 9 officers, 26 men, wounded; 1 man, missing. Total 46.

GAMBIER.

Return received since the above was written.—1 officer, 1 man, wounded.

This gazette of the 15th of April, contains a letter from Captain Yeo, of the *Confiance*, dated Cayenne Harbour, Jan. 15th. It announces the capture of that important colony by a descent of British and Portuguese troops on the 4th of that month. Little resistance was made by the enemy; and there is nothing in the above letter, which would authorise us to give it in detail. Captain Yeo pays the highest compliments to all the officers and men under his command. The place was taken possession of in the name of the

the Prince Regent. We are sorry to add that Mr. J. Read, lieutenant of marines, died of his wounds on the 3th of January, as did W. Bateman, a private. Our whole loss amounts to 1 killed, and 23 wounded.

A letter from Captain M. Seymour, of the *Amethyst*, announces also the capture of *Le Niemen*, a fine new French frigate, of 44 guns, and 319 men, two days from Verdun roads, with six months provisions and naval stores on board, and bound to the Isle of France, commanded by M. Dupotet, *Captaine de Frigate*, a distinguished officer, who defended his ship with great ability and resolution. The action lasted from one till half past three A.M. on the 6th instant; when the *Arethusa* appearing in sight, the enemy struck—"She fell on board us (says Capt. S.) once in the contest; she had 47 killed and 73 wounded. The main and mizen-masts of the *Amethyst* fell at the close of the action, and she had eight killed and 39 wounded.

The *Gazette* of the 22nd of April contains a letter from Captain G. Scott, of the *Horatio*, to Sir J. B. Warren, dated Feb. 19, announcing the capture of *le Junon* French frigate, on the 10th, in lat. 12. 50 lon. 53. 30. W.

"The enemy's frigate (says Captain S.) on making us out, bore right up before the wind for a short time, but very soon hauled up again. At three quarters past twelve, we met upon different tacks and came to close action, the *Horatio* wearing under the enemy's stern to get upon the same tack with her. In the early part of the action the country lost the services of the first Lieutenant Manley Hull Dixon, being badly wounded, and not long after, I am sorry to say, that I received a severe wound in the shoulder by a grape shot, which obliged me to quit the deck; however, the service did not suffer by that event, as the succeeding Lieutenant, the Hon. George Douglas, fought the ship through the action in the most gallant manner, which continued about one hour and thirty-five minutes. The enemy having from the beginning pointed their guns high, we were by this time a complete wreck in our masts, sails, and rigging. Notwithstanding the situation the enemy was then reduced to, she tried to effect her escape, which I knew was impossible, from the state of her rigging, and more particularly as at that time the *Superieur* (the brig I before mentioned) hailed us, and gave us information that the strange sail just seen to leeward was the *Latona*. On the *Latona's* coming within gun-shot of the enemy, and giving her a few guns, which she returned, and slightly wounded a few of the *Latona's* men, she im-

mediately brought to on the starboard tack, and every mast went by the board. She proved to be the French frigate *La Junon*, of forty-four guns, and three hundred and twenty-three men, commanded by Mons. Augustin Rousseau, a member of the Legion of Honour; out from the Saints only four days, bound to France.

"I now detail the loss and damages sustained by his Majesty's ship under my command.

"The *Horatio* has suffered but little in her hull, from the reason already given, of the enemy's aiming particularly at our masts and rigging, which they effected, having nothing else standing but our lower masts, much wounded, and completely dismantled, all to our foresail, and the rags of our mainsail.

"The number of officers, seamen, and marines lost on this occasion to their country and their friends, are by no means considerable, when compared with the dreadful loss of the enemy, which I shall hereafter relate. The loss on board the *Horatio* consists of Mr. George Gutter, midshipman, and six seamen, killed; Mr. Andrew Lock, boatswain, and twelve seamen, badly wounded; Lieut. Richard Blakeney, of the royal marines, Mr. Robert King, master's mate, six seamen, and two marines, slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy, as I have before stated, was all her lower masts; her hull most wonderfully cut up, making, in consequence, a great deal of water, until the shot-holes were stopped.

"The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded amounted to one hundred and thirty. The captain expired soon after the action from the wounds he received."

In the House of Lords, on the 21st of April, Earl GREY, in a most eloquent and argumentative speech of four hours, took a retrospect of the conduct of his Majesty's ministers, which he arraigned in the severest terms, and concluded with moving.

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressing to his Majesty an opinion, that the disgrace which attended the expedition to Spain was in consequence of the want of sufficient information on the part of his Majesty's ministers, with respect to the state of affairs in that country, and their neglect in not forming a plan of operations, and of those means which alone could have enabled the British arms to be of importance to the Spanish cause."

A long debate ensued, and at SEVEN o'clock in the morning the house divided—

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Majority against the motion 53

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 17th, Lord FOLKESTONE rose to submit the motion he had given notice

tice of, "That a committee be appointed, in order to its taking into consideration certain abuses now existing in the expenditure of the public money."—The Noble Lord observed, that it had for years been well known, that great abuses of that description prevailed in the expenditure of the revenue. He had little doubt if such a committee should be appointed, that it would soon bring to light various and gross abuses. He disclaimed any object of attack on ministers; stating, that he felt impelled to the motion by a sense of duty, and a knowledge that such abuses as he had alluded to, had too long been endured. He did not expect any resistance from ministers, who were concerned, more than he was, in rooting out these abuses.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, that it appeared to him that the Noble Lord's motion was not only superfluous, but unnecessary. The Right Honourable Gentleman said, he had a few days since introduced a bill for preventing the sale and brokerage of places, which would meet the Noble Lord's object, and render his motion unnecessary.

LORD FOLKESTONE explained; remarking, that the bill alluded to by the Right Honourable Gentleman had been one among other inducements he had, to submit the present motion. On the Right Honourable Gentleman's bill, he contended no proceeding could be adopted, at least none such as his (Lord F.'s) motion went to institute; therefore he considered the Right Honourable Gentleman's argument as of no avail; as, unless such a committee was appointed, it was very unlikely that any of these abuses could be done away, or even corrected.

LORD H. PETTY opposed the motion, upon the same grounds as Mr. Perceval.

Mr. WHITBREAD supported the motion, on the ground that the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not deny the existence of abuses in the expenditure of the public money. From information he Mr. W. had received, he knew that many and various abuses had existed for numbers of years, in the expenditure of the public money; but so far from these abuses having been finished and swept away, he regretted to state, that they still existed in all their pristine vigour. This was a serious fact, which the Right Honourable Gentleman could not deny, nor could any steps he (Mr. Perceval) felt inclined to take, prove available; unless that Right Honourable Gentleman was really sincere. He hoped

the gentleman was really sincere, and wished the motion success.

Mr. TIERNEY opposed the motion. He said he hoped the Noble Lord would withdraw it and bring it in some other shape, for otherwise he could not agree without some strong grounds to criminate all departments of the state. He believed the majority of the house had no disposition to shrink from enquiry, but still that inquiry must be instituted in a manner the most proper and just to satisfy the public. His own character must speak for itself, but he must say that no cry whatever should induce him to agree with such a motion.

Messrs. BRAND, PONSONBY, WYNNE, and P. MOORE, objected to the motion, as did

Mr. CANNING in a long speech. He concluded by saying, the Noble Lord, by pursuing the course which he now adopted, might probably succeed in driving from the career of public service, every honourable man, whose landable ambition might lead him to fill a public situation. He might succeed in making the cast of public men so degraded, that no honest man would belong to it. But should such a period ever arrive, he had no hesitation in saying that it would be a period of degradation and ruin to the country. He would not, then, let loose this wide-wasting power, that must spring out of the Noble Lord's motion; a power that must be as disgraceful to submit to, as it would be afterwards impossible to do away.

LORD FOLKESTONE denied that he involved all public men in suspicion. He only referred to particular parts of evidence already before the house, which he wished to refer to a committee; therefore, as it was not an original proceeding, he could not see how it could be objected to.

The house then divided—for Lord Folkestone's motion,

Ayes	30
Noes	178
Majority	—148

On the 7th instant, the Common Council of the city of London, passed the following spirited resolutions:—

That this Court has on frequent occasions evinced its detestation of the public abuses which have been found to exist in various departments of the state, and it cannot but equally condemn the corrupt practices developed by the late investigation before the house of parliament.

That Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, esq, having,
unawed

unawed by ministerial threats, exhibited serious charges against the late Commander in Chief, which have been clearly substantiated, and which have, in fact, induced his Royal Highness to resign a situation of which he is unworthy, is entitled to the esteem and gratitude of this Court and the country.

That the thanks of this Court, and the freedom of this city, in a gold-box, of the value of one hundred guineas, be presented to Gwyllyn Lloyd Wurdle, esq. in grateful testimony of the high sense they entertain of the zeal, intrepidity, and patriotism, which he so eminently evinced in that arduous and laudable undertaking.

That the thanks of this court be presented to Sir Francis Biddett, bart. (Seconder), Lord Folkestone, Samuel Whitbread, esq. Sir Samuel Romilly, knight, General Ferguson, Harvey Christian Combe, esq. Alderman, and one of the representatives of this city in parliament, and the rest of the 125 independent members, who, upon the important question on the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attempted to stem the torrent of corruption.

That a considerable number of those who voted in favour of the late Commander in Chief, on the 18th of March last, hold lucrative appointments at the pleasure of the

crown: a vote of acquittal under such circumstances, must at all times appear extremely equivocal; but when given, as in the present instance, in direct contradiction to the evidence produced, which led to a decision so contrary to the legitimate expectations of the people, affords ground for apprehending that the decision has arisen from that preponderating influence of which this court before has complained.

That those and other public abuses call loudly for constitutional correction and redress, and evince the necessity of a radical and speedy reform, as essential to the safety and security of the just prerogative of the crown as to the ancient and unalienable rights of the people.

Amount of Bank of England Notes of Five Pounds each, and upwards, including Bank Post Bills, payable seven days after sight:—

1808.	May 1st	-	1,13,429,640
	August 1st	-	13,521,380
	November 1st	-	13,255,460

1809. February 1st - 13,226,860

Amount of Bank of England Notes of 2l. and 1l. each.

1808.	May 1st	-	1,4,062,260
	August 1st	-	4,123,290
	November 1st	-	4,211,710
1809.	February 1st	-	4,333,200

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT the beginning of the month of April, a whale was caught a little below Gravesend, by a pilot, who was going in his boat down the river, and afterwards brought up to London Bridge, in a west country barge, the cavity of which, it not only completely filled, but the tail projected near four yards beyond the stern of the vessel. A spectacle so unusual in this latitude, attracted an immense number of spectators, and indeed this monster of the deep was an object worthy of curiosity. Its extreme length from the lower jaw to the end of the tail, 76 feet 6 inches, the circumference of the body at the dorsal fin, 21 feet, and the distance between the eyes, 9 feet 9 inches. It was claimed by the Lord Mayor, but was seized by the Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty as a droit to his Majesty, and by his order sold at Lloyd's coffee house, for 75l. In 1761, a similar case occurred, when the admiralty interfered, and arrested the fish which was sold for 122l.

The daughter of the celebrated Addison, by Lady Warwick, who died a few years ago, left 500l. for the purpose of raising a monument to his memory. Lord Bradford, who is one of her executors, allotted the task to Mr. Westmacott, adding 500l. to the bequest. This ingenious artist has made a fine statue of Addison, which is placed in the Poets' Corner,

Westminster Abbey, and which will be opened for public inspection.

Lord Somerville's annual cattle shew took place as usual at Sadler's yard, Goswell-street. The company who attended were highly respectable, and consisted of many noblemen and gentlemen, encouragers of agricultural pursuits. His Majesty sent a Merino and Wilts wether, in a store state. The shew of bulls, oxen, sheep, (particularly of the Merino breed), cows and pigs, with the agricultural implements, exhibited an interesting spectacle. Lord Somerville exhibited several valuable articles; and Mr. Frederic Smith, of Norwich, shewed various long and square shawls, patterns for ladies' dresses, and borders for ditto, stockings, &c. all of Anglo-Merino wool. On the second day after viewing the stock, near 350 of Lord Somerville's friends dined at Freemason's Hall, where his Lordship opened the award of the judges for deciding his premiums, which awarded a prize to Mr. Martin Webber, for his two six-years old Devon oxen, and his Lordship delivered to Mr. Webber, an elegant silver cup and cover, and another cup, as the worker of these oxen. To the Duke of Bedford, a large silver cup was delivered, for his two six-years old Devon oxen; and his Grace was complimented by another cup,

as the worker of these oxen. The Earl of Bridgewater received a cup for his five Southdown ewes, eleven months old. Mr. Morris Birbeck, a cup, for his five Merino and Southdown wethers, three years old. To Mr. Haward, a cup was delivered for his thirty weeks old Suffolk pig. Three other cups were also presented; one to Mr. William Oakley, for his unremitting zeal in promoting the sale of English grown Merino wool; one to Edward Thomas Waters, esq. for having worked and afterwards fed on sugar two seven years old oxen, at not more than half the cost of oil-cake for the same purpose; the remaining cup to Mr. Saxby, for his five Southdown ewes. His Lordship read a report relative to the late extraordinary rise in the price of clothing goods, from the great advance which had taken place in the price of fine wools, which was not justified by existing circumstances, as the importation in 1807 and 1808 was nearly equal to that in 1805 and 1806. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining fine wools from Spain, an advance of 2s. per lb. (viz. from 6s. to 8s.) might be just, but that more than 20s. per lb. should be thus suddenly demanded, could only arise from speculations, which may, in the outset fatten a few mercenary wholesale importers, but must end in the ruin of every other party concerned, and for the following plain reasons:—Manufacturers of cloth, becoming doubtful of a market for their goods, will pay off a large proportion of their workmen, an immense number of whom, it is said, are already turned out of employ,* and these must come to their parishes for support. The quantity of cloths cut for use will also be very much diminished, and even now 20,000 tailors are said to be thrown out of work in this city, and solely from this cause. In a very short space of time substitutes will be found for wool. At first, cloths of inferior quality will be worn; cotton will probably be used as the chain or wharf of cloths, or fustians; Manchester velvets, and some such stuffs will be resorted to. The natural result of all this must be a reduction in the price of clothing wools, and a consequent diminution in the breed of wool-bearing animals, which will strike at the very existence of factors in wool, and of those clothiers, who, falling into this snare, involve their people with themselves in one common ruin. In that case, we shall have to depend on an article of uncertain importation for defence against the severity of our climate, rather than on one of our own profitable growth, and shall be beggared by the support of manufacturing poor thrown on the public. The manufacturer cannot be expected to carry on his trade at a loss; in proportion to the price of the raw, must his manufactured article be charged; but in honesty as well as policy they are bound to make no such excessive advance on goods worked up from their existing stock, that is to say, on wool purchased be-

fore this shameful speculation was set on foot. Lord Somerville said, that he should sell his fine wools at the same house, and at the same price as they have produced for some years past. His Lordship then made some observations on the unfounded misrepresentations respecting the quality of the Merino and Southdown mutton; and stated, that he had sold his to the butchers at 1d. per lb. above the prices of other mutton; and that in London it was held in high estimation. At the conclusion of his Lordship's speech, which was much applauded, Sir John Sinclair, the President of the Board of Agriculture, rose, and after complimenting Lord Somerville on the zeal and ability with which he had espoused the cause of introducing the Merino breed of sheep into this country, making himself journeys to Spain from the purpose of selecting and importing those valuable animals into this country, said, that he could not omit this opportunity of declaring his opinion, that sheep of the Merino breed, while their wool is so excellent, also produce as good mutton as any exhibited on our shambles. Sir John next proceeded to notice, in terms of high commendation, Lord Somerville's exertions, for opposing the impositions of unprincipled speculators in this staple article of British manufacture; and he concluded a neat and impressive speech, by proposing as a toast—"May idle speculators never fleece the industrious of this country," which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary-la-bonne, James Winckworth, esq. of Oxford-street, to Miss Fry, daughter of James F. esq. of May Fair.—Captain Woodley Losack, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Gordon, only daughter of the late George G. esq.—Captain Gosselin of the Royal Navy, to Miss Hadsley, eldest daughter of the late J. R. H. esq. of Ware Priory, Herts.

At St. Andrew's Holborn, Lieut. John Cameron, R. N. to Miss Maria Colledge, of Lombard street.

At St. Dunstan's in the West, Thomas Erskine Sutherland, of Edinburgh, to Miss Highley of Fleet street.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, Josiah Hodgson, esq. of Burgh, Cumberland, to Miss Barker, only daughter of Richard B. esq. of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Hamilton Miller, esq. of Dalswinton, N.B. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel Rum, M. P. for the county of Wexford.

At Whitehall, the Rt. Hon. Lord Gardner, to the Hon. Charlotte Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.

At Hackney, James Hence, esq. of West square, to Miss Savage, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph L. of Kingsland.

James Andrews, L.L.D. Professor of Mathematics, and head Classical Master to the Military Academy of the East India com-

pany, Woolwich, to Miss Jane Falding, of Blackheath.

At Camberwell, Samuel Stevens, esq. of Clare, to Miss Warner, of Dulwich.

At Twickenham, James Merry, M. D. of Bath, to Mrs. Martha Podmore.

At St. Magnus, London Bridge, the Rev. R. Croxby, to Miss Middleton, of Ripley, Surry.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, James Walsh, esq. of Parliament-street, to Miss Grobulla, daughter of F. G. esq. Park-row, Knightsbridge.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, F. Cunliffe, esq. eldest son of Sir F. Cunliffe, bart. to the Hon. Miss Crewe, only daughter of Lord C.—H. Harmore, esq. of New Norfolk street, to Isabella, daughter of the late Admiral Cumming.

DIED.

At Islington, Mrs. Ann Scott, in her 66th year, terminating an amiable and valuable life of long and painful suffering.

At Ealing Mida, on the 19th of March, in the 66th year of her age, after great suffering, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeborn, relict of John Freeborn, esq. The natural cheerfulness of her disposition and kindness of heart, endeared her to numerous friends.

In Hertford street, May Fair, C. Denne, esq. many years an eminent banker.

At Hillingdon, W. Pope, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office.

In Albermarle-street, C. Montolier, only son of L. M. esq. 19.

At Enfield, Mrs. Laxton, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. formerly vicar of Leatherhead, Surry, 77.

In Stafford-row, Pimlico, of the scarlet fever, in the space of a few days, Frances Louisa, Laura Charlotte, and Emma, daughters of John Granville, esq.

In Russell-square, the Lady of John Smith, esq. M. P. for Nottingham.

In Upper Harley-street, Susannah, wife of Alexander Ross, esq.

In Kennington Place, Vauxhall, Mr. Richard Stanley, son of Thomas S. esq. 18.

At the Lodge, Villier's Walk, Adelphi, Mr. Hugh Hewson, 85. He was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral escutcheons adorned his hearse, or heir expectant graced his obsequies. He was no less a personage than the identical Hugh Strap, whom Dr. Smollett has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his *Life and Adventures of Roderick Random*, and for upwards of 40 years had kept a hair-dresser's shop in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields. He was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with pleasure of the time he passed in the service of the Doctor, and it was his pride, as well as boast, to say that he had been educated in the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations,

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and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintances the several scenes in *Roderick Random*, relating to himself, which had their foundation, not in the Doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meeting in a barber's shop at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from Strap's friend, were all of that description. We understand, the deceased has left behind him an interlined copy of *Roderick Random*, pointing out these facts, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the Doctor, and to what extent they were founded in reality. He could never succeed in gaining more than a respectable subsistence by his trade, but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as Keeper of the Promenade, called Villiers' Walk, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

In Great George street, Miss Harford, only daughter of John Scandrel H. esq. banker, of Bristol.

In the Strand, Ann, daughter of Mr. R. H. Westley, bookseller.

At the Horn's Tavern, Kennington, Mr. E. E. Townsend, late of Covent-Garden Theatre, 43.

In Somerset Place, George Henry Towry, esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and one of the Commissioners of the Transport Board, 42.

At Hampstead, Mr. Otley, of New Bondstreet.

In the Strand, Mr. Grimes, jun. 21.

At Chester-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, 69.

In James street, Edwin, fourth son of G. L. Wardle, esq. M. P.

At Little Hampton, Sir George Pecknell, knt. late a brewer and maltster at Arundel.

In Upper Harley-street, the Lady of Sir James Sibbald, bart.

At Tyndal-place, Islington, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. having gone up stairs to speak to her servant, she was suddenly seized with a pain in the head, sat down, and instantly expired.

George Barker, esq. first commissioner for the sixpenny duties, payable to Greenwich Hospital.

In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Creswell, wife of Richard Cheslyn C. esq.

In Lower Brook-street, the Lady of Robert Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk.

At Charlton House, near Sunbury, Miss Emily Carmichael Smyth, youngest daughter of Dr. Carmichael S.

At Kennington, Dr. John Andrews, 72.

At Battersea, Alexander Champion, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England.

Mr. W. Ward, the well known pugilist, 50.—He was a native of Bristol.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Rolleston*, relict of Christopher R. esq. of Watnall, Notts.

In St. James's-square, *Captain Carruthers*, of the 43d regiment of foot, major of brigade to General Crawford.

In St. James's Palace, *Miss Beauclerk*, the eldest of the maids of honour to her Majesty.

At Brentford End, *Silas Palmer*, esq. 75.

In Manchester square, the infant son of Henry F. Greville, esq.

In Bruton-street, the *Earl of Orford*, of Woolterton, Norfolk. His lordship was the nephew of the famous Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. He sat many years in the House of Lords as Baron Walpole, of Woolterton. He married Lady Rachel Cavendish, daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire, by whom he had several children. On the death of the late Horace, Earl of Orford, he succeeded to the Baronry of Houghton, the Earldom becoming extinct; but during the late administration he was created Earl of Orford. His lordship's eldest son, Lord Walpole, (now Earl of Orford) sat many years as Member for Lynn, in which representation there is now a vacancy; General Walpole, who concluded the treaty with the Maroons in Jamaica, who was the second to Mr. Tierney in his duel with Mr. Pitt, and who was also one of Mr. Fox's secretaries, is the younger son of the late earl. His lordship was in his 86th year. So long as true nobility, nobility of mind and conduct, no less than of birth and station, shall be considered as deserving the best regards and esteem of men, so long will such characters as that of the late venerable Earl of Orford be had in respectful remembrance. By no means implicitly assenting to the "world's false estimate of things," he appreciated no higher than they deserved the gifts of rank and fortune, but used them with munificence for honourable and useful purposes. Those qualities which are the most shining ornaments of elevated station, piety without ostentation, liberality of mind, kind attention to the wants and wishes of others, extended bounty, an hospitality rarely equalled in these times, and an independent public spirit, were the distinguished features of his lordship's character. He lived revered and happy to an advanced age, with honour and integrity inviolate; and died universally lamented.

At Ramsgate, in his 78th year, the *Right Hon. John Murray*, Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, &c.: his lordship was descended in the female line from the royal house of Stuart, and his ancestors were related to most of the crowned heads in Europe: he married Lady Charlotte Stewart, sister of the late Earl of Calloway, and by that marriage has left issue three sons and three daughters: his eldest son George, Lord Fincastle, now Earl of Dunmore, is married to Lady Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Hamilton: one of his daughters,

Lady Augusta, was married to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, at Rome, in November 1793, and had a son born January 15, 1794; but a suit was instituted in Doctors Commons, by his Majesty's order, and the marriage was declared null and void in the following August, and Lady Augusta has since taken the name of D'Ameland; another daughter, Lady Susan, has been twice married, and has lost both husbands.— Mr. Thorpe, and Mr. Drew; the other surviving daughter, Lady Virginia, was named at the request of the assembly of Virginia, of which province the earl her father was governor, and was certainly the most zealous and active of his Majesty's governors during the whole of the revolutionary war.

French Laurence, Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, Chancellor of that diocese, Judge of the Cinque Ports, and Member of Parliament for the city of Peterborough. Dr. Laurence received his first education at Bristol; whence he was removed to the college at Winchester: he then became a member of Corpus Christi college, of which college he was afterwards fellow, proceeded M.A. June 21, 1781, and was created D.C.L. October 19, 1787: his professorship he obtained in 1796, on the decease of Dr. Wenman. The active part which he took in the memorable contest for Westminster, in the year 1784, in writing for Mr. Fox, particularly in the opposition newspapers of that period, was the cause of his introduction to public notice; although his subsequent literary exertions were of a very different kind, he was the author of many election ballads, which at that time were highly popular with the party. As some recompense for his zeal and his services, the party patronized the publication of the *Rolliad*, of which he was, indeed, one of the authors, as well as of *The Probationary Odes*, and these works proved a source of considerable emolument to him. Dr. Laurence then began to be ambitious of a seat in the House of Commons, and for that purpose, as well, indeed, as from a high admiration of Mr. Burke, attached himself particularly to that great ornament of the British senate, by whose interest with Earl Fitzwilliam, the doctor was gratified in his desire of parliamentary honours. From this time he considered himself rather as the adherent of Mr. Burke, than as an implicit follower of the party with which that great man had hitherto acted; and when the French revolution induced Mr. Burke to withdraw himself from Mr. Fox and his friends, who had, as some persons thought, so rashly committed themselves in the eyes of mankind, by hailing that dreadful political explosion as an event calculated to promote the happiness of mankind, Dr. Laurence traced the steps of Mr. Burke, and remained inflexibly attached to that gentleman and his principles till the world were deprived of his great talents. The doctor, however, had

for

for some time wisely considered that politics afforded but an uncertain means of support, and therefore directed his attention to the civil law, and, by his practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, gradually acquired a considerable fortune. Mr. Burke had indeed derived great advantage from the doctor, during the prosecution of Mr. Hastings, as he was indefatigable in exploring and arranging the documents necessary in that arduous and complicated transaction. The public are indebted to the doctor for a complete edition of the works of Mr. Burke, which will for ever remain a monument of the vast talents and varied acquisitions of that extraordinary man. Dr. Laurence possessed extensive knowledge; and his abilities, if not shining, were solid. In parliament he had no pretensions to the fame of oratory, but his speeches were characterized by good sense. His death was occasioned by a decline, in about the 60th year of his age. The following eulogium was pronounced by Mr. Whitbread in the debate on the orders in Council, on the 6th of March. "Now Dr. Laurence is dead, I am sure there is no one in this house but will do justice to his memory. Now that party-animosity is silent, let justice, let gratitude, let a sense of our dignity, as a house, awaken, and let us acknowledge with one common voice, that we have lost a man whose like we shall not soon see again. Would to heaven that his skirt only had fallen amongst us, I should then not have feared, under its influence and inspiration, to have opposed myself to the learned advocates whom I see ranged against me."

In Grovenor-square, the *Duchess of Bolton*, 75. She was the youngest sister of the late Earl of Lonsdale, and was married to Lord Harry Powlett, then captain in the British navy, but whose exploits, while in that service, did not entitle him to rank with our naval heroes. Lord Harry was at the siege of Carthage, in South America, in 1743, where Smollett has consigned his memory to posterity, though not in the most brilliant or flattering colours. He is the Captain Whistle, of Roderick Random. By the death of his elder brother he succeeded early in the present reign to the Dukedom of Bolton, which became extinct some years ago, in his person. He left only two daughters, the eldest of whom, Lady Catherine Powlett, married the present Earl of Darlington. The Duchess of Bolton, her mother, survived her, and has left the greater part of her fortune, which was considerable, to the Hon. Frederic Vane, Lord Darlington's second son.

[*Further Particulars of the late Mr. James Morison, whose death was announced in our last Number.*—An eminent stationer, bookseller, author, and publisher. He received his education at Perth, and was much under the care of Mr. J. Cant, the author of the "His-

tory of Perth," and of "Notes on Gaul's Gabbions, and who had married his grandmother. Mr. Morison's father was a bookseller, and post-master of Perth. After Mr. M. had been some time in his father's shop, he removed, in 1776, to that of Mr. W. Cokes's of Leith, where he soon joined a religious society in connection with Mr. Glass, the founder of the Scotch independents. About 1791, Mr. M. with about 100 friends, seceded from this sect, and became a distinct class of professors. After residing at Leith two years, he returned to Perth, and on the 13th of December, 1778, (the very day on which he became sixteen years of age), he married a daughter of Mr. T. Michell, writer in Perth, by whom he had several children. Mrs. S. Turnbull of Glasgow, is the only one now living. Mrs. M. died in 1789, and on the 20th of December, 1790, he was married to his now disconsolate widow, who has a numerous family to lament their loss. His late illness attacked him the beginning of January, with a severe colic, and inflammation in his bowels. His sufferings were great indeed, yet he observed how much greater His sufferings were, who died that sinners might live. He directed his attendants what portions of scripture to read, and made remarks with that promptitude and readiness so peculiar to him; inasmuch that his poor widow confesses he has left her one of the richest legacies, in the manner he had drawn her attention to the treasures of sovereign mercy. The comfortable pining she had with her beloved husband, in the hope of future bliss, operates as an anchor to stay her afflicted mind. Mr. M. has been long admired as a most eloquent public speaker. His remarks upon scripture, were, in general, so new and instructive—his manner so energetic—and his language so luminous, that even his enemies acknowledged his excellencies. Often has he astonished strangers by the peculiar way in which he enforced the authority of revelation, and opened out the mysteries of the Old Testament. Never, perhaps in this age, were the types and ceremonies of the law more happily and consistently illustrated.* He was also particularly great on the doctrine of sovereign grace; and sometimes the subject would so deeply impress his mind as to occasion an involuntary pause of a few moments. Even upon the most difficult subjects, he would not use a single note, and very often little or no premeditation. He generally preached, as well as wrote, from the impulse of the moment, and if he was requested to repeat any particular discourse, he would branch out into a very different channel, yet to the same purport. His voice was powerful, and melodious. As a publisher, Mr. M. often ventured

* His extensive knowledge of the Hebrew language, was very useful to him for this purpose.

into such speculations as brought him into some difficulties. His sanguine hopes and calculations, proving fallacious, he was for some time rendered unable to fulfil his engagements, which afforded matter for a reproach to his enemies. But his concession, and humility to his friends, on these occasions, were so pathetic, that any heart not steeled, could not freely excuse him. Indeed, great talents, and yet a child-like simplicity, were in him united. He would hearken most earnestly to the reproofs, or advice of his poorest friends. His affectionate regard for the poor was very remarkable, and indeed amidst all his worldly entanglements, and domestic afflictions, their welfare, and the things concerning the kingdom of Heaven, always appeared uppermost upon his mind. At one time he entered into a partnership concern, for the manufacture of writing paper of a superior quality; but this connection proved also extremely unfortunate for him. Mr. M. was the original projector of the *Encyclopædia Perthensis**, but finding the concern too weighty, he disposed of it to his eldest son, who died just as the work was finished. After writing, and publishing, several anonymous pamphlets. Mr. M. in 1807, commenced his *Bibliotheca Sacra*,† which is allowed by many to be the best dictionary of the bible ever published. Most of the important doctrinal articles are of his own composition. Covenant, garden, law, Melchizedek, &c. sufficiently display the wonderful extent of his biblical knowledge. On writing an introduction to this work, by giving a general view of revelation, he was advised by his friends to publish it separate, in monthly numbers. This was done under the title of an *Introductory Key to the Scriptures*; and has proved a most extraordinary production. His manuscript ends in the book of Numbers. Had his life been spared, till he had in the same manner gone through all scripture, many suppose this attempt would have been the most complete commentary upon the word of God ever published. It is much to be regretted, that this ingenious work was also chiefly composed when he ought to have been asleep, or in the midst of other avocations, and subject to continual interruptions. It is said, that his sheets were sometimes sent to the printer, even without a revision. In this key, it was his object to prove, that it is the same gospel which was preached to our first parents in Eden; to the patriarchs; to the church in

the wilderness; and in the day's of Solomon; and to the church in gospel days, (as many talk); that our Lord and his apostles preached no new gospel, that they said none other things than what Moses in the law and the prophets did write. On this ground, he maintains, that the design of the Old as well as the New Testament, was to preach this gospel, and none other, and that the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of all prophecy. He contends that Abraham, Moses, Samuel, and all that followed after, proclaimed the same great salvation, which began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed to us by them that heard him: nay, he goes farther, and asserts, that as the Old Testament preached this gospel by parable, type, &c. so the New Testament elucidates it, by unveiling them. When our Lord, who taught as never man did, preached the gospel of his kingdom, he opened his mouth in the parables of the Old Testament, telling his disciples, that, "to them", and to them only, "it was given to know the mysteries of his kingdom," he assured the Jews, that it was from their ignorance of Moses, while sitting in his seat, that they persecuted him; "for," said he "Moses wrote of me." It was a standing maxim with him, that, "if they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they hear, though one rose from the dead." He maintains that the apostles appeared, as David foretold, like "Oxen strong for labour," when they threshed out the corn, by tearing off the husk of the typical veil. Christ and him crucified, he contends is the grand centre, where all the lines of revelation meet. We are exhorted he observed, to become followers of those who through faith and patience, are now inheriting the promises. If we study the biography of Genesis, we shall find a number of conspicuous characters introduced; but for what end? Is it to leave patterns of heroism, or military prowess? No;—through faith, they all obtained a good report. A great conqueror, such as Nimrod, is dispatched in a single sentence; but a believer, as it is in Jesus, is followed through the steps of his faith. The popular notion that the law said, do, and the gospel believe, he opposed most strenuously. What! said he, would Moses at the same time be a faithful servant, and an enemy to his Lord? The deceased was admirably fitted for polemic divinity, but did not often indulge himself in that kind of warfare, though he often felt inclined to do so, from seeing the weakness and inconsistencies of the different combatants. A few months before he died, he announced his intention of addressing the baptists. He perceived the errors into which the disputants on both sides of the question had been led, and knowing the force of his weapons, both parties were anxious to see upon what fresh ground he could place the practice of infant baptism.

+ Mr. Robert Morison, (his brother), is now printing a second edition of this valuable work. Dr. Garnett in his tour through Scotland, observed at Perth, that the printing business was carried on upon an extensive scale by the Morisons, who printed about 30,000 volumes annually.

† Williams and Smith were his agents in London.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Coldstream, Lieut. Potts, of the Northumberland militia, to Miss Eliz. Pratt, of Alnwick, second daughter of the late Mr. Michael P. formerly of Darlington.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. Common, merchant, to Miss Isabella Jones.

At Durham, Mr. Benjamin Ord, of Moorsley Banks, to Miss Lidster, daughter of Mr. Michael L.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Elliott, to Miss Charlotte Busby, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B.

Died.] At Durham, aged 76, Mrs. Judith Sharp, sister of Mr. Granville Sharp, and the late Dr. Sharp, prebendary of Durham, and archdeacon of Northumberland.—Mrs. Mary Taylor, 71.—Mr. William Forest, 65.—Mr. William Angus, 89.—Mrs. Mowbray, 62.

At Gateshead Fell, Mrs. Mary Errington, 87.

At Larlington, near Barnardcastle, Mr. Thomas Parkin, 95.

At Howick, the Rev. Charles Thompson. At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Eliz. Middleton, 99.—Mrs. Eggleston, 35.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Jane Watson, 85.—Mr. John Thompson, 99.—Miss Eliz. Nesbitt, 24.—Mr. Josias Farier, 77.—Mr. John Hawdon.—Mrs. Ann Thompson, a maiden lady, 87.—Miss Ann Hindmarsh.—Capt. Wharton Wilson, 79.—Mrs. Coats, relict of William C. esq.—Mrs. Blagdon.—Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. William B. bookseller.—Miss Hansell, daughter of Mr. Richard H. 29.—Mrs. Mary Burdon, 75.—Mr. George Storey, 60.—Mrs. Ann Whitley.—Mr. Nicholas Dixon, 62.

At Wallsend, near Gateshead, Mrs. Winship, 77.

At Sunderland, Mr. Robert Armstrong, 41.—Mr. Andrew Thompson, 61.

At Stockton, Mrs. Hannah Hixon, 91.

At Chester-le-Street, Mr. Matthew Corner, 85.

At Eyton Banks, Mr. Francis Eyoys, 75.

At Blyth, Mr. George Forster, son of the late Joseph F. esq. of Newton by the Sea.

At Bolton, Mrs. Forster, relict of Matthew F. esq. 77.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Mary Ann Kay, third daughter of C. J. K. esq. major of the Sunderland volunteers.

At Washington Wood, Sarah Hudson, 100.

At Birling, near Warkworth, Mr. Henry Cranlington, 86.

At Hexham, Serjeant Robert Elliot, an out-pensioner of Chelsea college, 86.

At Alnwick, Mr. Luke Mattison, 75.

At Ferryhill, Mrs. Tiplady, 74.

At Beltingham, Mrs. Ridley.

At Houghton, Mr. William Beckwith, second son of William B. esq. of Herrington.

At Widdrington, Mr. John Annett, 78.

At the Barker House, Hexhamshire, John Ord, esq. sen. 88.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Corbridge, Mrs. Jobling, relict of Mr. J. attorney, 46.—Mr. R. Gibson, formerly a captain in the Northumberland militia, 75.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A long Scotch ewe, upon Mr. Lowthian's farm at Brisco, near Carlisle, has this spring yeened a tup lamb, with five perfect legs. The fifth leg is situated near the navel. The animal is alive, and likely to thrive.

At the last Cocker-mouth district meeting of the Workington Agricultural Society, the premiums were adjudged as follows: For roadsters, to Mr. Wood, for a horse called Skiddaw, the property of the Earl of Egremont.—For agricultural purposes, to Mr. Carruthers, for a black horse.—Best foal, to Mr. John Harris, of Greysouthen.—Second and third best to J. C. Curwen, esq.

Married.] At Kirkclington, Mr. David Tate, aged 60, to Miss Mary Little, 19.

At Brampton, Mr. Robert Conkey, to Miss Ann Bulman.

At Carlisle, Mr. Edward Barnes, to Miss Hannah Wales.—Mr. Thomas Blinkinship, to Miss Jane Lancaster.—Mr. William Rayson, to Miss Frances Nixon.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Miss Mary Wade, 18.—Mr. James Fawcett, 58.—Mrs. Eliz. Gibson, 71.—Mr. John Piper, 80.—Miss Ritson, 71.—Mr. George Mounsey.—Mrs. Martin, 24.—Mr. John Hayton, 45.—Mr. R. Kelswick, 55.—Mr. Abraham Caldbeck.—Mr. Thomas Farrel.—Mrs. Forster.—Mrs. Kenda l, 62.—Mrs. Hall.

At Nether-Town, near Egremont, Mrs. Ann Ford, 39.

At Penrith, Mrs. Bird, 88.—Mr. William Monkhouse, 62.—Serjeant Dempsey, of the Cumberland militia.

At Winmarley, aged 90, Ann Bourne, wife of James Bourne, formerly of Rampool, in Cockerham. She was the mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to 15 children.

At Parsonby, Mr. John Wilkinson, 85.

At Grange, near Egremont, Mr. John Cook.

At Wigton, Miss Stockdale.—Mr. John Monkhouse.—Mrs. Barker, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. of Holme-Coltram.

At Newby, Westmoreland, Mr. Robert Camplin, a very respectable yeoman, 82. He went to bed in good health and spirits, with a grandson, who was greatly alarmed in the morning, on discovering his grandfather to be dead, and appearing in as composed a state as if asleep. He was a great admirer of, and proficient in, sacred music; and the most excellent counter-tenor in the vicinity.

At Mockerkirk, Loweswater, Miss Mary Bushby.

At Brampton Hall, Mrs. Powley, 79.

At Kendal, Mr. John Empson.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. master of the Bluecoat Hospital, 36.—Robert, second son of the Rev. John Harrison, dissenting minister, 21.—Mr. John Bulfield.

At Carlisle, Mr. James Rome, 28.—Mr. Robert Blacklock, 38.—Edward Routledge, private in the king's body guards, a native of this city. He had been personally engaged in eight general engagements, besides minor actions, in Holland, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. &c.—Mrs. Jane Dodgson, 58.—Mrs. Sarah Todd, 77.—Mrs. Jane Johnston, 60.

At Hayton, Mr. Wills, 35.

At Workington, Mr. John Askew, attorney, 34.

At Maryport, Miss Mary Pearson, 31.

At Brampton, Mr. George Little, 21.—Mrs. Jackson.

At Thurstenfield, Mrs. Betty Frizzle, 85.

At Burgh, Mr. Isaac Lonsdale, 31.

At Cargill Hall, near Egremont, Jane, daughter of Mr. Wordsworth, solicitor, 18.

At Egremont, Mr. Thomas Leach.—Mrs. Isabella Thompson.—Mr. Thomas Rogers.

At Middleton Place, in the parish of Conney, Mrs. Benn, 61; and two days afterwards, her husband, Joseph Benn, esq. 57, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county. Their remains were interred in one grave. They were apparently in good health on the Sunday preceding their death.

YORKSHIRE.

It appears from the Report of the state of the Blue-coat boys and Grey-coat girls Charity-schools of York, that the disbursements in the last year exceeded the annual income to the amount of 382l. 6s. 11d. a circumstance that cannot but be lamented by every friend to an economical and well-regulated institution, the benefits of which to society in general, are acknowledged to be incalculable. It is hoped, therefore, that from the benevolence of a humane and generous public, its income may not only be proportioned to the present expenditure, but that a charity, which has for its object the feeding, clothing, and religious education of orphan and indigent children, may be so far renovated, as to be

again enabled to admit seventy-five boys into the school, as was done a few years ago, but since, from the inadequacy of its funds, the number has been of necessity reduced to fifty.

The following is the Annual Report of the Cloth-searchers of the state of the Woollen Manufacture in the West Riding of the county of York, from the 25th of March, 1808, to the 25th of March, 1809, on a comparison with the preceding year:—

NARROW CLOTHS.

This year, 144,624 pieces, or 5,309,007 yards.
Last year, 161,816.....5,931,253

Decrease,	17,192	622,246
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BROAD CLOTHS.

This year, 279,859 pieces, or 9,030,970 yards.
Last year, 262,024.....8,482,143

Increase,	17,835	568,827
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Aggregate Increase in pieces..... 643

Decrease in yards..... 53,419

It will appear extraordinary, without some explanation, that although there has been an increase in the number of pieces, the aggregate decrease in yards should exceed 53,000. This peculiarity is, we believe, to be accounted for from the pieces made for military clothing, of which there have been an unusual quantity during the last year, being of shorter lengths than those made for the regular trade. On reference to the returns of the three last years, it will appear that our staple manufacture is gradually on the decline.

In 1807, the decrease in yards was 211,294

1808, there was a still farther
decrease of 1,637,813

1809, notwithstanding the large
army contracts, there
proves to be a further
decrease of 53,409

At the late meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society, at Hedon, a silver cup, of the value of five guineas, was adjudged to Mr. William Billaney, of Arnold, for shewing the best bull; and three guineas to Robert Bell, esq. of Roos, for the second best bull. A large assemblage of agriculturists were highly gratified not only with the excellence of the animals for which the prizes were adjudged, but of some of the others which were shewn; and it was the general opinion, that they were much better than those kept in Holderness a few years since. At the same time, two guineas were adjudged to Mr. John Pearson, of Hedon, for exhibiting the best boar. It may reasonably be hoped, that the exertions of this very useful society will excite such a beneficial emulation in the district in which it exists, as to cause every grazier and farmer to vie with his neighbour, both as to the excellence of his stock, and the cultivation of his land.

Married.]

Married.] At Gaisborough, Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Nanthorpe, near Stokesley, to Miss Ann Lee, second daughter of James L. esq. of Pinchingthorpe.

At York, William Raven, esq. of Harts-horn Hall, Derbyshire, to Lucy, daughter of the late Mr. William Brown.

At Halifax, James Haley, esq. to Miss E. Patchett, second daughter of Mr. P.

Died.] At Hull, aged 84, Mr. Philip Al-fnew. He was found dead in his yard, near a piece of wood, which he had been seen a short time before in the act of chopping. He was master of a pilot-boat at the time Paul Jones was upon that coast; and falling in with a ship captured by that notorious character, the prize-master of which was dissatisfied, he took charge of her, and brought her into the Hum-ber.—Thomas Jackson, esq. many years an elder brother of the Trinity-house, 77.—John Voase, esq. merchant, 63.—Mr. R. R. Baines, many years governor of the goal for this town.

At Leeds, aged 29, Captain John Paul, of the 33d regiment, on the recruiting service in Leeds. He was a very gallant officer, and particularly distinguished himself at one of the most memorable events in our military history, the storming of Seringapatam.—Mrs. Dove.—Mr. William Clough, 68.—Mr. Isaac Rimington.

At Heworth Grange, near York, Mrs. Bourne, wife of William B. esq. 23.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Dale, wife of Sedge-field D. esq.—Mr. John Keatley; and the following day, his wife, Mrs. K.

At Skewkirk, near Green Hammerton, Ur-sula, second daughter of H. Tenant, esq. 16.

At West Mills, Mirfield, Miss Maria Brook, only daughter of the late S. B. esq. 17.

At Osbaldwick, near York, Mrs. Willis, wife of the Rev. J. W. and daughter of the late Rev. John Serrande, rector of Sutton-upon-Derwent and Elvington.

At Dunnington Lodge, near York, John Lister, gent. He served the office of sheriff for that city in 1791.

At Doncaster, Lieut. Westerman, of the 25th foot, 22.

At York, Mrs. Cecilia Maughan, relict of John M. esq. 69.—Mr. William Weatherill, 39.—Mr. John Jackson, 70.—Mrs. Morriss, relict of John Lawrey M. esq. of Rekeby Park.—Maria, youngest daughter of William Bayldon, esq. 17.

At Beverley, Mrs. Susannah Dickons, a maiden lady, sister of Thomas D. esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation, 70.—Mr. John Andrew.

At North Cave, Mr. A. Foster, 86.

At Wighill Grange, Mrs. Wright, 93.

At Ferriby, Mrs. Johnson, 85.

At Northallerton, Henry Todd, esq. 72.

At Wensley, near Bedale, Thomas Maude, esq.

At Masbro, Mrs. Pye, relict of the Rev. John P. of Sheffield, 81.

At Camp Hall, near Leeds, Thomas, son of John, Wilson, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the vestry of the parish of Liverpool, held as usual, at the Old Church, the state of the parish finances was laid before the meeting as follows:

Total expenditure at the work-house; allowances to the out-poor; for the house of correction, lunatics, militia, salaries, and incidents for the last year

£35,094 19 4

The taxes uncollected to the 25th March ult. (allow-ance being made for proba-ble bad debts) are estimated at

15,000 0 0

Stock of provisions and other articles in the workhouse on the 25th March is, per valuation

4,391 5 3

The debts owing by the parish on the same day are esti-mated at

11,576 18 3

So that the balance in favour of the parish is

7,814 7 0

The average number of paupers in the workhouse from the 31st March, 1808, to the 25th March, 1809, has been 1142 persons.—The increase of the out-door poor has been very considerable; but from the great atten-tion of the parish officers, and the late church-wardens in particular, the utmost economy has been practised; and the same rates as last year, it is expected, will be sufficient, pro-vided the parish is burthened with no addi-tional expence on account of the militia, or other unforeseen expences.

The public labours of Mr. Lancaster, and his recent visit to Manchester, with a view to explain and recommend his admirable system of education, has impressed the minds of a number of respectable inhabitants of that town, with a strong desire, to institute, upon a broad basis, a school on this plan, for the gratuitous instruction of the poor children of this town, in reading, writing, and such fun-damental rules of arithmetic as may be neces-sary for the general purposes of business, every day in the week, except Saturday after-noon; and that it be always recommended, that, on Sunday, all the children attend some of the Sunday schools, or along with those schools, some of the places of worship, with both of which the town is amply provided. A subscription has been commenced in order to provide for the expences necessarily con-nected with the execution of this plan, and to procure, besides a moderate salary for the master, a building sufficiently extensive for so large a number of children as are expected to attend.

Married.] At Yapton, Mr. J. Rogers, tailor, horse-doctor, and tooth-drawer, aged 60, to Mrs. Anne Staggs, widow, aged 34 years. A grandson of the bride gave her

away, and her grand-daughter officiated as bride's maid.

At Blackburn, Mr. James Abbott, of Liverpool, to Miss Eliz. Porter, of Pleasington.

At Preston, Richard Prescott, esq. of Dalton, near Ormskirk, to Miss Addison, only daughter of the late Mr. A. of Rufford Lodge.

At Liverpool, Captain John Sinclair, of the ship Mercury, to Miss Eliz. Dagnia, daughter of the late Captain D.—Mr. Thomas Heaton, bookseller, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. Thomas Slater, of London, merchant, to Miss Chadwick.—Mr. Knowles, of Ormskirk, to Miss Brown, only daughter of the late R. B. esq. of Formley.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Mary Miller, 90.—Mrs. Kilshaw, 86.—Mrs. Noble, 75.—Mr. George Barwise.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Sunderland, wife of Thomas S. esq. 65.

At Grange, near Cartmel, Mr. Richard Mounsey, 97.

At Rochdale, Miss Hamer, only daughter of George H. esq. 22.

At Liverpool, Thomas, the youngest son of William Coupland, esq.—Mrs. Bardswell, wife of Mr. Charles B. attorney, 37.—Mr. James Paul, 21.—Mrs. Mary Sill, 67.—Mr. Richard Brookfield.—Mr. John Sugden.—Mr. Richard Kendall, 45.—Mrs. Goldson.—Mrs. Sharplis, 67.—Lieutenant Thomas Phillips, forty-nine years a commissioned officer of the royal marines, 67.—Mr. J. Tiffin, 97. He has left behind him 140 children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. of the York Hotel, 54.—The Rev. Mr. Harrison, vicar of St. John's, Margate, 72.—Mr. John Hopley, 46.—Mrs. Fox.

At Knowsley Hall, Mrs. Brown, forty-five years housekeeper in the family of the Earl of Derby, 65.

At Wigan, Mr. Peter Gaskell, 36.

At Ditton, Mr. John Craven, 82.

At Winstanley Hall, near Urgan, Mrs. Bankes, wife of Meyrick B. esq. and daughter of the Rev. Edmund Lally, 37.

At Penny Bridge, near Ulverston, Mr. Matthew Glasse.

At Spridlington, Mr. George Grantham, 95. He had been clerk and sexton of the parish sixty-two years.

At Manchester, Mrs. Siddal.—Mr. William Spencer.—Mrs. Petty, wife of Mr. William P.

At Warrington, Mrs. Agnes Penketh.

At Preston, Mrs. Clough.—Mr. Kirby.

At Broughton, Miss Ellen Whitford.

At Wavertree, Ellen, wife of Mr. George Welsh, 23.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Knutsford, the Rev. le Dixon, to Miss Drake, daughter of the late Thomas D. esq.

At Chester, Mr. James Ritson, of Liverpool, to Miss Hartley, daughter of Mr. William H.

At Sandbach, Benjamin Wilson, esq. of Ardwick, to Miss Mary Wilson.

At Prestbury, Joshua Wood, esq. of Macclesfield, to Mrs. Nicholls, relict of the late Mr. N. of Walsall.

At Runcorn, Mr. Knight, of Stafford, to Miss Margaret Parsons, of Rigly.

Died.] At Tarvin, of a mortification, occasioned by the bite of a dog, Mr. John Knott, 102.

At Chester, Mr. George Huxley.—Mr. Colin Robinson, 79.—Mrs. Briscoe.—Miss Crewe.

At Nantwich, Mr. George Stanton, comedian.

At Pulford, the Rev. T. Burrowes, rector of that place.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Scropton, Mr. William Kniveton, of Church Broughton, to Miss E. Manlove.

At Brassington, Mr. George Toplis, to Miss Mary Millington.

At Derby, Mr. John Fountain, to Miss Sarah Cockayne.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mr. John White, 74.—Mrs. White, wife of Mr. Thomas W. formerly a bookseller.

At Plumley, Mrs. Pedley, 71.

At Shardlow, Mrs. Moore, 54.

At Foston, Mr. Thomas Wall.

At Toadhole Furnace, Mr. William Hopkinson, 80.

At Mackworth, Mrs. Chambers, relict of the Rev. Mr. C. of Stretton-en-le-Fields, 75.

At Derby, Mr. W. H. Wood, first clerk in the banking house of Bellairs and Co. 32.—Mr. Robert Nurse, 69.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Elijah Adams, to Miss Catharine Abbott.—Francis Hart, esq. to Miss Huish, daughter of the late Mark H. esq.

Died.] At Mansfield, Mrs. Isabella Clarke, mistress of a boarding-school for young ladies, 76.

At Newark, Mrs. Shackles, 76.—Mr. Richard Kitchingman.

At Bullwell, on the day on which he completed his 80th year, Mr. Robert Walch.

At Bingham, Mr. Shilton, 72.

At Wilford, Miss Farnsworth, eldest daughter of Mr. F. of Nottingham.

At Nottingham, Mr. Barwick.—Mrs. Roughton, 88.—Mr. Burrows, 46.—Miss Maria Wright, 22.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grimsby, Mr. Edward Carritt, to Miss Lister, only daughter of R. L. esq. mayor of Grimsby.

At Lincoln, Mr. Mumby, to Mrs. Malam. The bridegroom has nine children, and the bride eleven.

At Knaith, near Gainsborough, Captain T. Salmon, of the brig Mary Anne, to Mrs. Wressle.

At

At Gainsborough, Captain J. Gurnill, of the Resolution sloop, York Trader, to Miss Palethorpe, daughter of Mr. P. of Newark, Notts.

Died.] At Louth, on Good Friday, aged 68, Mrs. Uvedale, relict of the late Rev. Robert U. D.D. rector of Langton, near Spilsby. She was the daughter of Bennet Langton, esq. of Langton, by Diana his wife, daughter of Edmund Turner, esq. of Stoke Rochford. It is remarkable that this lady had often expressed a desire that, when she died, it might be on a Good Friday.—Mr. William Arliss, 72.—Thomas Phillips, junior, esq. a member of the corporation, and trustee of several charitable societies, 61.—Mrs. Howe.

At Blatherwick, near Stamford, Mrs. Wilkinson, third daughter of Henry O'Brien, esq. She was subject to epileptic fits, and was found dead in the drawing-room, where she had been left alone only a few minutes.

At Brigg, John Goodwin, esq. 66.—Harry Bentley, esq. 72.

At Donington, Joseph Dods, gent. 70.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Kennington, 89.—Mrs. Dunning, wife of Captain D. of the brig Polly, London trader.

At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Seeley, 41.—Mr. Samuel Hall, 22.—Mrs. Skelton.—Miss Ann Jones, aged 17, apprentice to Miss Elizabeth Lievesley, of this city, milliner. She swallowed poison that day at noon, and expired about six in the evening. By the evidence of Miss Lievesley, the young lady was at times remarkably low-spirited, and betrayed such symptoms of unhappiness as to alarm the family. This evidence induced the jury to give a verdict of lunacy.

At Heckington, Mr. William Bowles, 80.

At Langton, near Wragby, Miss Bartholomew.

At Cockerington, St. Leonards, Mrs. Thorpe, 71.

At Crowle, Harriott Thomasino, youngest daughter of the late Horace Cattaneo, esq. 27.

At Bracebridge, near Lincoln, the Rev. Mr. Norton.

At Grantham, Mr. Alderman Hemingway.

At Spalding, Dr. John Wilson, who for twenty years practised in that town with great credit as a physician.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kegworth, Mr. John Attenborough, to Miss Shepperson.

At Leicester, S. Bankart, esq. to Miss Stevens, eldest daughter of Richard S. esq.—Mr. J. Phillips, in the banking house of Mansfield and Co. to Miss Hackett.—Mr. B. Jackson, to Miss Price, daughter of Mr. P. proprietor of the Leicester Journal.

Died.] At Hinckley, William Francis, second son of major-general Stapleton, and nephew to Lord le Despencer.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. E. S. Pestell, attorney, whose extensive legal knowledge, and indefatigable zeal, justified the selection of him for the conducting of many important

transactions as well public as private; whose love of literature and the arts, coupled with liberal manners and an easy unaffected address, rendered his society generally desirable; and who amidst his other pursuits, did not neglect to study and observe the law, by which men shall be judged hereafter.

At Leicester, Mrs. Suinfew.—Mrs. Deakin, wife of Mr. D. 81.—Mr. Read, superintendant of the Union Canal.—Mrs. Chawner, 77.—Anne, third daughter of Mr. Bradley, merchant, 23.—Mr. John Loseby.—Mrs. Fox, relict of Mr. F. formerly an eminent surgeon.

At Kegworth, Catharine, relict of the Rev. Robert Ingram, vicar of Wormingford and Boxted, Essex, 81.

At Tiltown the Hill, Jane, the only daughter of Mr. Sikes.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The premium, offered for the present year, 1809, by the Newcastle under Lyne and Pottery Agricultural Society, are as follow:

1. For the best prepared and cleanest fallow for wheat, not less than ten acres, on lands not adapted for the cultivation of green crops, ready to be viewed before the 15th of September next, a gold medal or ten guineas.

2. For raising, in the year 1809, the best crop of turnips, in every respect, to be thoroughly cleansed from weeds, and properly and equally thinned by hoeing no less than three acres, a silver medal, cup, or five guineas.

3. For raising, in the year 1809, the greatest quantity of cabbages, of the best quality, for the purpose of feeding cattle, a silver medal or three guineas.

4. For growing, in the year 1809, by field culture, the greatest quantity of carrots, of the best quality, not less than three acres, a silver medal or three guineas.

5. To the person, who shall quickset, in the best manner, the greatest quantity of dead or barren fence, before the 1st of May, 1810, two guineas.

6. To the person, being tenant of the estate, who shall drain, in the best and most durable manner, not less than six acres of land, between the 25th of March, 1809, and the 1st of May, 1810, a silver medal or five guineas; and an additional premium of two guineas offered by the executors of the late marquis of Stafford, if done by a tenant at rack rent.

7. To the person, being owner of the estate, who shall drain, in like manner, not less than six acres of land, within the like time, a silver medal or five guineas.

8. To the person, who, between the 1st of January, 1809, and the 1st of January, 1810, shall improve not less than two acres of meadow or pasture land, not usually overflowed in times of flood, by throwing water over it, in the most judicious and equal manner. A silver cup or seven guineas; and two guineas more offered by the executors of the late

Marquis of Stafford, if done by a tenant at rack rent.

9. To the person who shall, in the year 1809, make in a substantial and durable manner, the best reservoir in his farm, for the reception of dung water, either for floating or carrying off in carts, a silver medal, cup, or five guineas.

10. To the person, who shall lay down for permanent pasture, not less than six acres of land, in the best manner and cleanest from weeds, and sowed with clover and grass seeds, the same to be viewed in May, 1810, a silver cup or seven guineas.

11. To the person who shall in the year 1809, improve by marling on the green sward, in the best and most effectual manner, not less than eight acres of land, a silver cup or seven guineas.

12. To the person who shall, in the year 1809, improve by marling on the fallow, in the best and most effectual manner, not less than five acres of land, to be viewed before the marl is turned under, a silver cup or five guineas.

13. To the person who shall exhibit, in 1809, the best clover root, growing on lands which shall have borne cabbages or turnips in 1807, such crop consisting of not less than four acres, and to be viewed by the 12th of June next, a silver cup or five guineas.

14. To the person, who shall exhibit the best crop of wheat, growing on lands which shall have borne cabbages or turnips in 1808, and clover in 1809, such crop consisting of not less than four acres, and to be viewed in July 1810, a silver cup or five guineas.

N.B. No person, except subscribers to this society, can be entitled to any of the foregoing premiums.

Married. At Mayfield, William Greaves, M.D. of Derby, to Miss Evans, only daughter of the Rev. William E.

Died. At West Broomwick, Mr. Elwell, 71.

At Great Barr Hall, Mr. Whitby, 78.

At Burrelem, in the Potteries, Mrs. Bagnal, of the Leopard Inn.

At Newcastle, Mr. Samuel Halton, an alderman of that borough. He served the office of mayor in 1793.—Mr. Richard Barley.

At the Park House, near Ashley, Mr. Dean.

At Betley, Mrs. Harlaston.

At Finney Green, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. George S.

At the Over Heamies, near Eccleshall, Mr. Richard Blakeman, 42.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Downing, wife of Mr. D. Mercer, of Nantwich.

At Golden Hill, Mr. Bridgwood.

At Lane End, Mr. Hartle.—Mr. James Goodwin.

At Lane Delph, Mr. Richard Forrester, a serjeant in the local militia. His eldest son was entered in the same grave with him.

At Berkswich, Mrs. William Jackson, 49.

At Lichfield, aged 71, the Rev. James Falconer, D.D. archdeacon of Derby, divinity-lecturer, a prebendary of Gaia Minor in the cathedral church of Lichfield, rector of Thorpe-Constantine, in the county of Stafford, vicar of Lullington, in Derbyshire, and for many years, an able, active, and upright magistrate; respected and esteemed in the various departments of his useful and valuable life.—In the 66th year of her age, Anna Seward, a lady distinguished for her talents in various works of literature. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas S. rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, prebendary of Salisbury, and canon residentiary of Lichfield. From this parent she received an excellent education. She early discovered symptoms of a rhyming propensity, and becoming acquainted with the late Lady Miller, of Bath Easton, was a frequent, and sometimes a successful candidate for the myrtle wreath of the poetic institution of that villa. Her first regular publication was a beautiful elegy on Captain Cook, which together with an ode to the Sun, a Bath-Easton prize poem, was published in a quarto pamphlet in 1780. The following year she produced a monody on her gallant and amiable friend Major André; and it is said that Dr. Darwin, speaking of this poem, and that on Captain Cook, used to style her the inventress of Epic elegy. Her subsequent productions have been, a poem to the memory of Lady Miller; Louisa, a poetical novel; an ode on General Elliot's return from Gibraltar; Liangollen Vale, with other poems; Sonnets and Horatian Odes; and a Life of Dr. Darwin. [*Further particulars will be given in our next.*]

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Harborne, John, the eldest son of Joseph Freeman, esq. of Pedmore Hall, Worcestershire, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late William Caslep, esq. of the Ravenhurst, Staffordshire.

At Stratford on Avon, the Rev. Thomas Wyndham, of Hinton, Hants, to Anne, eldest daughter of Walter Stubbs, esq.

At Aston, John Reames, esq. of Bristol, to Anne Isabella, second daughter of Mr. William Whitmore.

Died. On Sunday the 26th of March, aged 21 years. Miss Shuckburgh, daughter of Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, baronet, of Shuckburgh Park. The following are the circumstances relating to the very melancholy death of this truly amiable and accomplished young lady: Lieutenant Sharp, of the Bedfordshire militia, with the other officers of that regiment, quartered at Daventry, frequently visited at Shuckburgh Park, during which visits, Mr. Sharp formed or professed to have formed an attachment for Miss Shuckburgh. As soon as the baronet perceived that Mr. Sharp's attentions to Miss Shuckburgh wore the appearance of particularity, he enquired into his character and connections, and finding neither such as he approved, he communicated the intelligence he had received respecting them

them to his daughter, and immediately desired Mr. Sharp to discontinue his visits at the park, as he would no longer be received there. Miss Shuckburgh also wrote to him to the same effect, and desired him to return her letters. From that moment he seems to have conceived the dreadful idea of destroying her and himself, for his answer to her was "You shall have your letters and I will have revenge—revenge is sweet, and revenge arising from disappointed love is most inveterate." Defeated in his hopes of obtaining the object of his wishes, he by excessive drinking worked himself up to the highest pitch of frenzy, during which he meditated the horrid deed which he afterwards perpetrated. As an interchange of letters was to take place, it was agreed between them that they should be left in a summer-house a short distance from the mansion. About half past seven o'clock in the morning, Miss Shuckburgh was observed by the butler to go out of the house with a parcel of letters in her hand, which excited his curiosity and induced him to watch her. She went towards the summer-house, and he took a circuitous way to the same spot. As soon as he got to the door he heard two voices, and the first words which he distinctly heard were those of Miss Shuckburgh saying No—no—no, in answer as he supposed to a proposal of elopement. A pistol was immediately fired and one fell—the butler was about to open the door, when in the space of two seconds another pistol was fired and the other fell; the butler then alarmed the family, and on opening the door, Miss Shuckburgh and Mr. Sharp were found lifeless on the floor. The two letters of the 24th and 26th of March, addressed by Mr. Sharp to Miss Shuckburgh, found un-opened in the summer-house after the shocking event, prove beyond all doubt that the interview which ended in this sad catastrophe was on Miss Shuckburgh's part fortuitous; that she had not the least expectation of seeing Mr. Sharp, but went solely for the purpose of leaving the letters she had received from him, and of carrying away those she had written. They were as follow:

"Friday, March 24, 1809.

"Caroline! O my beloved Caroline! I can but a short time longer endure your cruel scorn; prepare to hear the worst of me, and take care of yourself. O! my heavens! how loth I am to die, but you compel me to leave you; for, was ever the time to come when you would have no parents to oppose your will, I dare not, cannot think you would make me happy. I wish once more to read your dear letters, and then, on my honour, I will bring them to the cave to-morrow night, and shall expect to find mine in the same place on Sunday night. If you love me, tell me where you are going on Monday with Frank and your dear father. Your professions of love are as ardent as I could possibly wish; would to God that your actions were as convincing;

then, indeed, I should be happy. Caroline, my fate is certain; I am sorry you will not let me live; I am no child in my determination; when once fixed, it is immovable; I have no earthly things to live for, for you will never be mine, so I will seek another and a better world. I can now again scarcely believe you love me, as you will not trust me with your sweet letters, but I shall soon be insensible to every thing; and, on my word you may depend on my putting them at the cave some time to-morrow night. When I am dead, read them over, and judge of my delight when I received them; and of my anguish to be obliged to give them up. My preparations to quit this world take up so much of my time, that I cannot say more, than God bless you! and may he for ever protect you from the miserable awful end of your truly faithful and affectionate, though wretched,

PHILIP A. S.

"I implore and supplicate your prayers; and most fervently and sincerely will I pray, in my last moments, that you may never feel the least remorse of conscience, as the cause of my suicide, for it was in your power, and your's only, to save me, but you treat with disdain all my arguments. Adieu, for ever adieu.

P. A. S.

"I came so fully assured of seeing you last night, that I was not prepared to die, or indeed I should. I acknowledge you have good grounds to treat my threats so slightly, but the time will come when you may see my resolution is not to be shaken. What would have been your feelings (if you have any feelings), had you found me with my brains blown out at the cave this morning, which certainly would have been the case, had I not put such confidence in your coming to meet me? O! for shame, Caroline; so long as the gentlemen were over their wine, not to spare me one short moment, to make my death easy; but I forgive you, nor will I repine at my unhappy lot. Had you seen my brains scattered on the earth, you could have taken my letter from my cold hand, and read it with composure, without shedding a pitying tear.

P. A. S."

Extracts from the letter, dated Sunday morning, two o'clock, March 26, 1809.

"Now that I have settled, as well as my agitated mind will allow me, all my earthly affairs, I will devote my last sad moments to my ever and for ever beloved Caroline, provided the contents of your letter, I expect to find at the cave, does not compel me to kill you, as well as myself, which I hope in heaven it will not. I came firmly resolved to die; I have exerted all my energy to live; but without you it cannot be; all my religion and fortitude I had used to possess, has now left me; and indeed I am a wretched mortal; and yet I feel not the least fear of death, but can with pleasure and composure quit this life, for it is impossible I can suffer more; and if you doubt me still, which I

shall believe you do, if you say one other word about your letters, I think I shall be tempted to take you with me, to that other and that better world you talk so much about; where we shall be united; never, never to part; then, indeed, we shall enjoy that bliss your cruel parents deny us here; but I fervently hope your letter will be kind, and give me another solemn vow never to be another's; then I can die alone and contented; but if you give me room to suspect that you will ever become any one's wife but mine, the thought will be certain death."

"I am contented to die, and fervently do I hope you may be able to live, and live happy, and sometimes think of me. I have from my heart and soul forgiven all who have injured me, and hope they will grant me their forgiveness. I feel not the least resentment against any one, and I feel I can die happy."

A short note, containing only the following expressions, was found in Mr. Sharp's pocket, after his death:—"Caroline, Caroline, shame, shame upon you; not one kind line at parting, cruel, cruel girl, adieu for ever!" But it is supposed that on seeing her come at a distance, he hastily thrust it into his pocket, and wrote in pencil the following words, which were found lying in the room:—"I cannot live, and feared I should not have had resolution. I shall do it with more composure than I could have possibly expected."

The letters written to Miss Shuckburgh were scattered about the room; those written by her were sealed up under cover directed to Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, and placed in a cupboard in the summer-house. The pistol with which Mr. Sharp shot Miss Shuckburgh, he threw to the opposite end of the room; that with which he destroyed himself lay close by his right hand: he had two other loaded pistols, one in his pocket, and the other was placed by the letters in the cupboard—he had also six bullets in his pocket. The coroners inquest was held the next day, and a verdict was returned of lunacy respecting Mr. Sharp, and that Miss Shuckburgh died by his hand. She was not at all disfigured by the shot, there being no appearance of it but the small perforation where the bullet penetrated, which was on the left side of her head. A more angelic corpse was never seen, as in life, so in death, her countenance exhibited a smile of complacency. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Shuckburgh, on Monday the 3d of April. The amiable and virtuous life of this young lady, is the only source of consolation which her distressed family and friends have under this extraordinary and most afflictive occurrence.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John White, 74.

At Tackbrook, in the 101st year of his age, Thomas Smith, esq. His benevolence to the poor caused him to be sincerely regretted by all those who knew him. He retained his faculties to the last moment, and

used to walk twenty miles a-day to superintend his farms, and performed that arduous task in the week preceding his death.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Wright.—Edward, the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Webb.—William Beach, M.D.—Mr. Richard Pilcher, attorney. He married a sister of the late Col. Montresor, of the royal engineers.—Mrs. Langton, 76.—Mr. John Jones.—Mrs. Beardsmore.—Mr. Bartholomew Redfern, 69.—Mr. W. Styles, many years proprietor of the Royal Hotel.

At Bulkington, the Rev. Edward Nason, curate of that place.

At Dudley, Mr. William Reeve.

At Coventry, Mrs. Woodroffe, 76.—Mr. Timothy Francis.—Miss Jane Parker.

At Camphill, Miss Hadley.
At Stratford upon Avon, Miss Ann Kimnell, 25.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, S. Sampson, esq. of London, to Mrs. Crump, relict of the Rev. Henry C. late of Leighton, in this county.

Died.] At Berghill, Mrs. Smith, 88.

At Newport, Mrs. Baddeley, wife of Mr. B. surgeon.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Robert Webster.—Mr. Francis Pritchard, 89.—Mrs. Hughes.—Mrs. Orme, 80; and on the following day her brother, Mr. Daniel Powell.—Mr. Davies.

At Stoke, aged 24, Mr. John Wright, son of Mr. William W. of the Swan inn. His death is attributed to having eaten a few muscles, shortly after which he was seized with violent pains in the abdomen, sickness, fever, constipation, and other symptoms, denoting inflammation of the bowels; the most able medical men were immediately called in, but their efforts were of no avail; he languished three days in great pain, until the period of his dissolution.

At West Coppice, John Smitheman, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Ivory, 42.—Mr. Jackson, 35.—Mr. Price, officer of excise.—Mrs. Edwards.—Mr. Hassal, 70.

At Iscoyd, Mrs. Congreve, 69.

At the Citadel, near Hawkstone, George Downward, esq. many years steward to the late Sir Richard Hill, and, since his decease, to Sir John Hill, bart. He executed the charge committed to him with the greatest integrity, punctuality, and diligence; and his loss will be severely felt, not only by his widow and children, to whom he was an affectionate husband and indulgent father, but also by his employer, and by all other persons with whom he had any transactions.

At Market Drayton, Mr. Brazier, banker.

At All Stretton, Moses Luther, esq.

At Smethcott, Mr. Rogers.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Worcester, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the children of the labouring class of society in that city, it was resolved

solved to open a subscription for the purpose of establishing a school, for the gratuitous education of poor children in useful learning and morality, on the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster.

Married.] At Powick, Robert Stone, esq. of Somer's Hall, Derby, to Miss Blew, daughter of John B. esq.

At King's Norton, Mr. John Crowley, to Miss Ann Ingram, daughter of Mr. William I. sen. of Withwood Farm.

At Malvern, the Rev. William Raine, to Miss Parker.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Ann Chaltoner.—Mr. Richard Incell, 69.—Mr. Biddle.

At Redditch, Mrs. Millward, sen. relict of James M. esq. 66.

At Tunnel Hill, Upton, Miss Mary Robinson, 38.

At Dudley, aged 49, Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. Daniel Parsons. She submitted her understanding to the claims of the truth as it is in Jesus; and her deportment in private life, and amidst every day's occurrences, attested the sincerity of her faith and obedience. In the circle of her family and neighbourhood, her character was the object of more than ordinary esteem and admiration. It was her happiness to render others happy. Her kind and tender heart easily melted at human woes, and in works of mercy she was unwearied; but her wisdom and discrimination were equal to her benevolence. She was ever more anxious to afford permanent, than immediate, relief; studying to remove the cause of suffering, and to prevent its recurrence. From a deep sense of the importance of early instruction, she distinguished herself by her attention to the improvement of the rising generation; and in her lamented death, the children of the poor especially, have lost a protectress and a friend, who will with difficulty be replaced. In the chamber of sickness, her Christian graces shone forth with a most engaging lustre, and piety and faith obtained a signal triumph over nature. With holy submission, and strong and animating hope, she awaited the appointed time, and at length sunk into that sleep by which, through the divine mercy, her powers of activity and enjoyment will, as she humbly trusted, be unspeakably recruited and enlarged. While we cherish the sweet yet melancholy remembrance of the past, let us bow with reverence to the mysterious will of God, reposing ourselves on the assurance, welcome, beyond description, to the frail and mourning offspring of the dust, that human virtue shall not perish, and that beyond the vale of death, there is "a better country," where languor, disease, and suffering, will be unknown, and where friends will never part.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Goodrich, Mr. Powell, of Ross, to Miss Hughes.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 76th year, John Cam, esq. receiver-general for the

county, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; in which university, after a residence of ten years, he completed his education for the profession of medicine, which he afterwards exercised with great celebrity and success.

At Ross, Mrs. Dew, sister of the late Daniel D. esq. 82.—Mrs. Aveline, relict of Samuel A. esq.—Mrs. Barrow, relict of Mr. Jonathan B. 82.—Mrs. Prosser, relict of Mr. Charles P.

At Much Marcle, near Ledbury, aged 46, the Rev. James Roberts, D. D. one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, rector of Abbey Dore, and vicar of Much Marcle. The affability of his manners, and his liberality of conduct, as well on the difficult subject of tythes, as on other occasions, procured him the esteem of the higher orders of his neighbours and parishioners; whilst his unbounded generosity towards the poor equally engaged their respect and affections. In his friendships he was warm and sincere; and if his natural spirits and vigour of constitution sometimes carried him beyond the strict lines of prudence and discretion, no malignant passions harboured in his bosom, and the regrets which accompany his death will be numerous and lasting.

At Weston under Penyard, Mr. Edward Tovey, 81.

At Wickton, near Leominster, Mr. Harris, sen. 76.

At Leominster, Mr. Francis Jones.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Warmley, Mr. John Davis.

At Stow, Mr. Charles.

At Cirencester, Mr. William Townsend.

At St. Briavell's, Mr. Thomas Kear.

At Tormarton, Charles, second son of Mr. Brookman.

At Wickwar, Mr. Carew.

At Little Sodbury House, W. H. T. Conrand.

At Stratton, near Cirencester, the Rev. Clement Glynn, rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts.

At Bank's Fees House, Sophia, wife of Daniel Raymond Barker, esq.

At Gloucester, Stephen Woodfield, esq. 84.—Mr. William Dunn, one of the officers of the corporation of this city, 59.—Mrs. Hopton, of the Lamb.—Mrs. Hannah Palmer, 90.—John Parker, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At Painswick, Mrs. Amelia Roberts.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Hayter.—Miss Sperry, 15.

At Draycott's Mill, Mrs. White.

At Duderidge, near Stroud, Mr. Thomas Summers, 22.

At Stroud, Mrs. Elizabeth Winnett.

At Slimbridge, Mr. Thomas French, 23.

OXFORDSHIRE.

On the night of the 4th of April, the house of the Rev. Mr. Moulde, at the village of Hackley, was consumed by fire, with stabling,

stabling, &c. and four other houses adjoining. Two horses were burnt; it is supposed that damages to the amount of 5000*l.* were sustained, and the premises were all uninsured.

Married.] At Henley on Thames, James Philip Hewlett, A.M. of Magdalen-college, Oxford, to Miss Esther Beuzewille, daughter of Peter B. esq.

At Oxford, Henry Towsey, esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Benj. Rudge, late rector of Wheatfield.

At Drayton, Mr. William Floyd, of Oxford, to Miss Ann Stephens.

At Fulbrook, T. Justice, esq. of Appleford, Berks, to Miss Hunt.

Died.] At Witney, Mrs. A. Fox.

At Watlington, Miss Stringer.

At Oxford, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. Stephen H. 27.—Mr. John Taylor.—Miss Moorsom, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-colonel M. of the royal marines, 17.

At Alvescott, Mrs. Nalder, sen.

At Bampton, John Mender, esq.

At Headington, Mrs. Hannah Smith, 31.

At Dorchester, Mrs. Sheen, 65.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Iyer, Spurgeon Farrer, esq. of Cole Blayfield, to Mrs. Mitford, relict of Capt. M. of the royal navy, and daughter of the Hon. David Anstruther, of Huntsmere Park.

At West Wycomb, — Doyle, esq. of London, to Miss Crowther, daughter of Watkin C. esq. of Flomer Green, near High Wycomb.

At High Wycomb, Mr. R. Plaistowe, of Loudwater, to Miss Badcock, of Handy Cross. At Stony Stratford, E. A. Worley, esq. to Miss Dayson.

Died.] At Thornham Hall, the seat of Thomas Shepherd, esq. Mrs. Gurney.

Mr. Gwillim, of Wendover. He was found dead on the road between that place and Aylesbury, and is supposed to have fallen from his horse in an apoplectic fit.

At Newport Pagnel, Mrs. Sarah Tye, 77.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Bergus, rector of Reedwith Barkway, and of Treyford, Sussex. He was a justice of the peace for the county, and while officiating in that capacity was seized with convulsive spasms, and expired in a few hours.

At Bushey, M. Madan, esq. only surviving son of the late Rev. Mr. M. of Epsom, Surry.

At Hitchin, Mr. James Haycock.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Milton, Edward Bowles Symes, esq. of Lincoln-college, Oxford, to Mary Anne, only daughter of W. Jemmett, esq. of Milton-house, near Tetsworth, Oxfordshire.

At Oundle, Mr. Rusher, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Ball.

At Moulton, Mr. Thomas Easton, of Northampton, to Miss Sarah Barber.

At Northampton, Mr. Henry Marshall, of

Newport Pagnel, Bucks, to Mrs. Locket, daughter of the late Alderman Gudgeon, of the former place.

Died.] At Wellingborough, John Arden, esq. late major in the 3d dragoons, eldest son of the late Rev. John A. of Longcroft Hall, Sraffordshire.

At Daventry, Mr. George Houghton, many years master of the Swan inn, 80.

At Kettering, Mrs. Dexter, relict of Mr. D. attorney, 80.

At Marston St. Laurence, William Walmsley, gent.

At Blatherwick, Mrs. Wilkinson, third daughter of Henry O'Brien, esq. She was subject to epileptic fits, and was found dead in the drawing-room, where she had been left alone for a few minutes.

At Great Weldon, William, eldest son of William Bellamy, gent. 14.

At Watford Gap, Miss Catharine Payne.

At Burton Latimer, the Rev. Samuel Barwick, upwards of fifty years rector of that parish, 77. His acts of bounteous and unwearied munificence were almost incredible, and so void of ostentation, that the source whence they flowed were often unknown. To mention one instance from among many, he some time since sent an anonymous donation of 1000*l.* to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and till his death it is believed that they never knew who was the donor. Among his parishioners his acts of kindness and charity were incessant; and it might literally be said of him, that "he went about doing good."

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. William Faux, jun. of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Susan Rugely, youngest daughter of the late Matthew R. esq. of Potton, Bedfordshire.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. E. M. Harris, 73.

At Alconbury, Mr. William Goodwin.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subjects for the Members' Prizes for this year are:—For the Senior Bachelors, "Quænam præcipuè valeant ad Imperium stabiliendum?" For the Middle Bachelors, "Anue historia vera (ex. gr. Sidnæ, a Zouch scripta atque nuper edita) plus valeat quam fabulosa (ex. gr. Grandisoni, a Richardsono conficta), ad hominum mores bene formandos?"

The prize proposed by the Norrisian Professor for the best dissertation on "The Christian Sabbath," is this year adjudged to William Bolland, M. A. of Trinity-college.

Married.] At Haddenham, the Rev. Joseph Fayrer, of Somersham, Huntingdonshire, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. John Clay.

At Cambridge, Samuel Fiske, esq. of Saffron Walden, to Lettice, eldest daughter of the late William Roberts.

At Linton, Mr. Messenger, of Croydon, Surry, to Miss Hand, of the Crown Inn, Linton.

At Grantchester, Philip Ingersel, esq. of Thetford, Norfolk, to Miss Matthews.

Died.] At Walsutton, near Wisbeach, on Saturday the 8th inst. in the 48th year of his age, Mr. James Climençon: on the Tuesday following, at the same age, Mrs. Mary C. his wife; on the 13th they were both buried in one grave: and at four o'clock the next morning died Ann, their second daughter, aged 19. To add to this scene of desolation, nine orphans remain to bemoan their loss!

At Madingley, Mrs. Phipers, 68.

At Isleham, Mrs. Hills, 73.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Gee, wife of Mr. Robert G. solicitor, 61.—Mrs. Ann Short, 72.—Mr. Richard Gates, one of the common council of this corporation, 76.—Miss Maria Carter.

At March, Elizabeth, wife of Owen Gray, esq. 41.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, the Rev. John Newton, of London, to Miss Neale.

Abbot Upcher, esq. of Tompson, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Wilson, of Kirby Cane.

Mr. C. Gillett, eldest son of Mr. G. of Mutford Hall, Suffolk, to Miss Howard, daughter of Mr. R. H. of Brighton, in this county.

John Wright, esq. of Kilverstone Lodge, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Z. Rose, rector of Broughton and Draughton, Northamptonshire.

Philip Ingersoll, esq. of Thetford, to Miss Matthews, of March, in the Isle of Ely.

Died.] At Harleston, Mrs. Sewell, wife of Mr. S. bookseller.

At Hapton, Mr. J. Hart, 78.—Miss Tromlett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. T.

At Walpole, St. Andrews, Mr. Robert Twidley.

At Hingham, Mrs. Evans, relict of Captain E. of the 23d regiment, daughter of the late G. Risley, D. D.

At Norwich, Mr. John Brown, upwards of 28 years beadman of the Cathedral of that city, 76.—Mr. Robert Ninham, painter, a young artist of promising abilities.—Mr. Burney Bowles.—Mrs. Mary Hennant, wife of Mr. H. 81.—Mr. Absalom Shalders, jun. 35.—Mrs. Mary Wilcockson.

At Diss Heywood, Mr. John Fisher, 31.—Mrs. Warman, 26.

At Field Dalling, Robert Thomlinson esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Robert, T. of Cley, next the sea.

At Bungay, Mrs. Elizabeth Kingsbury.

At Mautly, near Yarmouth, Mrs. Pearce.

At Rollesby Hall, Mrs. Mapes, wife of Edmund M. esq.

At Bedingham, Mrs. Knights, 39.

At Loddon, Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. James C.

At Swanton Naves, Mr. Dew, second son of Mr. T. D.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Robert Clayton, esq. of Sibton, to Miss Clark, of Yoxford.

Died.] At Hoxne Hall, the lady of Sir Thomas Hagelrigge, bart. 70.

At Bury, the Rev. Frederick Barnwell.—Simon Cumberland, esq. 71.—Mrs. Alderton. At Brockford, Miss Chilton.

At Hoxne, Frances, widow of Ezekiel Rivett esq. many years steward to Sir Thomas Hazellrigge bart. 66.

At Edwardstone Hall, Mr. Isaac Sparrow, 70.

At Lowestoft, Elizabeth youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Temple, of Northwood Place.

At Stradbroke, Miss Holland, daughter of Mr. John H.

At Peckles, Mrs. S. Verdor, 63.

At Denston, John Hammond esq. 69.

At Parham, Mrs. E. Bewer, 92.

At Hawstead, Mr. Henry Smith, 21.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Capford, Wm. Meeke Farmer, esq. to Miss Frances Barstow.

At Onger, Mr. Potter, surgeon, to Miss Gilbert.

William Berkely, esq. second son of the Rev. Dr. B. of Writtle, to Lucy Frederica, youngest daughter of John Richard Comyns, esq. late of Hylands.

At Gosfield, ——— Gage, esq. to Miss O'Donald, niece to the Marchioness of Buckingham.

At South Weald, Timothy Dockuray, esq. to Miss S. Delrenham, of Brook-street, Brentwood.

Deed.] At Stanted Hall, Bailey Heath, esq. Having died without a will, a property of 160,000l. devolves to his three sisters.

At Chigwell, Captain Joseph Honyman, of the Royal Marines.

At West Mersea, J. Spurden, esq. 55.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Stuart, Lieutenant and quarter-master in the Royals. He cut his throat in a fit of insanity.—Mr. George Bently.—Mr. Wm. Reed, organist, and deputy provincial grand master of Free Masons for the county.—Mr. Wm. Carwell, formerly master of the Saracen's Head Inn, 73.

At Colchester, Lieut. Robert C. Steed, of the Royal Artillery Gunner Drivers.—Mrs. Broadley.—Mrs. Jacklin, 65.

At Maldon, Mrs. Goslett, 53.

At Wetherfield, Mr. Thomas Fitch.

At Ferling, Mrs. Wood.

At Billericay, Mrs. Oates.

At Cold Norton, Mrs. Grant.

At Tilty Grange, Mr. Wm. Norris.

At Nayland, Mr. James Potter, of the Queen's Head Inn, 47.

At Dedham, the Rev. T. L. Grimwood D. D. rector of Brandeston, Norfolk, many years master of the Grammar School, Dedham, and lecturer of that place.

At Hornchurch, Mr. Francis W. Mirckle, only

only son of the late J. P. Mircle, esq. of Gravesend, 22.

At Boxford, Mrs. Salter, wife of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Harwich, P. W. Deane, esq. 38.

KENT.

Married.] At Faversham, Captain Thomas Buines, of the 6th regiment of foot, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Athelstan Stephens, esq.

At Lewisham, William Hayley, esq. of Felpham, Sussex, to Mary, third daughter of John Welford, esq. of Blackheath.

At Dover, Robert Dalglish, esq. of Middle Scotland-yard, London, to Miss Collett, daughter of Samuel C. esq.

At Gravesend, Captain Henry Bailingham, of the Bengal army, to Miss Henrietta Elizabeth Cruden.

At Chatham, Captain Peter Douglas, R.N. son of Admiral D. to Miss Moriarty, daughter of Admiral M.

At Mersham, Major Wilkins, of the 85th regiment of Light Infantry, to Jane, daughter of Edward Hughes, esq.

Died.] At Harbledown near Canterbury, Thomas Benson, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Buckingham B. and nephew to the Earl of Tankerville.

At New Romney, the Rev. William Wing Fowle, rector of Ivy church and Burmarsh.

At Lenham, Mrs. Lucy Coombes.

At Bethersden, Mrs. Martha Chambers.—Mr. Daniel Buss, 70.

At Rainham, Mr. R. Featherston, master of the Green Lion Inn.

At Ramsgate, Miss Thorpe, only daughter of Lady Susan Drew, by her first husband Joseph Thorpe, esq.—Mr. Smith, surgeon of the 2d Surry militia.

At Maidstone, Lieutenant E. Ranbin, of the East Suffolk militia, 32.

At Boley Hill House, Rochester, Mrs. Head, wife of J. R. H. esq.

At Chatham, Mr. D. Stanner, surgeon of the Royal Marines.

At Gravesend Mr. G. Rackstraw, a very eccentric character, 80.—Mr. Newman.

At Margate, Mrs. Mussured, 56.

At Throwley, Mr. Twist, 80.

At Mersham, Mr. Richard Clarke, 69.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Pettitt, of the Coffee House, High street.—The Rev. John Riquieu, a French ecclesiastic, 74.—Mr. Benjamin Kelly.—Mr. Bisiker.—Mr. Henry Abrahams, 38.

At Lenton, Mrs Groombridge, 40.

At Challock, Mr. Thomas Millen, 62.

At Elmston, Mr. Soutre, 85.

At Deal, Mr. Henry Hart, 38.

At Lewisham workhouse, Isaac Evans, well known about Sydenham and its neighbourhood, by the name of wry-necked Isaac. A short time previous to his death he confessed to being the cause of the death of a fellow-labourer of the name of Harvey. They had quarrelled at the Gypsy-house, but after settling

their differences departed together to their home, when he took an opportunity of knocking Harvey down, beat him unmercifully, and threw him into a hedge, where he was found the next morning, in a state of insensibility, in which state he continued two hours, and then died. He also confessed himself to have been one of three who murdered Mathews, the Dulwich Hermit; one of whom he said was dead, and the other at sea; but he did not mention their names.

HAMPSHIRE.

The physicians of Southampton have long been in the habit of giving their advice gratis to the poor of this town; but as in many instances their humane intentions are frustrated, owing to the poor objects who apply to them, not being able to pay for the medicines when made up, it is proposed to establish, by annual subscription, a dispensary, provided an adequate sum can be raised for the gratuitous distribution of medicines to those for whom no medical provision exists; a subscription has been opened for this benevolent purpose.

Married.] At Lockford, Wm. Morant, esq. of Appleshaw, to Miss Sarah Dowling.

Died.] At Southampton, Lady Hughes, relict of Admiral Sir Richard H.—Mrs. Mary Nicklin, 92.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Wm. S. esq. collector of the customs.—Mrs. Green.—Mr. Wm. Rogers, an eminent coach-proprietor, 63.

At Titchfield, John Adam Carter, esq. one of the aldermen of Portsmouth.

At Petersfield, Mr. James Whicher, surgeon.

At Winchester, J. Pyle, esq.—Mrs. Grater.—Mr. Fleetwood, solicitor.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. Colberne, surgeon, to Miss Ann Frances Stephens.

At Devizes, Major George Evans, major of brigade, to the forces in the Portsmouth district, to Miss Spalding, only child of Dr. S.

Died.] At Horningham, Miss Charlotte Bishop.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Ann Rothwell, sister of the late James R. esq.—Mr. A. Montgomery.—Mr. William Humphrey.

At Warminster, Mr. Thomas Evans, jun. 27.

At Telfort Mill, Mr. Goodfellow, 59.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Williams.

At Warminster, John Speed Frowd, esq. 39.

At Devizes, Mrs. Innead.

At Mere, the Rev. Thomas Groves, rector of Weymouth.

BERKSHIRE.

The Wilts and Berks Canal is intended to be opened into the Thames at Abingdon, in the month of September next; by means of which, and the junction at Semington with the Kennet and Avon Canal, which communicates with the river Avon at Bath, there will be a complete inland water communication between Bristol and London.

Died.] At Newbury, Mrs. Graham, 84.

At

At Hurley Mill, Mrs. Willabs.

At Martin, near Hungerford, Mr. Randall.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married] At Evercreech, John Bradshaw, esq. of Darcey Lever, Lancashire, to Miss C. M. Smith, second daughter of the late Samuel S. esq. M. P. for Ludgershall.

At Bath, Thomas Brooks, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Mrs. West, relict of Thomas W. esq.

Died.] At Bruton, John Dampier, esq. At Clifton, William Yeo, esq. an eminent apothecary, 47.

At Kensbridge, Mr. William Martin.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shaftesbury, Mr. William Swaine, of North Cadbury, to Miss Oram.

Died.] At Sherborne, in the Alms House, John Mitchell, 103.

At Hatchland, near Bridport, Jane, eldest daughter of John Keddle, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Mr. Norman, one of the proprietors of the Naval and Commercial Bank, to Miss Spry, daughter of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Exeter, Mr. George Richard, to Miss Mary Bowditch.

Died.] An Bradninch, Henry Bowden, esq. 75.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Truro, Mr. Lidgely, serjeant-major of the Truro volunteers, to Miss Guy.

Died.] At Autron Lodge, near Helston, Mr. Rogers, wife of Captain R. and daughter of the late Major Oldham, of the East India Company's service.

At Penryn, Mrs. Williams, relict of Mr. Daniel W. surgeon.

At Poughill, Mrs. Loveday Troed, wife of Thomas T. jun. esq.

At Mithian, in St. Agnes, Mrs. Nankivell, 97.

WALES.

Died] At Montgomery, aged 90, Charles Jones, esq. grandfather to Maurice Jones, esq. recorder of that borough, and father to the late C. T. Jones, esq. treasurer of the county: he had filled the office, of high-bailiff of Montgomery several years.

At Brynbella, Denbigh, Gabriel Piozzi, esq. husband of the once celebrated Mrs. Thrale.

At Conway, the Rev. Hugh Williams, rector of Halkin, Flintshire, 58.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE capture of Oporto, a second time by the French, has thrown our British merchants resident there, into great confusion; they however have got safe to Lisbon, and all their property shipped off only three days before the arrival of the enemy, except three ships laden with fruit and wine, which have fallen into the hands of the French. We can, however, with pleasure assert, that at this time there remains in Bond, under the king's locks, nearly three years consumption of Port wine, so that any advance on the article, will be merely nominal, and should not be encouraged. We trust, that the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley at Lisbon, with the forces already there, and those just now gone out, will retake Oporto, out of the hands of our enemies. The Americans have taken off the embargo, with respect to neutral ports, but where the neutral ports are, we are really at a loss to know. The fact is, that America cannot do without our manufactures, nor can she send her produce, such as cotton-wool, indigo, tobacco, flax-seed, staves, ashes, &c. to any other part of the world, than to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and we trust this is an opening for their ships to make their way into British ports, as several have already arrived both here and at Liverpool, and many others are expected. King Louis of Holland has likewise taken off the embargo, as far as relates to neutral ports, and already several small vessels have arrived here, with every kind of Dutch merchandize, suited for our market. The article of Hollands, or rather Geneva, has lowered 1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d. per gallon, and a similar depression has taken place on all kinds of Dutch articles. The capture of Martinique, by the British forces, puts us into possession of one of the most productive islands in the West-Indies; the coffee of that island is equal in quality to the finest Java coffee, and their clayed sugar the most valuable of any in the world, for the sugar refiners, having undergone the first process in the island, exclusive of this, it becomes the more valuable to us, as it always was the rendezvous of the French ships of war and privateers in those seas.

The sugar market has rather advanced in price, good Jamaica's, sell from 74s. to 82s. per cwt.; rum 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per gallon; coffee, from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. per cwt.; and cotton, 16d. to 18d. per pound; other produce in proportion.

At public sale the 6th instant, Messrs. Kymer and Co. sold 215 hogsheads Virginia Tobacco, from 6d. to 1s. 6d. pound; 70 bales and 50 rolls Turkey ditto, 6d. per pound. Very fine Virginia tobacco in demand and scarce.

In the last week no less than 3500 tons of Pork, 3300 tons of bacon, and 3100 tons of butter, were entered at our custom-house from Ireland; 14,000 gallons of brandy from France, and an immense quantity of wine from Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz and Madeira.

By the last ships from the Brazils, we find the markets there overstocked with all kinds of British manufactured goods, and several cargoes bonded for payment of the duties, which circumstance has damped the trade of Manchester, Birmingham, &c. We, however, expect the Americans will contrive to take off large quantities, under the mask of neutral property.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares, &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; 21st April, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 121l. per cent. West India ditto, 174l. ditto. East India ditto, 130l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 135l. ditto. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 154l. per share. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. do. Kennet and Avon ditto, 4l. per share premium. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 117l. per cent. Albion ditto, 58l. per share. Hope ditto, 6s. per share premium. Eagle ditto, par. Atlas ditto, par. Imperial Fire Assurance, 65l. per share. Kent ditto, 46l. per share premium. London Assurance Shipping, 21l. per share. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 115l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto, par. South London Water Works, 40l. per share premium. East London ditto, 50l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 12l. 12s. ditto. Auction Mart, 30l. per share premium. West Country Fire Office, 3l. ditto. Lancaster Canal, 17l. per share. Golden Lane Brewery, 77l. ditto.

The following are the average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, &c. in April, 1809, at the office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—The Staffordshire and Worcester Canal, 700l. dividing 40l. Net per Annum. Grand Junction, 15l. to 155l. River Trent, 65l. dividing 7l. per cwt. Monmouthshire, 106 to 105l. Ellesmere, 70l. Kennet and Avon, 23 to 22l. Wilts. and Berks. 27l. Ashby, 19l. Thames and Medway, 77l. with new subscription. West India Dock-Stock, 173 to 174. London Dock, 120l.

State of the Woollen Manufacture. From the Twenty-fifth of March, 1808, to the twenty fifth of March, 1809.

NARROW CLOTHS.

		Pieces.	Yards.
Milled this year	-	144,624, making	5,309,007
Last year	-	161,816	5,931,253
Decreased	-	17,192	622,246

BROAD CLOTHS.

Milled this year	-	279,859	9,050,970
Last year	-	262,021	8,422,143
Increase	-	17,855	628,827
	-	-	622,246

Total increase in yards 6,581

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Mar. 28th	31st.	April 4th.	7th.	11th	14th.	18th.	21st.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	33 0	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Ditto, Sight	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5	32 5
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	11 4	10 4	10 4	10 4
Hamburgh, 2½ Us.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Altona, 2½ Us. . .	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1
Paris, 1 day date..	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19
Ditto, 2 Us.	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3
Bordeaux	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	31 3
Madrid								
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz								
Ditto, effective ..	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo, per oz...	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Leghorn	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Genoa	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	62	62	62	63	63	63	63	63
Oporto	63	63	63	64	64	64	64	64
Rio Janeiro	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Malta	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Gibraltar	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Dublin	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Cork	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.
PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 27th of March to the 24th of April, both inclusive.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols	Navy 5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New n.	Excheq. Bills.	Omnium	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
MARCH																		
27.	—	—	67 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	66 1/2	7 1/8	—	—	7 P.	—	—	—	9 P.	—	67 1/2	22l. 4s. 0d.
28.	—	—	67 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	66 3/4	7 1/8	—	—	6 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	0 1/2 P.	67 1/2	22 4 0
29.	—	—	67 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	66 3/4	7 1/8	—	—	6 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	0 1/2 P.	67 1/2	22 4 0
30.	—	—	67 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	66 3/4	7 1/8	—	—	9 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	—	67 1/2	22 4 0
Apr. 1.	—	—	67 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	—	7 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	—	—	Holiday	—	—	—	—	7 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	—	—	Ditto	—	—	—	—	7 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	—	—	67 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	66 7/8	—	—	—	13 P.	73 5/8	—	—	10 P.	—	67 1/2	22 4 0
6.	243	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	—	67 1/2	22 4 0
7.	—	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68	22 4 0
8.	243	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	94 1/2	—	16 P.	—	67 1/8	—	16 P.	—	67 1/2	22 4 0
10.	—	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	15 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	—	68	22 4 0
11.	244	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	94 1/2	—	14 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	67 1/2	22 4 0
12.	—	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	14 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	68 1/4	22 4 0
13.	244 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	185 1/2	14 P.	73 7/8	—	—	13 P.	—	68 1/4	22 4 0
14.	245	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	94 1/2	185 1/2	14 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 1/4	22 4 0
15.	—	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	185 1/2	14 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 1/4	22 4 0
17.	—	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 1/4	22 4 0
18.	—	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 1/4	22 4 0
19.	—	67 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 1/4	22 4 0
20.	245 1/2	66 3/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	185	12 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 1/4	22 4 0
21.	244 1/2	66 3/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	184 1/2	11 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 1/2	22 4 0
22.	—	66 3/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	184 1/2	11 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 1/2	22 4 0
23.	—	66 3/4	67 1/4	82 1/2	98 1/4	18 1/2	—	—	—	184 1/2	14 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	67 1/2	22 4 0

MONTHLY

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

WM. TURQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

OWING at one time to the indisposition of the Reporter, and at another to the necessity of noticing other works, our observations on the periodical botanical publications have fallen behind hand; we shall now attempt to pay our arrears.

The four last numbers of the *Botanical Magazine* contain, in Mr. Gawler's department, a white-flowered variety of *Iris sibirica* as it is here called; we have some doubt, however, whether it be not really a distinct, though a very nearly related, species. There is some difference in the form of the internal petals, which are more dilated upwards, and contracted into a narrower claw below; they are likewise less erect and blunter pointed; but whether these differences are constant, we cannot positively decide.—*Ornithogalum thyrsoides*, drawn from a specimen containing so few flowers as hardly to deserve its name of *thyrses-flowering*.—*Lilium corcolor*, a lily of very modern introduction from China, the country of splendid flowers.—*Wachendorfia brevifolia* differs from *birsuta* especially, but not solely, in the colour of its flowers, which are singularly lurid.—*Amaryllis ornata*, here called *crimson and white amaryllis*, a name certainly not very appropriate to the coloured figure, in which the flowers are striped with a dark purple. Mr. Gawler has seemingly with reluctance renounced his former opinion, that this, and the white-flowered amaryllis from Sierra Leone, are the same species; though no cultivator doubts of their being really distinct. In these very natural families, the lines of demarkation, both between the genera and the species, are often so very faint, as to elude the eye of the botanist, or rather the touch of one of his definitions; the differences consisting more in innumerable little points, than in marked botanical characters; yet these points of difference, from their great number, may be equal in value to a few more decided distinctions. It not unfrequently happens, from this circumstance, that the botanist is puzzled to find a difference where a common observer scarcely sees any similarity.—*Antholyza Æthiopica*, the smaller variety, and *Ixia erecta*, var. *lutea odorata*, both stand in the same predicament, though considered by the botanist as mere varieties, the cultivator, who attends more to the *trist ensemble* than to legitimate characters, would not hesitate to decide that they were essentially different. In the latter plant, besides the fragrance of the blossom, which is without scent in the other varieties of the *Ixia erecta*; the tube of the corolla is longer in proportion to the limb, the stigmas are more erect, and the whole plant is far more robust than in the white. *Amaryllis revoluta* is a very fine figure of a species before published in the Magazine from a less perfect specimen.—Of *Sansevieria Guineensis*, and *Dracæna ovata*, we should have nothing to say, were it not to correct an error of the press, which will mislead the unskilful. The former should have been numbered 1179, and the latter 1180; these numbers being reversed, the name of the one is of course applied to the other. It may be remarked, however, that *Dracæna ovata* has never been before described or figured: it was discovered by Afzelius in Africa.—A pink-coloured variety of *Scilla* (commonly *Hyacinthus*) *serotina*; to make amends for giving us a mere variety, one however which has never been before described, Mr. Gawler has here given us a synoptical table of *Scilla*, *Hyacinthus*, and *Muscari*, considered as one genus, divided, for convenience only, into three.—*Narcissus biflorus*, before considered by Mr. Gawler as a mere variety of *N. calatbinus*, but now raised into a distinct species. The author, however, surmises that it may probably be a hybrid production between *Jonquilla* and *calatbinus*.—*Narcissus bicolor*, nearly related to *N. pseudo-narcissus* and *N. italicus*, heretofore considered by the writer himself as a variety of *N. papyraceus*.

We have thought it best to place together the plants belonging to the natural orders of *ensatæ* and *liliacæ*, the latter press to which is written by Mr. Gawler. And, although we doubt not but that many of the purchasers of the *Botanical Magazine* are dissatisfied with having so large a proportion of the work, as one half, occupied by these orders exclusively, yet we cannot but express our hearty approbation of the plan. These plants have been more cultivated than most others, and far less understood by botanists, of whom they may justly be deemed the opprobrium. The French botanists have had the same view of the matter, and a very magnificent work in folio has been for some time publishing in Paris on these orders, contained under the denomination of *Liliacées*. But whoever will take the pains to compare this work with the *Botanical Magazine*, will at once perceive how much the best botanists are at a loss in this department, and how much more luminous and satisfactory is the information contained in the latter work. We proceed now to enumerate the other plants given us by the editor in Number 264, 265, 266, and 267.—*Celastrus pyracanthus*: this is a good drawing from a remarkable fine specimen which grew in the open air, against a southern wall in the garden of Edmund Granger, esq. of Exeter. Dr. Sims, by shewing how this shrub varies with regard to its foliage, and in being with or without spines, has gone a good way towards reconciling the very contradictory accounts of botanists respecting it.—*Trifolium canescens*: a plant hardly known to botanists but by Tournefort's name, introduced from Mount Caucasus by Mr. Leddige.—*Stapelia picta*, a new species of a genus so elaborated by the late Mr. Masson. Jacquin endeavoured to convince Linnaeus that the natural order of *Asclepiadæ* properly belonged to the class *Decandria*, instead of *Pentandria*, where he had placed these plants: and more lately, Dr. Smith has asserted that the same are really gynandrous. Both these opinions are controverted by Dr. Sims; who defends Linnaeus upon the ground, that all anthers

anthers consist of two lobes; that these lobes are more or less approximate, and frequently, as in this order, quite distinct. But though the lobes are distinct, Dr. Sims considers them as composing one anther only. With respect to Dr. Smith's remark, Dr. Sims observes, that a perpendicular section of the flower shows that the stamens are not really attached to the true germen, but to certain processes of the corolla; and that these plants do not therefore belong to the class Gynandria.—*Epacris pulchella*, a valuable acquisition to our list of New-Holland plants, gratifying at once the sight and the smell.—*Erodium hymenodes*, one of the hardy species of Geranium, or more properly Heron's-bill. As Northern Africa is little distant from Europe, so this species, a native of the former country, approaches much nearer in affinity to the European species, than those from the southern extremity of Africa.—*Cytisus purpureus*: we have some doubts whether this be really a distinct species from *Cytisus supinus*.—*Podalyria alba*: a hardy perennial, of easy culture, and deserving a place in every extensive collection. Mr. Salisbury has, in the Linnean Transactions, divided *Sophora* into several distinct genera, applying the name of *Podalyria* to the Cape species, which are fruticose. In this Dr. Sims has not thought fit to follow him, although he appears to approve of the division. If Mr. Salisbury's genera should be in future adopted, and the name of *Podalyria* be applied as he has done, Dr. Sims recommends that of *Thermopsis* (Lupin-face) for the American species, which are herbaceous, and alike in their habit: *Thermos* being a Greek name for Lupin, which these plants so much resemble.—Two species of *Asclepias*, the *nivea* and *variegata*, both characteristically figured; but the former having only one terminal umbel, hardly represents the general habit of the plant; nor is the snowy whiteness of the nectaries, from which it has its name, sufficiently expressed.—*Protea speciosa*.—*Stapelia elegans*.—*Nymphaea versicolor*, a very fine figure of a new species of water-lily from the East Indies, whence it was introduced by Dr. Roxburgh, and is cultivated with great success at Mr. Vere's, Kensington Gore. This species belongs to Mr. Salisbury's *Castalia*, and is nearly allied to, though distinct from, *N. Lotus*.—*Viminaria denudata*; one of the pretty papilionaceous tribe from New South Wales.—*Gloxinia maculata*, formerly known by the name of *Martynia perennis*, and inserted under both names by Professor Martyn in his new edition of Miller's Dictionary. It appears by the observations here made, that the arrangement of this plant, and some of its relatives, according to their natural affinities, has been attended with some difficulties, which has occasioned the establishment of a new natural order.

The Botanist's Repository, No. 112, contains, what is here called *Protea speciosa* varietas *patens* which is undoubtedly a distinct species from the *P. speciosa* of the Botanical Magazine.—*Mimosa pudica*; or the sensitive plant. It is here said that its "shrinking from the touch is supposed to be owing to its being strongly saturated with oxygen gas, which it disengages upon the slightest provocation, and its place for a short time is supplied by the atmospheric air." We do not know upon the authority of what experiments this supposition is founded, nor do we see how the hypothesis can account for the phenomena at all satisfactorily.—*Protea abrotanifolia* varietas *odorata*; a good figure of a very elegant little shrub, the more valuable as its flowers are fragrant.—*Monarda punctata* a very beautiful species from the collection of Messrs. Whitley and Braine, worthy of cultivation, but far more uncommon than some of the less ornamental species.—*Passiflora perfoliata* from the collection of the Comtesse de Vandes. Willdenow describes the segments of the calyx as being shorter by half than the petals; while in this drawing both parts are equal.

No. 112 contains a very fine figure of *Cucumis Dudaim*, from the collection of Aylmer Bourke Lambert, esq. This plant says the author was named *Dudaim* by Linnæus, "from the fantastical idea that it was the fruit mentioned in the Bible by the name of mandrake, with which Jacob's neglected wife purchased her husband's favours for one night of her rival." Now whether Linnæus supposed the fruit of this species of melon to be the real *Dudaim* or not, the name was very properly applied, because some learned men had imagined it to be so, for however "fantastical," it was no new idea of his. And in our opinion there has been no more probable guess made amongst all the "fantastical ideas" that have been entertained upon this subject, for the objection that Hiller, who imagined the mandrakes were cherries, made to it, that *Dudaim* is used by Jeremiah for a vessel (or in our translation a basket) containing figs, may be explained fully as probably as his notion that they were bowls turned out of the cherry tree. For *Dudaim* might perhaps be as general a word as gourd, and we know there are gourds no bigger than oranges, and others so large that capacious vessels are made of them. The fruit of the *Cucumis Dudaim* is a beautifully striped round melon or gourd, admired for its very fragrant smell, and is probably a native of Syria, which is much more to the purpose, than whether it be of Egyptian origin or not, Egypt not being the country of Jacob. *Pascalina glauca* of Ortega, a native of Chili, from the same collection.—*Hermannia flammea* of Jacquin's Hortus Schoenbrunensis, a native of the Cape, taken at Mr. Knights in the King's Road, the possessor of Mr. Hibbert's late collection. A new species of *Lopezia*, the *coronata* native of South as the next (*Hypericum virginicum*) is of North America.

In No. 114 we have *Lobelia assurgens*, a very scarce plant communicated by A. B. Lambert, esq. from his stove at Boyton, where it is remarked that the flowers died away without producing seeds, which perhaps might be owing to its being treated with too much warmth,

being

being according to Swartz a native of the colder regions of the mountains in Jamaica. To the successful cultivation of plants, a knowledge of the elevation at which they occur is fully as necessary, as that of the latitude.—*Volkameria angustifolia*, supposed to be a native of the Isle of France, communicated by Mr. Donn, curator of the botanic garden at Cambridge. In habit this shrub appears to approach very near to the simple-leaved jasmins.—*Zingiber Cliffordiana*, so named in honor of Lady de Clifford, an amateur of botany and collector of curious and rare plants.—*Pancratium amoenum*. The author says that this plant is certainly distinct from *P. caribæum*, but as far as we can judge from the figure, not by any means a good one, it is a mere variety; and was brought by Lord Seaforth from the West Indies under the latter name, and presented to Mr. Lambert in whose stove it flowered in March 1808.—*Periploca africana*, a rare plant which flowered at Messrs. Whitley and Brame's Old Brompton, industrious cultivators of rare plants from every part of the world, and obligingly communicative of their treasures to inquiring botanists.

Our limits will not permit us to proceed further for the present, we are obliged therefore to postpone the consideration of the two latter numbers of the repository to another opportunity, when we shall also, again take up our account of the English botany, of which we are several numbers in arrear.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

MARCH

As yet the trembling year is unconformed
And winter oft at eve resumes the breeze
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving fleets
Deform the day.

DURING the whole of this month the weather has been perfectly seasonable, particularly when we consider the tremendous fall of rain that we had during the month of January, and nearly till the middle of February. The farmers, who, about six weeks ago, were making sad forebodings respecting the failure of the corn crops of the ensuing season, are now perfectly satisfied that the country at large has sustained very little injury. During the last two or three days of the month the wind has been easterly, and very cold. Hitherto this year we have not had any violent gales, if I may except those in the month of January: in the present month we have had none whatever; so that I hope we may for once escape the tempests of the vernal equinox.

March 1st. A salmon was this day caught, which weighed two and twenty pounds. It was one of the finest that has been remembered for many years, as taken so early in the season.

March 4th. Rooks are beginning to prepare their nests.

The fallow begins to show the yellow anthers of its catkins. The whitlow-grass, (*draba verna*) in flower on the sides of dry gravelly and sandy banks. Yew trees are in flower.

March 10th. *Cuculus niger* crawls about the walls of old buildings. The jumping spider (*aranea scenica*) is seen on the sunny walls and pales of gardens and fields.

I have, in the course of the present month, picked up on the sea beach a great many hard stones, that are perforated to the depth of about the eighth of an inch, in narrow and somewhat oblong holes. I am at a loss to conjecture by what species of animal these could have been formed. No shells were found in any of them, and had they been the work of some minute kind of testacea, such or fragments of such, would certainly have remained. If any of your correspondents are possessed of information on this subject, it would be an acceptable service to the science of natural history, to lay it before the public in your Magazine.

March 11th. Pheasants are heard to crow.

The *Cancer flagellis* is to be seen in the splashes on gravelly parts of the roads; and in the same places the hair or wire worm is moving about in its slow and tortuous manner. *Meloe proscarabeus*, *Chrysomela tenebricosa*, and *Chrysomela coriaria*, crawl about in the hedge bottoms.

March 20th. Two white rats were killed this day. They had each red eyes, as is common in all the white varieties of the murine species. What is by no means a usual occurrence in a county so far south as Hampshire, a perfectly white weasel has several times been observed about the premises of a farm yard in the neighbourhood from which I am writing.

The field crickets, (*Gryllus campestris* of Linnæus) begin to open their holes on the sides of sunny banks, and to come out of them in the middle of the day, when the heat of the sun is most powerful. An observer may see one of them at the orifice of each hole if he approach gently and with great caution; but they run in on the least alarm. They have not yet begun to chirp, or creak, as it is called in some parts of this county; nor perhaps will they be heard to do this till about the beginning of May.

Crows, magpies, wood-pigeons, as well as numerous kinds of small birds, are occupied in forming their nests.

I am informed that a fossil tortoise or turtle in a very perfect state, has lately been dug out of the ground, upwards of sixty feet below the surface, at Swannage in Dorsetshire.

March 30th. A specimen of the warty lizard of Pennant (*Iacerta palustris* of Linnæus),

was this day brought to me, which had been found, along with several others, in some bundles of thatch that had lain near a pond since the latter end of autumn. The animals had taken shelter in these as a retreat for the winter. I have never before seen any of these animals in this gravelly neighbourhood; and although I am informed that there are also frogs in some places, yet it is more than six years since I saw one here.

The flower-buds of the black or sloe thorn, begin to appear and several of the wall-fruit trees are in bloom. The easterly winds and frosty nights have however greatly checked the progress of the latter.

In the last week of this month a very large salmon was caught by an angler, with an artificial fly. The river trout, as well as the roach and dace begin to feed, and play about the surface of the streams and rivers.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE check which the young wheats have received during the present month, has been extremely beneficial in preventing the over luxuriance which the fineness of the preceding month had caused in all those which had been put in at an early period. It has likewise had a good effect on those which were late sown, which on the whole look well. In England and Wales, Wheat averages 9s. 10d. per quarter; Barley, 4s. 11d.; and Oats, 3s. 6d.

The badness of the weather, and the snow which has fallen in many parts during this month, has much retarded the business of the field, in different situations, much less seed-grain having been got into the ground than would otherwise have been the case. In many places the lands have been so soaked and saturated with water, that it has been quite impossible to sow them.

The grazing stock of all kinds, has, however, gone on well, as much food had been produced by the warmth of the weather in March. Grass Lamb is just getting plentiful in the country as well as town markets. The prices of all descriptions of fat stock however still keep up.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 5s. to 6s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; and Pork, from 6s to 7s.

There are plenty of Potatoes for setting this season; but the extent of land which has been planted with them this month, has not been nearly so great as usual, probably from the badness of the season.

The business of repairing the fences, and of dressing and rolling the grass lands, has in many places been well performed.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 5l. to 6l. 10s. per load; Clover, from 6l. 10s. to 7l. 16s.; and Straw, from 1l. 14s. to 1l. 18s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March, to the 24th of April, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.)

Barometer.

Highest, 30.03. April 24. Wind N. E.
Lowest, 28.77. April 14. Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 65 hundredths of an inch
On the 14th the mercury was as low as 28.77. and on the next day, at the same hour, it was 29.42.

Thermometer.

Highest, 55 April 10. Wind W.
Lowest, 28. April 12. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 16°.
On the 11th, the mercury was as high as 46°, but on the 12th it was no higher than 28°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report of it is equal to 5.32 inches in depth.

The average heat of the month is little more than 42°, nearly the same as it was for March. Four or five weeks since, the Spring was looking remarkably forward; it is now exceedingly backward. The frost has more than once been very severe, and the ice from half an inch to an inch thick. On five or six days we have had snow; but the fall on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st, was deeper than we have ever known it so late in the season.

The average height of the barometer for the month has been 29.54; of course we have had much rain. Our readers will remember that we anticipated rain, at the time we closed our last report: the barometer led to the expectation, but we had a very small quantity till the beginning of the month. On the 14th, we had a violent thunder-storm, accompanied with

with large hail-stones, which cut every thing to pieces in the garden. This, we have reason to believe, was partial; at Islington and Highgate it was slight, in comparison of what was experienced at Holloway, where the weight of a cloud seemed to rush down with tremendous violence.

We can reckon but seven or eight brilliant days out of the thirteen; and on sixteen we have had rain, snow, or hail; and on the 11th was a violent hurricane, that brought to the ground the newly-built nests of the rooks, which, as yet, are wholly undefended by the opening leaves.

The wind has blown chiefly from the Easterly quarters.

According to our Correspondent in the Isle of Wight, the average temperature for the first three months of the present year is as follows:

January, 40.22	} This account was taken at Shide, near Newport.
February, 45.00	
March 43. nearly.	

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS.

The new moon, or change, will be on the 14th, at four minutes past twelve, noon; and the opposition, or full moon, on the morning of the 29th, at 18 minutes past eight. On the evening of the 28th will take place another occultation of the star γ in the constellation of the Scorpion, by the moon, and is the last of this star that will be visible in Great Britain, for several years. The immersion will be at the eastern side of the moon's disk at $41\frac{1}{2}$ minutes past ten, apparent time; and the star will emerge from behind her western edge at 54 minutes past eleven, after being occulted 1h. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. At the time of the immersion, the star will be four minutes, and at the emersion three minutes, to the north of the moon's centre. At the time of the above phenomenon the clock will be 3 minutes 7 seconds behind the sun dial. The planet Herschel or Georgium Sidus will be above the horizon almost the whole night. On the morning of the 1st, he sets at 43 minutes past four, five minutes after sunrise, on the morning of the 16th, at 44 minutes past three; and on the morning of the 31st, at 45 minutes past two. On the 1st he may be found with the telescope $4^{\circ} 53'$ to the west in longitude, and about 7 minutes to the north in latitude, of the bright star in the balance named α . On the 16th their difference of longitude will be $5^{\circ} 30'$, and of latitude 7 minutes; and on the 31st their difference of longitude will be $6^{\circ} 3'$, the star being still about 7 minutes to the south of the planet. Saturn will be a fine object for observation this month. He will be in opposition to the sun, or, which is the same thing, in his perige, on the morning of the 22d at four o'clock. The quantity of his retrograde motion for the month will be $2^{\circ} 4'$. On the morning of the 3d, he will come into conjunction with the γ in the Scorpion, a star of the fourth magnitude, when their difference of latitude will be 32 minutes, the star being to the south, and on the morning of the 23d he will be in the same longitude with the β , a star of the second magnitude in the same constellation, the planet in this instance being $1^{\circ} 8'$ to the north. Jupiter will be a morning star, rising an hour or two before the sun. Mars will be up in the evenings. Till the 20th his apparent motion in longitude will be retrograde. He will be stationary in $8^{\circ} 54'$ of the anastrous sign Libra, $1^{\circ} 24'$ to the west of the γ in the Virgin, a star of the third magnitude. For the remainder of the month he will move direct, or according to the order of the signs. Venus will be an evening-star till the 24th when she becomes a morning star. Her inferior conjunction happens on the morning of the 24th, at 40 minutes past seven. On the 1st her elongation from the sun, will be $30^{\circ} 14'$, on the 4th $27^{\circ} 22'$, on the 7th $24^{\circ} 2'$, on the 10th $20^{\circ} 17'$, on the 13th $16^{\circ} 25'$, on the 16th $12^{\circ} 5'$, and on the 19th $7^{\circ} 35'$; after which she will not be readily seen with the naked eye, on account of her then near approach to the sun. The telescopic appearance of this planet will be extremely interesting this month. On the 1st, she will resemble the moon when she is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ days old, or more correctly, like the moon when she is $44\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the sun. Till her inferior conjunction, the quantity of her illuminated disk which is turned to the earth will rapidly decrease. About the middle of the month she will become a very fine crescent, similar to what the moon puts on, on her earliest appearance after a conjunction with the sun. Mercury, for the three first weeks, will be too near the sun to be observed without the aid of the telescope. On the evening of the 25th, about an hour after sun-set, he may be seen nearly in conjunction with the northern horn of the bull, a star of the second magnitude, named likewise β , their difference of latitude being $3^{\circ} 22'$, the planet being to the south. On the 22d Mercury sets at 12 minutes past nine; on the 25th, at 32 minutes past nine; on the 28th, at 48 minutes past nine; and on the 31st, at one minute before ten. That singular star in the head of Medusa, characterized by the Greek literal β , may be observed twice at its least brightness; viz. on the morning of the 13th, at 51 minutes past two; and on the evening of the 15th at 40 minutes past eleven.

Errata—In the Astronomical Anticipations for April,

Line 3, for "south," read north; line 27, for "maritime," read matutine; line 53, for "between 3 and 4 degrees," read between 2 and 4 degrees.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,
IN No. 183 of your very useful miscellany, there are some observations respecting the formation of flints, from which your Correspondent concludes, that these substances are merely a modification of calcareous earth. This theory, however plausible it may appear, is not new; for, in my remarks "on the Identity of Silix and Oxygen," published in the *Philosophical Magazine* for March, April, May, and July, 1808, I here alluded to it, and offered some reasons for opposing it, considering the doctrine as totally inadmissible. At present I do not recollect precisely where I had read it, there being more than one authority in which similar observations are to be found; but the first who noticed this supposed transmutation was, I think, M. Girod-Chantrahs, whose ideas on this subject are detailed in one of the numbers of the "*Journal des Mines*."

The compound nature of every species of calcareous earth, particularly of common chalk, in which flints most abound, is an insuperable objection to this opinion. Siliceous earth is comparatively one of the most simple of terrestrial substances; and hence it seems absurd to suppose such a mixture as chalk, or carbonate of lime, should so readily lose all the characters of its respective ingredients, and that the lime, carbonic acid, water, iron, and silix in the state of fine sand, should all concur to form such a simple, primitive, and indecomposable matter as flint.

Not only lime, but the whole list of the earths, differ so manifestly in their nature and properties from silix, that it seems preposterous to associate them as one class. The earths possess the powers of *alkaline* bodies; they neutralize acids, form peculiar salts with each species, and have all that distinctly marked attraction for acids as the *alkalies* themselves.

Silix, on the contrary, has not only no such character, but in all its combina-

tions it acts rather the part of an *acid*; it prefers evidently an *alkali*, an *earth*, or a *metal*, to any *acid* whatever; and the most complete combinations in nature are those in which this element predominates. Thus, in precious stones, and in numberless mineral productions, as well as in glass, porcelain, and other such articles, the *alkalies*, *earths*, and *metals* are effectually neutralized: the most caustic are rendered tasteless, the most opaque become transparent, and the most poisonous mineral may be subdued into perfect inertness, by this singular and most universal of all bodies in nature.

I am aware of the objection respecting that solitary case of *fluoric acid*; but having seen no such salt as the fluato of *silic*, or any combination of the kind that did not contain other matters, or that had not some palpable defect, I shall, for the present at least, pass the question.

The circular or nodular figure of flints that are found in chalk, does not demonstrate a progressive accumulation; this circumstance is rather a decided mark of solution or abrasion. This may be readily illustrated by familiar examples, such as pieces of wax or metals while melting, the solution of earths, stones, or metals in acids, or even that of a piece of crystallized sugar in water; for, in all these instances, the projecting or angular parts are the first that yield to the solvent.

There is no necessity to pursue this subject farther, as, in the remarks which I have quoted, it may be seen, that I have already espoused the converse of this question, being rather inclined to conclude, that lime derives its existence from silix: for, besides the pieces of flint that are obvious, and often in strata, there is not an atom of the purest chalk that is free from sand, or most minutely divided silix: and this, with other corroborating circumstances, has contributed to lead my opinion.

Controversies of this kind cannot, however, be very lasting, since so much has lately been accomplished through the

wonderful and omnipotent efficacy of voltaic electricity. The earths, alkalies, and other bodies, have submitted and unfolded their most secret connections, and the door seems to be opening to the most inward recesses of Nature. Lime, among other substances, has yielded its constituent principles, and proves to be a metallic oxide; but the case is not so decided in regard to silex. When this refractory body shall have also parted with its elementary character, and its components are fairly demonstrated, I shall, with unfeigned satisfaction, reject a doctrine which originated with myself, viz. that *pure silex is the base of oxygen gas*. Whatever shall be the fate of this opinion, it will always give me pleasure to reflect, that it was imbibed, encouraged, and even published, before the late very interesting discoveries respecting the alkalies and the earths, and, consequently, I cannot be accused of an attempt to subvert or anticipate the just claims of others, whose meritorious labours are stamped with so much genius and success.

Long-Acre,
April 17, 1809.

Your's, &c.
JOS. HUME.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

STR,
PERMIT me, through the channel of your very entertaining and instructive Magazine, to offer a few remarks to your learned readers, on what appears to me, a very extraordinary circumstance in the literary world.

There actually exist at this moment two learned Englishmen, who, by strict enquiry I find, have no communication or correspondence with each other. One (Captain Wilford) situated at Calcutta, in the East Indies, a perfect master of the *Sanscrit* tongue; the other (General Vallancy) situated in Ireland, who is also acquainted with the ancient language of that country. The first, from exploring the *Puranas* of the East, asserts, that the old Hindus had a knowledge of these western islands, *Britain and Ireland*. The second, from very ancient Irish manuscripts, asserts, and with strong reason, that the ancient *Hindu mythology* prevailed in *Ireland*, introduced by a colony of Scythians from India, known to the Greek writers by the name of Indo-Scythæ, and that with these came a colony of *Chaldeans*.

I have been led to these remarks by a letter in your Magazine of June last, signed *Agricola*, who there gives a short *Analysis of the General's recent Observa-*

tions on the primitive Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland.—Having sought this book, in vain at all the booksellers' in London, I was induced to apply to a friend in Dublin, to procure for me all the General's publications on the history and antiquities of Ireland. My friend could only obtain two, viz. the *Essay* before-mentioned, and the "*Vindication of the Ancient History of Ireland*," translated from various Irish manuscripts, with notes and observations.

This *Vindication* was printed in 1786, in which the author shews, that the *Coti* of Ireland were the *Indo-Scythæ* of the ancients, the *Coti of the Alps*, and the *Cuthi* of Scripture (that is, the ancient Persians), and that Persia was the centre of population of the *western* world. In this he was followed by Sir William Jones in 1792 (see *Asiatic Researches*, vol. I.), and afterwards by Pinkerton.

Goropus, a German or Dutchman, in his *Historia Mundi*, written in the last century, shews that the Indo-Scythæ first peopled Germany; and the General proves from language, that the *Coti* of the Alps were the *Coti* of Ireland. These *Alpes Coti* have been taken for *Celtæ* by some writers; but Procopius calls them *Sæxæ*, *Scythæ*; and he must be allowed, as the General observes, to have been the best judge of the origin of these people, having been Secretary to Belisarius during his wars in Italy. They were known afterwards by the names of Valdois, Waldenses, &c. and their country was called the *Pays de Vaud* by the French.

Alex, on the ancient Churches of Piedmont, p. 169. acquaints us, that in his time, in Cambridge, were written copies of divers pieces of the Waldenses, and amongst them an old manuscript of some books of the Old and New Testament; these, it was said, were brought over by Morland, sent ambassador from England to Turin in behalf of these people. (*Essay*, p. 69.)

In 1700 Chamberlayne published his *Oratio Dominica plus centum linguis*. Among these we find that of the Waldenses. The reader will be surprised to find, that so little alteration had been made in the language of the *Alpes Coti* and the *Coti* of Ireland of this day, in that distance of time.

The General then proceeds to the collation, which appears to me to be as curious a subject in literature, as is to be met with, and well worth recording in your learned Magazine.

THE LORD'S PRAYER, FROM CHAMBERLAYNE.

Waldense.

Irish.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Our n'Arme* ata air neambh,†
Our Father, &c.</p> <p>2. Beanich a tanim,
Hallowed be thy name.</p> <p>3. Go d'iga do riogada,
Thy kingdom come.</p> <p>4. Gu denta do hoill air talmhuin, mar ta ar
neamh,
Thy will be done, &c.</p> <p>5. Tabhar dhim an mugh ar naràn limbhail,‡
Give us this day, &c.</p> <p>6. Agus mai dhuine ar fiack, amhail mear
marbhmhid ar fiecha,§
And forgive us our trespasses, &c.</p> <p>7. Na leig sin ambharibh;
Leave us not in temptation,</p> <p>8. Ach soarsa shìn on olc.
But deliver us from evil.</p> <p>9. Or 'sleatsa rioghta, comhta, agus gloir gn
sibhri.¶
For thine is the kingdom, &c.</p> | <p>1. Air n'Airm ata air neamh.</p> <p>2. Beanachar tainm.</p> <p>3. Go itigea do rioghachda.</p> <p>4. Go deantar do thoill (<i>pron.</i> hoill) air
talmhan, mar ta air neamh.</p> <p>5. Tabhar dhuin aniugh ar naràn laeamhail,</p> <p>6. Agus maith (<i>pron.</i> mai) dhùine ar fiach,
amhail mar maithmhidne ar fiacha.</p> <p>7. Na leig sin am bhuaribh.</p> <p>8. Acht saorsa sin on olc.</p> <p>9. Or is leatsa rioghacta, cumhacta, agus
gloir gan siorraidhe.</p> |
|---|---|

The General then observes, that the old British and Cornish are supposed to be genuine remains of the old Celtic, and he gives the Oratio Dominica, in each of those dialects, from the same author (Chamberlayne). They differ *toto calo* from the Irish, and he adds, "the ingenious and accurate translator of Mallet has collected specimens of the Pater-Noster in all the Celtic and Gothic dialects." After many observations on them, he acknowledges, that he cannot think the Irish and Welsh equally derived from one Celtic stock, at least not in the same manner as any two branches of the Gothic. Scarce any resemblance

appears between them, (says he) so that if the learned will have them to be streams from one common fountain, it must be allowed, that one or both have been greatly polluted."

This similarity, or rather identity, between the Lord's prayer, in the language of the above-mentioned *Coti*, adds the General, is not less strong, than the similarity of the theology and mythology of certain sects of the Irish *Coti*, and of the ancient Persians, and Brahmins of India. (Essay, p. 73.)

From a very ancient vellum MSS. now in Trinity College, the General makes the following extract:

"The colony of the Dedanites, named *Tuatha Dedan*, or the Haruspices of Dedan, in Irish history, descended from Cush, the son of Ham, and arrived in Ireland, A. M. 3303 or 705, before the birth of Christ." According to Bochart, Dedan the son of Rhegma, the son of Cush, settled in or about Oman, whence this colony in Irish history is sometimes named *Fir d'Omhan*, or men of *Omàn*. To this succeeds a list of the deities and sub-deities introduced into Ireland by these *Dedanites*.

As *iat so sios Maihe Tuatha-Dedan*; i. e. there follows a list of the *Maih* (or sub-deities) of the *Tuatha-Dedan*.

1. *Mogh nua dhat, airgid lamh*; i. e. the Magus of the new law, the silver-handed, that is, *Sordust* the first (*Zoro-aster*)

* In modern Irish, it is *n'Athair*. *Arm* and *atbair* are synonymous, both signifying origin, root, &c. See *atbair* in the Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary, collated with the oriental tongues by the General.—Nichols, Pall-mall.

† *Neambh*. This word is corrected in num-4.

‡ It is evident, *dbim* and *mugh* are errors of the press, or copyist, as they are corrected in the subsequent passage.

§ The errors of the press, or copyist, in this paragraph are visible.

|| *Soarsa* for *saorsa*, an error of the press. *Schin* for *sin*. *Sin* in Irish is pronounced *shin*. S before E and I. pronounced as SH.

¶ *Comhta* for *cumhacta*, *sibhri* for *siorraidhe* (*siorrahi*) must be mistakes of the copyist.

aster) whose name in Persian implies, gold or silver-handed.

2. *Lugh, Lu-lamh-fada*; i. e. Lu, the tall Lama or priest. The office of *Lama* was common to all the Southern Scythians: it is now written *luamh*, and translated *abbot*, by the Irish lexiconists.—More *Tibetanorum* Lou est Lo, presbyter, sacerdos, princeps, summus. Lamam ita habebas supremum Chatavæ. Lama Reim-boiche, *Tibetanorum* pontifex maximus. (Georgius Alfab. Tibet. p. 689.)

3. *Éo cad, ill dathac, Dia Teibith*, i. e. Penis sanctus variorum colorum, Deus Naturæ. Pasupati vocant Nepalenses *phallum* seu Lingam, quadriformem; flavi, rubri, viridis, albique coloris. (Georgius Alp. Tib. p. 152.)

4. *Budh dearg*; i. e. ruddy Budh—Many lamas or priests of Budh, says Sir William Jones, have been found settled in Siberia; but it can hardly be doubted, that lamas had travelled from Tibet, whence it is more probable, that the religion of Budha was imported into Southern Chinese Tartary; since we know that rolls of Tibetan writing have been brought even from the borders of the Caspian. The complexion of Budha himself, which, according to the Hindus, was between *white and ruddy*, would perhaps have convinced Mons. Bailly, had he known the Indian tradition, that the last great legislator, and god of the East, was a Tartar.

5. *Seaccha so, craobh dearg*; i. e. Seaccha the good, of the ruddy branch or family. According to Georgius and La Croze, Seaccha was the same as Budha. Xacam eundem esse ac Buddum, La Croze alique non dubitant. Xacæ nominis origo a *Saca* Babiloniorum, Persarum numine repetenda. (Georg. p. 21.)

6. *Phearaman, mac Budh dearg*; i. e. Pearaman, son of ruddy Budh. This was Paraman, the founder of the Bramins, "J'ai remarqué que les Bramez aimaient à être appellés *Paramanes*, par respect pour la mémoire de leur ancêtres qui portoient ce nom (Bailly, Lettr. sur les Sciences," p. 202). "Pausanias nous dit, que Mercure, le même que *Butta* ou Budha un des fondateurs de la doctrine des *Paramenes* ou Bramez, est appellé *Parammon*." (Gebelin, Hist. Cal. Pref.)

7. *Ill breac Easa Ruaid*; i. e. the ever blessed Ruad of torrents and cataracts. It appears that Ruad was the presiding deity over waters. The great flood of Noah, they say was perfected by Ruad.

Dile Ruaid, Noah's flood (Shaw's Gaelic Dict. &c.) *Easar Ruaid*, the cataract of Ruad, the name of the great water-fall at Ballyshannon—*Ruadh boine*, flood-water (*idem*.)—*boine* in Irish, and *bin* بِن in Arabic, signifies a tract of country and in the Chaldæan ܒܝܢ, *Ruda*, *nomen angeli pluviis et irrigationi terræ præfecti* (Buxtorf).—Essay, p. 25.

To this I must add, that the General in another place shews that *Budha*, or *Butta*, had his temple in Ireland, named *Buttu-fan*, the temple of *Butta*, now *Buttu-vant*, in the county of Cork.

These examples, and many others, Mr. Editor, which would be too long for insertion in your valuable Magazine, appear to me to form such a mass of evidence, in favour of the general's system, of these western islands being peopled by Indo-Scythians, mixed with a body of Chaldæans, which (to use the words of Agricola) it will not be easy to overthrow.

Why so learned a work, so new in its principles and discoveries, should be confined to Ireland, and esteemed contraband in England, I cannot imagine. Certain I am, that the more it is communicated, the more it will be admired, and will make it appear more than probable, that the Hindus had a knowledge of this part of the globe, of which Mr. Wilford seems so positive. I beg leave to conclude with an extract from that gentleman's last publication, and hope I shall not trespass on your patience.

In the last volume of the Asiatic Researches, Mr. Wilford resumes the subject of the sacred isles in the west.

"I have (says he,) omitted no endeavour to render this work as free from imperfections as my abilities would allow; but the subject is so novel, and the source of information so remote from the learned in Europe, that I must confess I feel no small degree of uneasiness on that account.

"The grand outline, and principal feature of this Essay, are also well known to pandits and learned men in India. A few passages, anecdotes, and circumstances may be, perhaps, unknown to many of them; but these are perfectly immaterial; and whether allowed to remain or not, neither my foundation nor superstructure can be affected.

"The sacred isles in the west, of which *Sveta-dwipa*, or the white island, is the principal and the most famous, are in fact the *Holy Land* of the Hindus. There the fundamental

fundamental and mysterious transactions of the history of their religion, in its rise and progress, took place. The White Island, this holy island in the west, is so intimately connected with their religion and mythology, that they cannot be separated: and of course, divines in India are necessarily acquainted with it, as distant Mussulmans are with Arabia.

"This I conceive to be a most favourable circumstance; as, in the present case, the learned have little more to do, than to ascertain whether the White Island be England, and the sacred isles of the Hindus, the British Isles. After having maturely considered the subject, *I think they are.*

"It will appear in the course of this work, that the language of the followers of Brahma, their geographical knowledge, their history and mythology, have extended through a range, or belt, about forty degrees broad, across the old Continent in a south-east, and north-west direction, from the eastern shores of the Malayan Peninsula, to the western extremities of the British isles.

"The principal object I have in view in this Essay, is to prove that the sacred isles of the Hindus, if not the British isles, are at least some remote country to the North-west of the old Continent; for I cannot conceive that they are altogether utopian, or imaginary. But, a secondary one, is also to prove that the greatest part of the legends, which formerly obtained all over the western parts of the world from India, to the British isles, were originally the same with those found in the mythology of the Hindus."

That these legends and mythologies of the Hindus did extend to the western part of the world, General Vallancey's writings fully prove—a circumstance very rationally accounted for by the General, who traces the emigrations of the Indo-Scythians, to the Caspian and Euxine, from thence to Spain, and lastly to the British isles.

Cheapside,
April 16, 1809.

Your's, &c.
HORTENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your ingenious Correspondents, who could furnish, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, any intimation relative to any existing memoir of Mr. John Herries, A. M. author of a neg-

lected book, "The Elements of Speech—London, printed for F. and C. Dilly, 1773;" or, if no such memoir be extant, who could furnish any particulars relative to him, and to his public lectures in particular; and also to any Correspondent who could supply any particulars relative to Mr. Cockin, author of the Art of delivering written Language. Lond. Dodsley, 1775." A still greater obligation would be conferred by any authentic particulars relative to Mr. Joshua Steele, author of the invaluable, but, till of late years, unaccountably neglected, "Prosodia Rationalis, or Essay on the Measure and Melody of Speech—Payne 1779." Such information would, I believe (ultimately, at least), be found to gratify a numerous class of readers, as well as in particular. Your's, &c.

Bedford-Place, J. T.
April 17, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of THOMAS MAJOR'S CONFINEMENT in the CASTLE of the BASTILLE, in the YEAR 1746, interspersed with several ANECDOTES of POPIISH BIGOTRY, in a LETTER to THOMAS HOLLIS, ESQ. of LINCOLN'S INN, F.R.S. and S.A.S. 1772, REVISED and PUBLISHED by his GRANDSON, THOMAS WILSON.*

To THOMAS HOLLIS, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

THE desire you expressed that I should commit to paper the circumstances of my confinement in the Bastille, in the year 1746, is a sufficient motive for my endeavouring to satisfy a curiosity arising from your enlarged ideas, and love of humanity. An additional reason for my complying with your request, is the apprehension that the fact may hereafter be disputed, since though I had mentioned it in my work of the Antiquities of Pæstum, I have omitted it in the French edition, being unwilling to offend a nation, to which I had so many obligations for my improvement in the arts. To them, the name of the Bastille is accompanied with very disagreeable ideas. The horror which every citizen entertains of this state-prison, (since Cardinal Richelieu, and Louis XIV. con-

* Of 14, Cumberland-street, Portman-square.

fin'd so many unhappy wretches there) is so great, that its name alone is rendered terrible to them, and their posterity.* This account is not merely matter of curiosity, but affords a very interesting and instructive contrast, between the horrors of a despotic power, and the mild and just administration of a free state; which I hope will ever give me a true relish and love for my country.

"Here Liberty delightful goddess reigns,
Gladdens each heart, and gilds the fertile plains;

Here firmly seated may she ever smile,
And shower her blessings on her fav'rite Isle."

You will here find truth undisguised, and unadorned, by flowers of rhetoric; a plain simple narrative of mere matter of fact, related purely as the incidents arose. Trifling as they may be, to me they became of importance from my situation. Those who jest at a scar, never felt a wound. Perhaps the singularity of this affair, and manner of relation, may cause a smile. If it afford you any entertainment, I shall think myself happy, as my greatest pleasure will be to acknowledge with gratitude, the honour you do me by your generous friendship, and the many civilities which I have received from you.†

I am, dear Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

T. MAJOR.

Account of Thomas Major's confinement in the Castle of the Bastille, with others of his Countrymen, by way of Reprisal for the Irish Regiment of Fitz-James, taken prisoners by his R. H. William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, after

* It must be remarked and acknowledged, from long experience, that no state can exist, or be well governed with safety to the people, and security of their property, unless there be fit places to confine and check villainy. It was not the prison itself that was thus odious to the nation, but the cruel and arbitrary use of it, by profligate and corrupt ministers of state.

† Had this account been written immediately after my release, the various incidents, (from the acute feelings of human nature,) would have been painted in much stronger colours. The remembrance of past evils, however, is greatly lessened by time; it now almost appears like a dream, but with this satisfaction, that I feel a melancholy pleasure in retracing the past, and a gratitude to divine Providence for my deliverance,

the Defeat of the Rebels at the Battle of Culloden, in Scotland, April 16, 1746.

I left London on the 22d of October, 1745, in company with Mr. Hubert Gravelot, an artist, well known for his abilities, with whom I had been a pupil. We embarked in the packet at Harwich, for Helvoet-Sluis, and from thence went to the Hague, with a view of obtaining passports from the French ambassador, to proceed to Paris. Unluckily he had departed from thence, to settle some affairs at his court with the Dutch; for at that time the French had taken possession of part of Flanders. In this dilemma we applied to the English ambassador, Mr. Hampden, (since Lord Robert Trevor) but in vain, who finding we had left London at so critical a juncture (the rebellion being in Scotland), and having no letter of recommendation to him, he thought proper to refuse us a passport. This delayed our journey till letters were dispatched to Paris, to get recommendations to Marshal Saxe; when these arrived, we went to Ghent, where the Marshal, very politely, (as artists) granted us the protection we wanted, and then we proceeded to Paris by the common route, through Lisle, &c. and arrived there the latter end of November, 1745. Here I cannot help remarking the strong contrast found between the French and the Dutch artists. As I was obliged to stay in Holland till our passports arrived, I was unwilling to lose my time, and therefore applied to Mr. Houbracken, the celebrated engraver, having a letter of recommendation to him from Mr. Paul Knapton, the bookseller, of whom he had taken large sums of money, for engraving the heads of the illustrious persons of Great Britain. I shewed him my juvenile performances, on which he was pleased to pay me some compliments. I offered to work with him without pay, purely for the sake of instruction, and to fill up my time, rather than spend it in idle curiosity. He said, he never employed any body in his house, and could be of no assistance to me. This was a convincing proof of the narrowness of his mind, and of his close disposition; even though it were to his own advantage, he was unwilling to forward a young man in his studies. Such was Dutch benevolence. In the latter end of October, 1746, I was then studying under the celebrated Monsieur L. P. Le Bas, and was constantly employed in drawing

drawing from the life, in the Royal Academy of Painting. I lodged and boarded with Monsicur Dennis, in St. James's-street, opposite St. Bennet's church. When I came home to dinner one day, my landlord told me that a gentleman, very superbly drest, had been enquiring for me, who would neither leave his name nor business, but said he would call again. The same night about eleven o'clock, as I was in my shirt just stepping into bed, my landlord rapt at my door, desiring me to open it; upon hearing his voice I did so, and a person entered very gaily drest, with several attendants, one of whom was in black. After the first salutations customary in France, (wondering what could bring me such a visitor so late at night), he asked me if my name was Major, whether I came from London, and was a protestant, to which I answered in the affirmative. He told me that he had an order to take me before the Lieutenant-Civile, (the chief magistrate of Paris). This was only a deception, that it should not be known where he was going to carry me; I replied, that it was a very late hour to go before such a person, and that I would be ready to attend him any time in the morning. He said his orders were for my going with him then. Whilst I was putting on my cloaths, they went into the adjoining chamber, except one of them, who staid with me, (I suppose) lest I should make an escape. This was *La Mouche*, or spy. As he was sitting, I perceived he held a bag with something in it; I was afterwards informed that it contained the gown of the gentleman in black, who was the commissary, or civil magistrate, whose attendance on these occasions upon the exempt, or king's messenger, (for such was my fine gentleman), is merely to keep up the appearance and specious form of liberty, for his refusal would subject him to a like execrable instrument, as that which I afterwards found they had provided for me, (in gentler language, a *Lettre de Cachet*). It is said, that these *Lettres de Cachet* make more havock in France, in one year, than the inquisition in Spain and Turkish cruelty do in ten. The minister has always a number of these warrants ready to use, upon every occasion,

“Mark'd with a secretary's seal,
In bloody letters the Bastille.” *Chubbill.*

Before I was quite drest, they returned to my room. As I was going, I knew not where, nor on what account, and money

being at all times a necessary article, I unlocked my box to take some with me. The gentleman hearing it chink, told me, I should have no occasion for money where I was going—I little dreamt that I was to be entertained and lodged at the king's expence. I was then about to put on my sword,* he said, I had no need of one, I must leave it, they would take great care of me.

On this occasion the whole house was alarmed and in terror, all its inhabitants left their beds, peeping through their windows, not daring to appear, but secretly enquiring who were the objects of such a visit, and of what crimes they were guilty. My ingenious friend and countryman, Mr. Joseph Wilton, sculptor, lodged in the same house, above stairs, with a Mr. Vammeck, a Flanderkin, who informed him of my being seized by an exempt. Mr. Wilton, conscious of his coming to France in time of war as a Fleming, and passing as such to all, except his master, Mr. Pigal (under whom he was studying) and a few friends, was fearful a discovery had been made. With this idea, he very prudently took a little excursion over the tops of the houses, to elude their pursuit, believing they might also be in search of him; and notwithstanding our intimacy and friendship, he had no inclination to accompany me in such an expedition, which would certainly have been the case, had they known he was an Englishman. When the coast was clear, Mr. Vammeck gave him the signal; he returned, but without rest that night. The dread of sharing the same fate made him apply early in the morning to Mr. Pigal, who procured him a protection, by which his fears vanished, and he pursued his studies in safety. As I had no guilt upon my mind, I had no suspicion of harm, and therefore I did not even desire my landlord to accompany me. Had I shewn a difficulty, or made any resistance, the commissary would have put on his magisterial robe, to have shewn his function and authority. Law is but a poor defence where humanity is lost, and conscience lulled asleep. But a stronger and more irresistible method of commanding obedience on such occasions, is the military force attending upon the exempt, to strike the greater terror to delinquents, and to keep those who are of too volatile spirits (in which this country abounds) in subjection.

* At that time all the artists of the Royal Academy wore swords.

They otherwise would be continually scrutinizing, and meddling with state affairs. In politics, as well as religion, they are implicitly to take for granted whatever is dictated to them, nor are they suffered to make use of their reason; which is the grossest affront upon human nature, trampling unrestrained upon the laws and rights of the people, human and divine, and rendering mankind but little superior to the brute creation. Sometimes an elevated genius appears, and broaches new maxims, for which he is certain, sooner or later, to meet the reward of his rashness. One example, however, there has lately been, of a superior and exalted genius in my honoured friend, Monsieur Elie de Beaumont, who exerted himself in a most noble cause, that of injured and defamed innocence. He searched to the bottom of the trial of the unfortunate protestant Calas, notwithstanding all the powerful efforts of injustice and bigotry, in opposition to his honest endeavours, to bring the truth of that iniquitous affair to light. By his unwearied application and integrity, he discovered the fraud, and obtained an order for reversing the cruel and unjust sentence which had been executed on this unhappy ruined family. Though life could not be restored to this poor old man, yet the honour of the family was reinstated and justified through his means:—an action that will be an everlasting monument to the praise of Monsieur de Beaumont, and which time itself cannot efface. Calas and his family were protestants. His son, who lived in the house with his father, and had been for some time insane, hanged himself. The clergy and bigots fixed this deed on poor Calas, suborned witnesses, instituted a process against him, and he was executed. The relations of a malefactor in France are obliged to change their names, and retire to some remote part of the kingdom, where they are unknown; as it is deemed a dishonour to be seen in their company.* When I came down to the street, it was half past eleven o'clock, as generally the hour of darkness and secrecy is chosen in these violent proceedings.

* This odium on families was abolished by the National Assembly, in 1790; and on the 15th of November, 1793, the Convention passed an order to erect a column at Toulouse, to revive the memory of Calas, dedicated to paternal affection and to nature, and ordered their effects to be restored to the family.

“Conscious of guilt, and fearful of the light,
They lurk enshrouded in the veil of night.”

Churchill.

I was put into a hackney-coach, the gentleman followed with the commissary, and his attendant. To my great surprise, I observed three soldiers on one side of the coach, and three on the other side, three behind and three before, to guard such a little fellow as I was. However, all this parade was not only for me: these black agents of night stopt at several places, as I imagine, in search for other persons; whether they had any item given them, or that they happened not to be at home, I know not,—I was the only victim carried that night.

In the course of their conversation, the commissary told the exempt, that he did not think it *un cas pendable*; that is, a hanging matter. The other replied, he could not tell, but possibly it was, if it were only to shew the power and will of the king. What a blessed tenet is this! to destroy innocent people to prove the king's authority: a maxim not uncommon in despotic countries.

“It is the curse of kings to be attended by slaves, that take their humours for a warrant to break into the bloody house of life, and on the winking of authority to understand a law.” *Shakespeare, K.J.*

The coach windows were drawn up; I knew not where I was going, and they trailed me thus about Paris, like a criminal, till very near two o'clock in the morning, before we arrived at my destined habitation; when lo! a draw-bridge was let down, a great pair of gates opened, and we came into a court-yard, called the first court, where we alighted, and they all left me except the exempt: he conducted me into a guard-room on the left hand, at one of the angles, which was full of arms, and had one centinel in it. He took his leave, saying he would wait on me presently. I found afterwards that he went to acquaint the governor of the arrival of a prisoner. Finding myself with this soldier only, I said, Pray, friend, what place do you call this? The fellow, surprized at the question, and amazed at my being brought a prisoner to a place I did not know, and which the whole French nation dread and abhor as a political inquisition, cried out with astonishment, My God, Sir, this is the Bastille. This gave me a sudden shock, and caused a revulsion in my blood. I began to ruminate with myself, what I could have said or done, to have brought me into this tribulation, and to be thus

the

the sport of fortune, and the child of sorrow.

"For something or for nothing, for a word,
Or thought, I might be doom'd to death un-
heard." *Churchill.*

I was not conscious of any ill, being always cautious in speaking about religion or politics, but diligently pursued my studies, and therefore I could not charge myself with having inadvertently done any thing amiss. I patiently waited, though greatly agitated in my mind, till the return of the exempt, who had taken me up by a *lettre de cachet*, for such I found was his employment. He did not keep me long in suspense, but carried me across this outer court, to another draw-bridge, and another large pair of gates, in which a small wicket door opened, and we passed through a corps of guards. They quitted their amusement of gaming and drinking; their attention and remarks, as I passed by them, were immediately fixed on a miserable being, condemned as they thought to punishment, expecting to find guilt and terror marked on my countenance, perhaps forming in their minds a variety of crimes, so frequent among themselves. Beyond the corps de garde was a centinel in his box, surrounded with high palisades of wood.

This was a strong barrier plated with iron, which separates the inner court from the corps de garde. The space within might be about fifteen or twenty feet for him to walk in. This was a precaution I had never seen in any fortified towns or places. It was to prevent any prisoner who might have dexterity enough to escape, (which is next to impossible) from his apartment into the court, from attacking the centinel by surprize, who could defend himself by firing at him through the bars. We crossed this second court, which was an oblong square; it was about one hundred and twenty, by eighty feet broad at the upper end, in the centre fronting the gate; we went up five stone steps, to the governor's apartments, before whom I was brought. To arrive there, you must pass two draw-bridges and five gates, all of which have sentries and three posts of guards. The castle is encircled with a dry ditch, twenty-five feet deep, and one hundred and twenty feet wide, round which is a wooden gallery, with sentries, and a patrolle at night, who go their rounds every half hour; the signal was given by ringing a bell. This is to keep all safe, and to see that no attempts are made towards rescuing the prisoners.

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The governor (the Marquis de Thiboutot, who was also keeper of the arsenal,) was then sitting in a silk night-gown, in an arm-chair, before the fire. The exempt delivered me into his custody, and then very respectfully withdrew, having done his office. The governor, who seemed a very polite and affable man, asked me the same questions which had been asked before by the exempt, to which I answered him in the same manner. Possibly the reason of this civil treatment might arise from the account he had received from the exempt, given him by my landlord at the time I was dressing, when he was making particular enquiries concerning my occupation, and the connections I had in France. The governor enquired if I had any papers about me; I told him, I had; he desired to see them. They were a pocket-book, and a letter or two, which he looked over, (whether he understood English or not, I cannot say) and returned them to me again. He then asked me if I had any penknives or scissars, I told him I had not, upon which the gaoler, or keeper, said, "Sir, if you please, I will search him!" He replied, "there is no occasion; I believe I may take his word."

He perceived that I had an open countenance, that I answered his questions without dread; and as a sensible man he made the proper allowances for the anxiety which must naturally attend any one upon such an occasion.

The governor told me to follow the keeper, and he would conduct me to my lodging. He took a candle and lanthorn, and held a coarse pair of sheets under his arm.

"Led softly by the stillness of the night,
Led like a murderer." *Young.*

With grave and solemn pace, while all was awful silence, we crossed this inner court, to one of the angles on the right hand, and on the left, coming in through the palisades, where a draw-bridge was let down, and a door was opened, he went up circular stairs, and opened two other strong doors, each about seven inches thick, an outer and an inner one. This last, within side, was plated with iron. All the doors were fastened with large bolts, set into enormous locks. The keeper set the candle upon the table, threw down the sheets upon the bed, and said, "Sir, shift for yourself as well as you can, I wish you a good night" Without further ceremony, he shut the door upon me with a tremendous noise, and the faithful echo,

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from

from the vaulted roof, returned the doleful sound, enough to make the most resolute mind tremble, leaving me to myself and reflection.

In this deplorable situation, the first thing I did was to look round the room, which was about fifteen feet high, and twenty feet wide. Here I found large crosses drawn upon the walls, (before which my predecessors used to pay their devotions) and adorned by several inscriptions written with charcoal; such as "dreadful place," "never hope to escape from hence," and other things of like nature, written by persons whose superior sorrows and black thoughts preyed on their dejected spirits, desponding at their wretched state and long confinement; besides, they might expect to meet death in every dish, or might conclude the opening of every lock, to be the forerunner of their destruction, and the signal of the arrival of their executioner, as their lives are in no greater security than their liberty. These uncommon and hideous manuscripts, had such an effect upon me, and rendered my new lodging so disgusting, that I next examined whether it might not be possible for me to escape. I surveyed and felt the small window, it was barred with iron about the size of my wrist, within and without, consequently there were no hopes of getting out that way. A thought came into my head (rash and imprudent as it might be), that being a slim little fellow, perhaps I might be able to get up the chimney. Had this been practicable, I verily believe, in the agony and state of mind I then was, that I should have attempted it, whatever had ensued, so sweet is liberty.* On examination, I found it barred about three feet up, so that I was as effectually secured from the rest of mankind, as if I had been an outcast from all society, and in the profoundest oblivion buried in the innermost bowels of the earth. I never heard of any one, whose unhappy lot it was to be secured in this place, of having made an escape (though some strange tales of this sort are related), as every vigilance and precaution possible is taken, to render a scheme of that kind abortive.

It was now my grandfather's words struck most forcibly upon my troubled

imagination; for he had affectionately urged many arguments, to dissuade me from going to France in time of war, pointing out to me, in strong colours, the inconveniencies and risk I might run, in going to an enemy's country, and that in all probability I might be imprisoned. The earnest desire that I had to perfect myself in my profession, over-balanced all these difficulties: I was determined, at all events, to risk every thing for my sanguine hopes of improvement. As his words were now become true, they made the deepest impression on my mind, reflecting, that having slighted his advice, I had now only my own folly and imprudence to blame, for my present unhappy situation, and all the disagreeable consequences attending it. All hopes of getting from hence vanishing, I next in sorrowful mood, measured my apartment by unequal strides, walking backwards and forwards, with folded arms, lost in thought; till at length finding myself cold, the place being damp, and the windows broke, admitting the cold air, I made my bed, put the candle in the chimney, and, recommending myself to Providence, lay down in my cloaths. A variety of thoughts crouding into my mind, sleep fled from my eyes till near seven o'clock in the morning. I was awaked by the keeper's unlocking the door about nine.

"On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
Harsh thunder." *Milton's Par. Lost.*

It is scarcely possible for words, in any degree, to express the anguish I felt at this instant. Forlorn like an exile from my native country; far from my relations and friends, amidst my enemies in time of war, and imprisoned, without the least shadow of hope or possibility of redress. Recollection coming to my assistance, by degrees dispelled the torture of my mind, and mitigated the excess of despair.

I found by woeful experience, that no vain effort of imagination can sweeten the dark vapour of a dungeon.

The waiter brought me a bottle of wine and a loaf, the usual French breakfast. After I had refreshed myself, I took another view of my chamber, which was one of the round towers, and within side it was octagon. All the furniture was a chair, a table, a truckle flock bed without a top to it, and an utensil dedicated to Cloacina. Upon the table lay two books, the Office of the Virgin Mary, and

* "Give me again my hollow tree,
A crust of bread and liberty." *Pope.*

"nec
Otia diuitiis Arabum liberrima muto."
Hor. Epis. vii.

and the Lives of the Saints.* These I read for my amusement. One story (among many others of equal veracity) was so remarkable that I shall never forget it. There was a convent, the steeple of which was repairing, a Monk crossing the quadrangle, at that instant saw a workman fall from the scaffolding at the top. He prayed to the Virgin Mary, that the man might remain in the air, till he had a proper authority from his superior, to work a miracle, which was granted, and the man came down unhurt.

“Credulity, the child of Folly,
Begot on cloyster'd Melancholy.” *Churchill.*

Many of those stories related in the Lives of the Saints, are so preposterous and absurd, that among people of education, it is become a proverbial saying for a great liar, *He lies like the Lives of the Saints.* A very pretty recommendation for reading those holy impositions. These tales are firmly believed by the common people in general, so strong is bigotry and the prejudice of education. But it is almost next to impossible, to eradicate errors when the mind has taken a wrong bias in youth, so firmly are these absurdities rivetted in the ideas.

There was also upon the table a pewter tumbler, whereon several persons (who had been inhabitants of this gloomy mansion of sorrow) had scratched their names. I followed their example, by writing my name with an iron fork, with the year and day of the month I came in; I left a gap, with an intention of filling it up the day I went out, but I was so happy at the news of my release, that I forgot that circumstance. At dinner time, which was about eleven o'clock, the keeper always came and brought me a soup, the bouilli, and a hot dish besides; with a change of napkin.† At night, about six o'clock, I had two hot

dishes for supper, and a dessert. I was extremely well entertained by the governor, who was allowed ten livres per day by the government, to find me in necessities; which is equal to eight shillings and nine-pence, English money. This must afford an exceeding good revenue to him, besides his appointment of two thousand five hundred pounds per annum; for I believe the prisoners have very little appetite, from the want of air and exercise, if I may judge of others by myself. All the chambers are numbered, and the Bastille name of the prisoner, is his number in such a tower, myself being the second or third *Basiniere*. This prevents the keeper from knowing the name of the prisoner, unless he is willing to disclose it himself. This turnkey has the charge of carrying their meals, and taking the remains, which are his perquisites. His salary is about forty pounds per annum. There are four turnkeys to the eight towers, called *Liberty*, *Bertaudiere*, *Basiniere*, *de la Comte*, *du Tresor*, *du Chapelle*, *du Coin*, and *du Paitze*. The name of *Porte-Clefs*, *Key-Bearers*, are given them on account of the monstrous bunches of keys they carry, there being five great ones to a single chamber. At the time of meals, an armed centinel is placed below, at the entrance of each tower. In the day time, besides the five sentinels, at the different gates, there is one at the outer gate of the castle, to keep off inquisitive persons, who might stop to view the entrance, merely out of curiosity.

The keeper always staid whilst I cut my meat and took the knife with him, probably lest I might do myself a mischief. Had I any such intentions, I could easily have destroyed myself with the three-pronged iron-fork, which he left; or I could have finished my days with my garters, against the iron bars. But, thanks to Providence, I had no idea of committing so rash an action, however desperate might then be my situation.* I was innocent, and therefore endeavoured to keep up my drooping spirits as much as possible, and not to wound my repose with imaginary ills.

(*To be continued.*)

* Every room I imagine had the same, as I found on the title pages were written, *Bastille*.

† The frequent accounts I had heard of the cruelties acted in this place, and of the many who had privately been put to death, then occurred to me, and I could not help thinking, that possibly I might be poisoned. I looked attentively at my repast some time, and reasoned with myself; as I was wholly at their mercy, if they had any such intentions of destroying me, it was totally out of my power to prevent it; and if that was the case, the sooner my days were ended, the better, rather than languish out a life in misery and woe; upon which, without further hesitation,

I began my lonely repast, but not without some diffidence and reluctance; from the idea I had formed, it was a sauce by no means pleasing to the palate.

* “Impatience does become a sin, to rush into the secret house of death, ere death dare look us in the face.” *Shakespeare.*

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AN attempt having been lately made by a veteran learned critic, Dr. Sherwin, of Bath, to shake the firm obelisk erected by the admirers of the immortal boy *Chatterton*, in which he has stumbled rather ungracefully in taking his footing: allow me, through the channel of your pages, thus, early, to put the public right, as to an assertion in that pamphlet, which is a compleat misrepresentation of the real situation of the much injured youth.

After an advertisement, stating with a petrifying indelicacy, that the profits of this Essay, calculated to undermine her beloved brother's fame, were originally intended to have been given to the sister of the late Thomas Chatterton! the Preface commences by telling us, that,

"A splendid tribute has lately been paid by an elegant writer, (Percival, Stockdale, perhaps in his Essay on the English Poets of Eminence) to the memory and literary merits of the late Mr. T. Chatterton. Whether this circumstance will, or will not have a tendency to reduce the inconsiderable number of those who still believe in the authenticity of the poems, attributed to Rowley, the advocates of the old bard, will now probably be convinced that they have been generally too eager in depreciating, while their opponents have been equally earnest in overrating, the abilities of that unfortunate youth."

"But the latter certainly have not been fully sensible, that, short as the young man's career was, the energies of his mind were gradually progressive; for when they consider him as having been equal to the creation of that elegant, complicated, innocent, and pleasing fabrication, which much acquirement, as well as various talent united to raise; that opinion must have been formed upon the display of genius and information, which, at a riper and later hour, was exhibited in some of his unquestionable compositions; and on the view of the subject, they seem altogether to have forgotten, or to have overlooked, the consideration of the fact, that a large portion of these poems was actually in the hands of several of his intimate friends, long before this period, and prior to the year 1768. I refer to this particular point of time, because then it was that this great and wonderful genius, this premature phenomenon, under the influence of a passion, which generally animates the most unfeeling, and inspires every one

with some portion of the spirit and phrenzy of poetry, opened his addresses to his mistress in these ungrammatical and hobbling numbers.

"Accept fair nymph, this token of my love,
Nor look disdainful on the prostrate swain;
By every sacred oath I'll constant prove,
And act as worthy for to wear your chain."*

From this boasting onset, from this test, which is to be considered as a rule to judge by, those who have not lately read his works, will begin to be alarmed; especially when this bold assertion is placed so gravely as a basis for our judgment, by one who, by his own confession, has been deeply concerned in "some former attacks on the boy anonymously," and who although, by this contrivance, he has escaped the unfeeling lashes of the controversialists, had not yet had his critical rage cooled against the ashes of defunct genius, or profited from the compleat exposure of the errors of the poet's antagonists, by the noble-minded editors of the edition of 1803; but after ruminating above twenty-five years over their disappointed efforts, at last, in his own name, resumes this "amusing study," as he calls it, when all his opponents are dead, buried, and reduced to dust, by way of finding occupation for "a life of leisure and literary retirement."

Yes, the lines charged in the indictment are certainly in the book, at page 90, perhaps among the worst of his early valentines, (such as those that know Bristol, know that every boy writes once a year, or gets written for him); but how then is this to prove that he wrote them, or that he wrote them in the year 1768, or that he wrote them to his mistress, remains to be considered.

A plain tale puts it all down.

In the third volume of the work, from which he quotes with so much triumph these poor verses, are some of Chatterton's letters, and among them one to a Mr. Baker, of Charles Town, South Carolina, dated March 6, 1768, on which Chatterton says to his friend Baker—"The Poems on Miss Hoyland, I wish better for her sake and your's;" under which stands a note by the editors, stating that, "the verses to Miss Hoyland relate to a lady to whom Baker paid his addresses, and that those, (consisting of a whole packet, as will be seen) to

* See the new edition of Chatterton's works, vol. 1. page 90; lines addressed to Miss Hoyland.

Miss Clark, &c. were all included in the above letter from Chatterton, to his friend, and will be found in vol. i."

In the Life of Chatterton also, is another note by the editors, at page 17, where, after relating that soon after he left school, he corresponded with a boy, who had been his bedfellow while at Colston's, and was bound apprentice to a merchant at New York, at the bottom of the page is the following note, viz.

"At the desire of his friend he wrote love verses to be transmitted to him, and exhibited as his own."

Dr. Sherwin seems also to have entirely overlooked, when producing so victoriously this one hobbling stanza, sent in 1768 to America, which he gives a certain mark, that C. was unable to write heroic verse, that it was accompanied with half a dozen more sets of love-letters; some of which, although all calculated to display that they were manufactured for the commerce they were designed to promote between the parties, yet he seemed not to have been able to debase sufficiently, as a reader of common judgment may see. The whole being enclosed in a letter to Baker, wherein he says, "my friendship is as firm as the white rock, when the black waves roar around it, and the waters burst on its hoary top; when the driving wind ploughs the sable sea, and the rising waves aspire to the clouds, turning with the rattling hail," adding, "so much for heroics; to speak in plain English, I am, and ever will be, your unalterable friend, &c."

This letter, with its bundle of love-verses, which was furnished, as Mr. Cottle, one of the editor's, says, by Mr. Calcott, might, I think, probably have been committed to his hands to forward, but never sent for want of occasion; and as it has now served for a trap for a critic, who comes, I think, himself hobbling after the race is decided, it is, I think, fortunate that it has remained; both on that account, and because it may serve as a lesson to those who blame the inaccuracies of commentators, while they must either confess they neglected to read the work they criticise, or plead guilty of wilful misrepresentation.

I shall here therefore withdraw my pen, contented with having parried with so little difficulty this learned gentleman's first back-handed blow, leaving him very willingly amid the thorny labyrinths of verbal criticism, attempting

with toil to prove, what can never be proved, that Chatterton knew not the value of the words he used; after it has been shewn that before he was twelve years old, he had made a catalogue of books that he had read to the number of seventy, having in the year 1762, when he was only ten years old, acquired a taste for general reading.

We also find, he read a letter at home, written to this very Mr. Baker, (vide Mrs. Newton's Letter, page 461, 3d vol.) containing a collection of all the hard words in the English language; but that not the shadow of a doubt may remain of this charge being founded on misrepresentation, since by quoting its pages, it appears that this writer must have had the last edition before him; permit me to show that, without reading the remarkable notes, the lines themselves shew that it was not Chatterton's mistress that he was talking of, for in the first copy of verses to Miss Hoyland, he says,

Far distant from Britannia's lofty isle,
What shall I find to make the genius smile?

This could not come from C. who never left England; and in the second set, dated 1768, after alluding to the Wilds of America, he adds,

There gently moving through the vale,
Bending before the bustling gale,
Fell apparitions glide;
Whilst roaring rivers echo round,
The drear reverberating sound,
Runs through the mountain's side.

Concluding thus:

When wilt thou own a flame as pure,
As that seraphic souls endure,
And make thy Baker blest.

After this, shall we be told that these lines were written by Chatterton to the mistress of his soul? That love could not inspire him? and that even under this impression, hobbling and ungrammatical were his numbers, by way of grand proof that he could never have been the author of Ella?

If I may seem too warm in the eyes of the public, or even of Dr. Sherwin, in any expressions that may have naturally occurred in this correction of an error, that might at any rate have been dangerous to the reputation of the unhappy poet, let it be attributed to a sentiment that I can never divest myself of—that men of great talents should be treated by the world as always living, and that he who would not defend their urns, would

never

never have deserved their friendship, had they been his contemporaries.

Culver-street, Bristol, Your's, &c.

April 10, 1809. G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN medals you will find, not only the names of several princes unknown in history, but many of their exploits and events; the epochs of cities and governments; the different habits of every age and country; their deities and their respective temples, sacrifices, and altars.

In them you will meet with the names of an infinite number of cities which no longer exist, or are altered; of provinces, and for what they were peculiarly noted; and their genius and occupations; and of harbours, mountains and rivers; and, sometimes, their situation.

Thus these coins, anciently no more than the instruments of commerce, and the symbols of the first wants of mankind, being stamped only with an ox or a sheep, have come to be the depositaries of what was most singular, and of the most distinguished actions of nations. Hence, so many great men, especially those who were attached to history and the sciences, have often made them a part of their studies. From these coins it is, that Varro and Atticus took many of their heads and other decorations, for the trophy which they erected to virtue and patriotism. It is well known, that the Romans no sooner began to cultivate literature, than, convinced of the utility of medals, they were extremely curious in making collections of them. Certainly that of Augustus must have been immense, since Suetonius says, that in the Saturnalia he used to present his friends, not only with coins of all prices and different expressions, or of the ancient kings, but also with foreign pieces which had never been current in the Empire; by foreign, I suppose, are meant all that were neither Greek nor Latin, but being struck in civilized nations, conveyed some historical knowledge. This abuse appears to have been excessive, for Seneca says, "that they were more frequently amassed as ornaments of saloons, than as helps to learning; and sometimes from a worse motive than splendour, a ridiculous ostentation, with which the rich are infatuated, of being lavish in every thing." In another place he exposes the taste in vogue—"that in

the midst of vice and ignorance, a library is become as indispensable an accompaniment of a great house, as offices, baths, and bagnios." However, from their acknowledged utility, their connection with the study of antiquity, the noble purposes to which learned men have applied them, and the number of events and chronological chasms which they have illustrated and supplied, they still retain their value in the republic of letters.

With respect to Inscriptions, they are of such use to history, that none who have excelled in it, ever supposed it unnecessary to consult them. No monuments whatever can come in competition with them for antiquity. They were known even before barks of trees were used for writing. Stone and metals appear to have been the only substances for writing in those times, when the elements of the sciences, or the history of the world were engraved, by the first learned men, on the columns mentioned by Josephus. This custom is also proved by those inscriptions fastened to columns, which, Porphyry (*De Abst. Anim.*) tells us, were preserved with so much care by the Cretans; and what puts the antiquity of these pieces out of all doubt is, that they describe the sacrifices of the Corybantes, and are quoted by Porphyry to prove, by the most ancient monuments, that the first sacrifices consisted only of the fruits of the earth, without any bleeding victims. But although Pliny asserts, that the first writing was on palm-leaves, and afterwards on the rind of certain trees, that this custom was subsequent to that we have mentioned is unquestionable; and, besides, the materials of which the first books were composed, is all he speaks of. "Euhemerus, according to Lactantius, had made a history of Jupiter, and the other fictitious gods, wholly taken from the religious inscriptions which were to be found in the most ancient temples, and chiefly in that of Jupiter Triphylus, where an inscription on a golden pillar testified, that it had been set up by the god himself." Porphyry, as cited by Theodoret, in his second discourse against the Greeks, says the same thing of Sanchoniathon—"he collected his ancient history from the records of all the cities, and the monuments in temples, which from the usage of those times could be no other than inscriptions." And Pliny himself, in his 9th book, relates, that the Babylonian astrologers used bricks to perpetuate their observations.

tions. "Among the Babylonians (says he) are to be found planetary observations, made 720 years ago, cut out on bricks." This was undoubtedly owing to a difficulty, or rather ignorance, of writing, which made it necessary to use solid bodies to keep the invention of arts and sciences, that they might not be effaced by barbarism, and a more enlightened posterity deprived of their use.

This, custom, Sir, appears to have been of long continuance; for, in Porphyry, we find Arimnestus, the son of Pythagoras, offering in the temple of Juno a brass plate, containing a scheme of the sciences. "Arimnestus (says Malchus) on his return home, set up in the temple of Juno, a brass table as a gift to posterity: it was two yards in diameter, with this introduction: 'Arimnestus, the son of Pythagoras offered me to the deity of this temple, as the fruits of his wakeful nights, which were well compensated by the pleasure of an acquaintance with the sciences.'" Simus, the musician, having conveyed it away, assumed to himself a rule taken from it, and passed it upon the world as his own: The sciences exhibited were seven in number: but Simus, cutting off that part which contained one, occasioned the loss of all the others.

By this it appears, how long the great men of antiquity continued without any other means of acquiring those astonishing lights which they diffused over the world. Pythagoras and Plato are supposed to have learned philosophy only from the inscriptions engraven in Egypt on the columns of Mercury: this was likewise their method for the improvement of others. An Italian writer, in his *Chronicles of Calabria*, tells us, that "M. Aurelius kept, among his favourite curiosities, a stone which Pythagoras had placed over the door of his school, on which was this sentence, engraven by the philosopher's own hand: "He, who knows not what he should know, is a brute among brutes; and he who knows no more, is but a man among brutes; but he is a god among men, who knows all he can know."—Even our inventive age has not a more effectual preservative against the injuries of Time, or any surer way of rendering the names of our heroes the admiration of posterity. It is what Annibal did in a temple of Juno, in the province where he spent the summer after the battle of Cannæ: "He dedicated (says Livy) an altar, with a long detail of his achievements, engraven in

Punic and Greek." This instance, by the way, may corroborate the opinion, that all inscriptions, relative to the fame of great men, should be in the common language of the country where they are placed. This Annibal adopted, and no man was ever more found of honour and reputation. The two languages he employed in his eulogium were certainly the most general of any. The Punic, unquestionably, had the preference in this inscription, as the language of those upon whom all his greatness depended; and when he added the language which was then the most universal, he was equally actuated by ambition and policy, by causing his enemies to repeat his praises, and according to his descendants the superiority of Carthaginian valour.

The inscriptions which are likewise to be met with in Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Polyænus, Krantzius, Olaus Magnus, &c. the manner in which they are introduced, and the authorities drawn from them, are sufficient proofs that this was the primitive way of conveying instruction, or perpetuating glorious actions. This is more particularly confirmed in a dialogue of Plato, called *Hyparchus*, where it is said, that the son of Pisistratus, of the same name, ordered a system of agriculture to be carved on pillars, for the instruction of husbandmen. The universality of this practice likewise appears from this expression of St. Gregory of Nazianzen, in his funeral oration on his brother, where, speaking of his learning, he says, "the East and West are so many columns whereby it is made public;" so that it is not a groundless conjecture, that the archives of cities and empires, for a long time, consisted only of such memorials; I mean stones, marble and brass pillars, plates of copper, lead, and other metals. "Afterwards (says Pliny), public monuments and inscriptions on sheets of lead came in use: and in the Maccabees we find, that the treaty of alliance of the Jews with the Romans was written on plates of brass, which they sent to Jerusalem, that the Jews might always have before their eyes a memorial of the contract between them." It is probable, that the Lacedæmonian records were of similar materials. Tacitus alludes to the same practice among the Messenians, where he relates the disputes between them and the Spartans, concerning a temple of Diana.—"The Messenians," says he, "produced the ancient division of Peloponnesus, made

made among the descendants of Hercules, and shewed, that the field, where stood the temple in dispute, had escheated to their King; that the proof of it had been cut on stone, and still subsisted in plates of brass." The original of Hesiod's works was written or cut upon sheets of lead, which were kept with the utmost care in the temple of the Muses in Bœotia. Had not these metals formerly been the depositories of the laws, the judicious Sophocles would not have made Dejanira say, "I have performed every thing in its full extent; an immutable law on tables of brass was never more punctually observed." These tables were fastened to pillars in public places; witness that mentioned by Audocides to have been placed before the Senate-house, and which authorized the killing of that magistrate, who should reign after the subversion of the commonwealth. These inscriptions often contain a part of the history of states. Polyænus relates, that Alexander found in the palace in the kings of Persia a brass column, on which were cut not only the laws made by Cyrus, but a regulation for the sumptuous table of his successors. The Grecian conqueror had not probably at that time begun to indulge in Asiatic luxury; for, ordering the column to be removed, he said to his friends, "that documents of excess and intemperance did not become the residence of a king."

To these metallic inscriptions we owe the preservation of several facts recorded by historians; the treaties of monarchs, the conventions of nations, and the alliances of cities. They have transmitted the genealogies and the epitaphs of great men. Through them we become acquainted with the prayers made to the Pagan deities for all kinds of calamity and distress; their thanksgivings for miraculous cures and preservations, favourable seasons and victories in war; and innumerable other ancient customs. In short, in these monuments, the different alphabetical and numerical letters of different times may also be observed, a frequent subject of them are those votive tables, of which the title was always in verse, as may be proved from that of Arimnestus, and the following lines of the 8th book of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

————— Dant munera templis;
Addunt et titulos; titulus breve carmen habebat.

Hence it is, that most of the ancient

Latin inscriptions are in verse. But the best proof of the value and authority of these memorials is the care with which they were collected by both Greeks and Romans. Among the moderns, Jos. Scaliger has taken the pains to reduce into tables those which had been collected before his time; and the name and sedulity of that prodigy of literature are surely a sufficient warrant for collecting and studying them. O.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sorry I did not sooner pay attention to the wishes of your correspondent, Mr. James Rudge, who, in a letter of January last, solicited information on the subject of the commonly quoted lines,

"He that fights and runs away," &c.

In August, 1784, a similar application was made by letter, signed Q. in the *Morning Herald*, which, with the answer I enclose you for insertion.

Your's, &c. J. L.

Plymouth, April 10, 1809.

For the *Morning Herald*.

No. I.

MR. EDITOR,—Every body knows the following most beautiful lines:

"The man who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he who is in battle slain,
Can never rise to fight again."

Will any of our poetical correspondents be good enough to point out the author? If they should say that Butler was the author, and that they are in *Hudibras*, which twenty to one but they will, we request them to mention the page and the edition. A wager was some time ago made at Brookes's, of twenty to one, that the above lines were in *Hudibras*, and Dodsley was referred to as the arbiter. Dodsley laughed at the idea of a difficulty. "Every fool," says he, "knows that they are in *Hudibras*." "Will you be good enough then," says George Selwyn, "to inform an old fool, who is at the same time your wise worship's most humble servant, in what canto of *Hudibras* they are to be found." Dodsley took down the volume, but he could not find the place. He promised

to

to find it against the next day; but the next day he was forced to confess, that a man might be ignorant of the fact without being a fool. It is not yet discovered.

Q.

For the Morning Herald.

No. II.

MR. EDITOR,—In answer to your correspondent Q. I. send for your insertion, an extract from the third canto, part the third of Hudibras, (lines 235 to 244) which I take to have been the original from whence the passage he alludes to was taken.

“ Beside our bangs of man and beast,
Are fit for nothing now but rest,
And for a while will not be able
To rally, and prove serviceable;
And therefore I, with reason, chose
This stratagem to amuse our foes,
To make an hon’rable retreat,
And wave a total sure defeat;
For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that’s slain.”

Your’s, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

For the Morning Herald.

No. III.

MR. EDITOR,—I am extremely happy to inform your correspondent Q. that Dodsley is the *old fool*, and also that the author of those beautiful lines in your to-day’s paper, is not known; but that they are to be found in Pearch’s Collection of Poems, 3d vol. 2d edit. page 84. I confess, a man may be ignorant of a fact, without being a fool; but a fool is always ignorant, and denies it too.

Your’s, &c.

POTUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF late, I have seen Mr. Hall’s name not unfrequently in your valuable miscellany. In page 28, of what he terms Discoveries respecting Ice, Heat, and Cold, published the other year, he tells us, “that salmon deposit the ova that produce their young in shallow water, where they find ice already formed; or where instinct tells them, that such will soon be the case. Under the covert, (he says) to us a cold, but to them a genial bed, the males throw out their spawn; which, being instantly taken in at the mouth by the females, always attending upon these occasions, and proceeding, not to the stomach, but to a

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different quarter, impregnates, in a few days, the millions of ova she contains.—These having been thrown out by her in shallow places, where instinct tells her the air, in the act of freezing, will reach them; she immediately covers them, and returns; and the little animal, contained in each ova, is in a short time able to swim and shift for itself. “He adds, page 29,” it is uniformly found that the ova of the female, of many, if not of all the tribes of oviparous fishes, are impregnated before thrown out.”

The impregnation of the ova of fishes, before their being thrown out by the female, is to me, I confess, a new doctrine, and, as I have my doubts about it. I should be glad to know if this reverend correspondent of your’s, or any of your readers, can tell me whether it be true or false.

Your’s, &c.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Hackney, Middlesex, May 2, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the POOR LAWS, and on the most effectual MEANS of providing for the POOR.

(Continued from p. 354.)

IT is manifest from the preambles and provisions of the several acts, passed for the better ordering of the poor, that the legislature always regarded their condition with much consideration and solicitude, and never remitted its endeavours to find out and enforce the best system of laws, as it appeared at the time, for their relief and management, consistently with the public welfare. Employment for all the able, and relief for the unable poor, were the injunctions of the act of the 43d Eliz. as we have seen, and the present enormous assessments for their maintenance are grounded on a departure from these injunctions of the statute, on a neglect of setting to work the parish poor, children, adults, and aged, according to their abilities; and the weight of this heavy tax on the community will never be materially lightened but by a national establishment, whereby the overseers of parishes may be able to refer every one under their care, man, woman, and child, idle and in want, and neither sick nor impotent, to a place where divers works are carried on and prosecuted on a system of regular and productive industry, and so diversified, that the inmates, according to their ages and sexes, may be sorted together in the perform-

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ance of works suited to their several abilities; and their relief, when demanded, of their parishes be thus made to proceed wholly, or in great part, from its best source, the well-earned wages of their own labour. Every endeavour to relieve property from the heavy and increasing drain on it, for the maintenance of the parish poor, which does not embrace some sure and effectual mode of employing the able part of them, and which, for want of such mode, allows them to eat their parochial allowances in idleness, discontent, and mischief, will fail, as it has hitherto done, of effecting its end; but with such means, wisely regulated and duly enforced, the attainment of this great national object may be considered nearly as a matter of certainty. That such places of divers employments cannot be established in single parishes with any prospect of advantage, has already been shewn; we must therefore look to a combination of parishes, within certain limits, for the settlement of such places, whereby the local disadvantages incidental to small communities might be overcome in the extent and magnitude of the establishment.

The co-operation of neighbouring parishes, in aid of any other whose inhabitants could not levy among themselves sufficient money for the employment and relief of the poor, was enjoined by the act of Eliz. This principle was recognized and extended by the act 9th Geo. I. c. 7, whereby parishes of small extent might unite with them in support of a house for keeping, maintaining, and employing their poor, and might contract for the maintenance of the poor of other parishes; and since that time many neighbouring parishes in different counties have been incorporated, by private acts of Parliament, for these purposes; and to facilitate such incorporations, and remedy some defects in the act last mentioned, the public act of the 22d Geo. III. ch. 80, was passed, whereby parishes, not more than ten miles distant from the common workhouse might, by agreement of two-thirds, in number and value, of the owners and occupiers of land, &c. duly qualified to vote, be united for the better relief and employment of their poor, under certain conditions. This act, the provisions of which it is optional in parishes to adopt or not, does not appear to have been very extensively acted on; by it the duty of

overseers is confined to making and collecting the rates, and a new description of officers, called Guardians, are invested with all the other powers in authority usually appertaining to the office of overseer. The poor-houses to be provided under this act are for the reception of the "sick, infirm, and aged poor, unable to procure their livelihood, together with children, orphans, and such as go with their mothers for sustenance." These houses, therefore, under this character, are merely asylums for the *unable* poor; but, from what has been before observed, it should seem, that this description of paupers, if associated, had better be so disposed of, within their respective parishes, than crowded, many together, in larger houses of incorporated parishes.

Let us now see, how far it may be practicable to fulfil the intentions before suggested, namely, of providing adequate means whereby the overseers of parishes, throughout England and Wales, might be enabled to conform themselves to the spirit of the act of the 43d Eliz. by setting to work all the able paupers of their respective parishes, who may apply to them for parish relief.

To accomplish this very important object, it is proposed, that the several counties of England and Wales, be divided into districts, and that the several parishes within each district, not acting under any special act of Parliament, nor that of the 22d Geo. III. for the better relief and employment of the poor, be incorporated together, for the maintenance and employment of such of their poor as are able to contribute, by their labour, towards their support. That these districts comprehend a greater or less number of parishes, according to the extent and populousness of them; no parish being included within any district, whose nearest limits to the place of employment exceed ten miles, and the number of inhabitants of no district to exceed 40,000, according to the abstract of returns to the Population Act. But for the accommodation of parishes, which, by local situation, might not fall within the limits of any incorporation, it is proposed, that the overseers of such parishes be authorised to send their poor, of the description mentioned, to the nearest district house of work, under regulated terms, and that no other fanning of the poor be allowed. These work-houses, houses of industry, or, as I would denominate them, District Manufactories, must be

be placed as central as possible within the respective districts, and sundry works be carried on in them, so as to suit the different ages, capacities, and powers of the intended inmates, none of whom should be under five years of age, nor be otherwise in a state of positive impotency. None of these paupers would be permanently (meaning for the term of their lives) resident in these houses. The adults likely to continue longest, would be such as, though not unable to perform work or services calculated for them, under proper inspection, might, by bodily or mental defects, be disqualified from getting their livelihood at large; to which might be added, those who may be debarred by bad characters from getting customary work: next to these younger ones, of both sexes, of infirm constitutions, unfit for active life, might remain till perfected in some useful art, whereby to get their future living elsewhere. Healthy boys and girls, the offspring of parents who have more children than they can support, orphans and bastards, will for the most part be inmates from the time of admission till 13 or 14 years of age, to be then apprenticed according to the existing laws, or otherwise disposed of for their future welfare out of the house. The other able adults of both sexes, a few only, resident for want of work, would be continually fluctuating; to promote which, a system of communication throughout the respective districts may be settled, so that out-employment would soon be heard of for those who say they cannot get work, and the diligent performance of tasks enforced at the manufactory would leave no inducement for the idle to prefer it before their customary labour. The real interest of all these inmates would require a complete separation of them, not only of sexes but of ages. The younger classes of children, boys and girls, should not exceed ten or eleven years of age, whilst the elder classes would consist of those from these ages till their departure. Of the adults, both men and women, those of notoriously bad characters, admissible only by necessity, should have no intercourse whatever with the others of their respective sexes; and since all the unable poor from age, accidents, or sicknesses, idiots, cripples, lunatics, or early childhood, would be provided for elsewhere, the number of inmates in the manufactories of the most populous districts would not at any given time be likely to exceed one fortieth, or, perhaps, one

fiftieth part of the population. The buildings required, for each manufactory, should be calculated to hold from 500 to 1000 persons, according to the population of the district, and, besides, the dwelling parts would consist of shops and work-rooms, store and warehouses, together with husbandry offices. The works to be carried on, within these buildings, should comprehend the several branches of the woollen, hemp, flax, iron, leather, straw, osiers, rushes, cotton, and perhaps silk, and other manufactures and trades, together with husbandry and domestic work; and from these sources full employment might be obtained, suited to the talents of the several inmates, without overcharging any branch or trade with too many hands. Some of the trades might be carried on for the benefit of the poor exclusively, to supply them with useful and necessary household goods, cloathing, and working tools, at reduced prices; others, with a view to greater profit. The kinds of work too may be preferred for employment in the different districts, so as to give facility to the prevalent manufactures of the division or county, and that there should be as little interference as possible to the prejudice of such manufacturers; many of the inmates, if applied for, might be engaged in their services, and who, being secured in these places from waste and damage of their materials, and sure of dispatch and well-directed execution of their work, would find it their interest to engage them under proper covenants; and these engagements would, as far as they extended, operate to release the directors of the district house from the trouble and charges of providing raw materials for the employment of the inmates. But that there should be at no time a want of such materials, in any district house to be pleaded in excuse for intermission of work, there should be established, at the most central manufactory in each county, a depot for materials, of most current requisition, such as hemp, flax, wool, leather, &c. These articles might be obtained in large masses, and consequently on the best terms, by tenders to the justices of the peace at the quarter sessions, in consequence of their advertisements for the same, and being warehoused would afford certain and cheap markets at all times in each county, so as to fulfil the demands of the several district houses therein. And in order that these paupers might exercise their tasks, under the best advantages,

vantages, the most perfect machines, implements, and tools, must be provided, and vigilant and faithful teachers engaged to instruct and assist in the use and management of them; and thus provided with the means of carrying a system of industry, on an enlarged scale, into execution, and conducted under wise regulations of proper encouragement and necessary concern, may not its success in effecting a radical reform of the poor, and bettering their condition, as well as in reducing the rates levied for their maintenance by their own productive labour be reasonably expected? But it will not be alone sufficient, that the inmates be employed diligently to fulfil all the advantages from the union of parishes for the purposes mentioned; but it will be necessary also, that the means be added of feeding and cloathing them frugally: the latter will arise out of their own labour, but for the former it will be indispensable, that each district manufactory be accommodated with ample appurtenant land, and therefore that it be placed in a retired situation, and that this may admit of suitable allotments for gardens and orchards, woodland for future fuel and repair timbers, for potatoe ground of large extent, and for the cultivation of hemp and flax in fit soils, besides the ordinary demands for pasture and tillage; and foreseeing, that a considerable proportion of it may be indifferent in quality, each district house should have attached or belonging to it an acre, or nearly so, for each inmate it is calculated to contain. With this provision for their frugal maintenance, added to the value of labour, with reason to be reckoned, it would not be too much to expect, that the more constant inmates of these manufactories would in a few years, on an average, wholly or in great part, earn their subsistence. The adults, even those only half able, would to a certainty earn enough to support themselves; and none but children under eight years of age would be likely to earn less. As for such paupers as would be sent to the district manufactory for temporary causes, these would be employed to the best advantage; remain only whilst the causes continue, and at their departure receive wages for the work performed by them, deducting frugally for diet and lodging; nor should they, by indulgence of any kind, diet, lodging, or remission of employment, be tempted, needlessly, to protract their residence in the manufactory. For the other inmates, in so far

as their earnings collectively fall short of the expence of their maintenance. The incorporated parishes should pay per head for their respective parishioners, and parishes not incorporated, whose paupers are farmed, would have to pay extra on account of outset expences, to which they had not contributed.

The chief objections to this plan will be the outset expences, the difficulty of procuring land, the inconveniency of attendance for inspection and controul, and the chance of abuses in various ways: but before we endeavour to obviate these objections, it may be proper to observe, that a belief has very long prevailed, that no plan of employment for the parish poor can be of general good to the community, since, in proportion as these execute any given quantity of work, an equal quantity of employment will be withdrawn from the other poor. This opinion was always a fallacy, and is now known to be so. The commerce of this country has opened vents for English manufactures, which were heretofore not contemplated even in fancy. To compare our present demands for industry, or our present exports, with those of former times, would be like comparing London at the beginning and end of the 18th century; moreover, the use of all articles of necessity, as well as of ornament, are doubled, nay, quadrupled at home, in modern times. Things deemed indispensable now, and many of them superfluous enough God knows, were never dreamt of in the time of De Foe, who first started this objection to the employment of the parish poor. For my part I should not entertain a doubt, that if all the unemployed able poor of the kingdom were at work to-morrow on articles of real use and needful comfort, to be sold 10 or 12 per cent. cheaper to those who cannot now procure them at all, or who must forego other conveniences to obtain them, that there would be no danger of an accumulation on hand, and that it would diffuse a mass of substantial happiness over the whole inferior part of the community. With respect to the outset expences, the necessary buildings, though durable and convenient, should be plain as possible; and with proper care and prudent management, no district house and offices, need cost more than some of our houses of industry of incorporated parishes, and which cost has been amply provided for by consequent savings in the rates of such parishes; and in order to provide for these expences

in the easiest way, each parish might borrow a certain part of its quota on the security of its rates, paying interest for it till discharged, which, I trust, would be effected in a very few years, if a moiety of what was saved by the establishment to each parish, compared with preceding years, were applied annually to this purpose. The apparent difficulty of procuring land, will be removed by taking it from wastes and commons, the proprietors and occupiers of which, lords of manors and commoners, are most interested in the reduction of the poor's rate; nor can there be much doubt of procuring the requisite quantity within any space of country of 50 or 60 miles in circumference; and how can such land be improved more expeditiously and beneficially for the public, than by placing such a population on it? We have been paying of late years millions of money annually for the encouragement of foreign agriculture for quantities of corn, which in a few years these lands, under successful management, will be competent to supply. The draught-work too on these lands might be executed chiefly by oxen instead of horses, and thereby afford examples in every district of that sort of husbandry, which the public interest requires to be more generally adopted. To facilitate the means of attendance for inspection and controul, many persons in each district must be appointed to discharge these duties.—Suppose two guardians be chosen in each parish for every hundred pounds raised on an average of three preceding years to the poor's rate, and that 12,000*l.* per annum have been collected within the whole district, then will the number of guardians be 240, to which add churchwardens and overseers, guardians by office, 100 more—total, 340. The guardians so elected might chuse 24 directors from among themselves, or other qualified persons within the district, and these latter so chosen might appoint weekly, monthly, and quarterly committees of directors and guardians, so as to have a routine of attendance for the year with little inconveniency to the individuals, by about 80 persons: these committees will be able to fulfil their respective duties with less trouble and in less time than is required for the ordinary business before committees of incorporated houses of industry, by whom cognizance is taken of matters not meant to be of inquiry at the district houses, namely, about granting relief to the out-poor, of

settlements, removals, &c.; all which considerations would be left to the managers of the home poor in the respective parishes, to whom the merits of these cases would be best known. To remove the last objection, with any promise of certainty, is indeed difficult—*hic labor, hoc opus est.* Our security in this respect must depend on vigilance of inspection, and publicity of proceedings; to insure this, the duties of the several committees, calculated to improve all favourable circumstances, and to detect and expose, with certainty of fidelity, what may be amiss, must be well defined, clearly explained, and faithfully performed; for which purpose minutes should be made by each committee, and signed by the members present at their respective sittings, of every thing worthy of notice, in detail; and that these minutes might not be slurred over, as things to be forgotten as soon as made, those of the several weekly committees in each district should be fairly transcribed every three months, and copies thereof be sent to the churchwardens of each incorporated parish, for the information of the parishioners thereof; and again, these minutes, together with the whole detail of management of each and every district manufactory in the kingdom should be collated, and an abstract of the whole be laid before Parliament annually, wherein should be noticed, with scrupulous exactness, whatsoever was praise-worthy, and to be imitated, or blameable, and to be reprobated, in the respective manufactories; and for greater publicity, these abstracts should be published, whereby every apparent or real abuse would be exposed to public animadversion and reproach, thus operating as the most feasible check against neglects and misconduct, against the commission, or certainly against the continuance, of improper transactions. Another objection might possibly be added, and thought of some weight, namely, that by carrying on this scene of industry in the district manufactories, whether on account of the establishment, or of manufacturers, much and different kinds of work will be withdrawn from the out-poor; but in answer to this it may be observed, that the district manufactories will be open to receive such of them as may be thereby affected, where they will perform the same work, with greater security, to the younger females especially, against a corruption of their morals. (It cannot be well doubted, that the manufactories supply a considerable

able proportion of the public prostitutes). Neither would many of the younger inmates be instructed with a view to the permanent exercise of handicraft works, the healthy ones of both sexes would be otherwise disposed of at early ages, and thereby make room for others. Neither would the degree of skill acquired at such ages enable them to execute work to be put in competition with that of the out-adult poor engaged in similar pursuits. The necessary separation of sexes and ages, with proper restraints and diligent employment, which would be exacted at the district manufactories would check unnecessary application for admission to them, as before suggested; and to those admitted, each house should be a school of mental discipline, as well as of bodily action, of cleanliness, and instruction, of useful occupation, and strict moral conduct.—The health of the inmates should be consulted in wholesomeness of diet, in airiness of apartments, and in timely remissions of labour. The boys, at 11, in the intermissions of their other pursuits, might begin and continue to learn the military manual, not as a task, but as a recreation for present healthy exercise, and to enable them hereafter, on emergencies, to act more promptly and effectively in the protection of their country. The girls of the same age should be taken by rotation into the kitchen, wash-house, laundry, and be practised in all needful domestic work, to fit them for services in private families at their departure, and for their future destinations in life; but it is highly probable, that many of these of both sexes will, from the skill acquired by them in different crafts, be sought for and taken, without fee, as apprentices at earlier ages than that proposed for the ordinary term of their residence in the district house.

And thus having provided, in a way consonant to the spirit of the act of the 43d Eliz. for the employment of all able paupers, and also for their frugal maintenance, let us further endeavour to shew how that description of needy poor, the impotent and infants, who are unable to earn any thing in aid of their support, may be provided for with most comfort to themselves and least expence to the public. These paupers, in my judgment should remain in their respective parishes, and those who cannot be otherwise disposed of be maintained in parish houses, houses of refuge for the aged and impotent; and that these helpless people

might have the best chance for peace and quietness among themselves, and considering the fretfulness which the tempers of many, by age and bodily defects, are liable to, they should be placed in small rather than in large communities. To prevent, therefore, any of these houses from being overcrowded at any time, all those who can be boarded out with relations, friends, or other householders, willing to take them at or under the average cost of their maintenance within the house, and others who can be lodged out, and dieted in the house, should be so disposed of; and after deducting from the elder poor of the whole district, all those who might by some remaining ability be taken into the district manufactory, and such as may be disposed of in the ways just mentioned, the inmates in these houses of refuge would not be inconveniently numerous, and might therefore be managed and provided for with little trouble, and at moderate expence. These parish-houses and permanently helpless poor, as well as others labouring under temporary incapacities from sicknesses, should be under the direction and management of the churchwardens and overseers of their respective parishes, with whom I would propose to associate, in the execution of these duties, a given number, according to the extent and population of each parish, of guardians elect, but not officiating at the district manufactory; forming thereby parochial weekly committees, to which other resident parishioners, magistrates, and gentlemen, qualified to be directors of the district manufactory, should be visitors. The guardians so chosen or selected should be permanent committee men, and excused, whilst so engaged, from serving on committees at the district manufactory: they, therefore, would soon be competent, from experience, to advise the annual officers, ignorant of their duty at the commencement, and often for the whole term of their service, in all obscure and disputed concerns of the parish: so protected, the office of overseer would be less invidiously thought of by the poor in general, who are often misled by those of the worst characters, not gratified with profuse and unmerited relief. The poor would soon be led to confide in parochial committees so constituted, and would, under such protection, certainly be safe from any unjust denial of succour in their necessities. With respect to the more active duties of the overseers, such as making

making and collecting the rates, distributing allowances, receiving and removing paupers, &c. these might be fulfilled by them as at present, according to regulations settled at the Committee Meetings. But however humanely the helpless poor be treated, in their infirmities, under the existing laws and general conduct of parishes, the more worthy part of them, reduced to this dependent state by misfortunes more than faults, cannot feel themselves as parish paupers, but in a most pitiable condition, and it would greatly aggravate these sensations were the parish badges, as by law directed, to be imposed on them. A power has been, therefore, given by a later law to magistrates when persuaded of the personal merits of such deserving poor, to excuse them from being so notoriously degraded: but this power of discriminating, even if we can suppose that partiality would never operate in its application, has rendered the duty of overseers, if inclined to fulfil this law, as they are in strictness obliged under a penalty to do, a more invidious task, and hence the imposition of badges on parish paupers has been very generally discontinued. In a late intended bill it was proposed, that persons becoming chargeable to their parishes through idleness and misconduct be badged, whilst on parish relief, on the upper garment, with the words, Criminal Poor: but, leaving such to be properly punished as rogues and vagabonds, let us see if it be not practicable to discriminate, without any risque of partiality or injustice, and wise to denote publicly the provident from the improvident poor, those who, with the means in their power, neglect to lay up some provision for themselves against the time when their health and strength shall fail them, and those who fulfil this obligation to themselves and families. The means to be relied on for the attainment of these views, are comprehended in a general establishment of friendly societies and parochial funds, combining together under one or both denominations, by present monthly contributions, future relief for members subscribing thereto, not only temporary allowances in casual sicknesses, but permanent stipends in old age, or premature impotency: but though such societies and funds may be established in all parishes or districts, the poor must remain at liberty, whether to become subscribers to them, or not. These engagements must be on their part voluntary, and no otherwise to be influenced than

by offering them present and future advantages, more than equal to their immediate pecuniary sacrifices, which, to fulfil the intention effectually, cannot be less from each member than 5d. or 6d. per week. Those among the poor who may be desirous of becoming subscribers to these funds, but who, though sober and laborious, are unable to make full payments thereto, upon satisfying the committee of such inability and laudable conduct, should be entitled to receive one moiety of their contribution from their respective parishes, and not on that account be deemed parish paupers. The members of these societies will rarely be inmates of the district manufactory, only so in cases of non-employment, which would, to men of correct conduct, rarely happen; but they might have occasion, in cases of large families, or unhealthy wives, to send one or more able children thither, in which case, instead of applying to the parish officers, they might state their difficulties to the stewards of their respective clubs, who, after having given notice thereof to the parish committee, might, with their approbation, be authorized to give an order for the reception of such member's child, or children, into the district manufactory; and all inmates by such orders might be classed in the house as meritorious or provident poor; and, as such, be allowed preference in accommodations and employments, and be allowed a larger proportion of their earnings for encouragement. The younger ones too may be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, whereas all other inmates should be deemed and treated as parish paupers; be instructed in reading only; and be without exception badged as the law directs, or at least wear a discriminating habit: nor should these improvident poor in their respective parishes, whilst on parish relief, either occasional or permanent, be excused from wearing the parish-badge. The provident poor, non-parishioners where resident, with the indulgencies proposed at the district manufactory for themselves and families, would rarely incur the liability of removal, under the acts of settlement, to their proper parishes; but to protect them more effectually from such possible inconveniences, every member of any provident club or society as before mentioned, having been resident in any parish for the space of three years, not convicted of any crime punishable with degradation, and who has been a member of such society for two years, and made

good his payments thereto, might, on these circumstances being verified under the hands of two officers of the parish in which he resides, and of one steward of the club in which he has been enrolled, be entitled to a certificate from his proper parish, with all the privileges thereto by law allowed. The power now possessed by parish officers of refusing certificates to their ex-poor might be thus relaxed in favour of the provident poor, with public advantage, and without partial detriment to any parish whatsoever. Other indulgences might be suggested for this class of inmates in the district manufactories; and out of these houses a marked preference may be shewn by magistrates in the disposal of forfeitures, and by trustees of charities, as well as by the benevolent in general, in favour of the provident poor, by which means their numbers would from prudence, if not from inclination, in a few years be greatly multiplied to the certain relief of the parish rates, and general amendment of the morals and manners of the inferior part of the community.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to send you a List of the foolish and absurd actions mentioned by the Greeks, and used by them, as a kind of proverbs, more than two thousand years ago. Those of your readers, who are well acquainted with the history of modern times and the colloquial language of this country, will be able to judge how far the nations of Europe have, by adopting these, approved of them. When the Greeks meant to say that a man was absurdly, foolishly, or improperly employed, they used to say,

He ploughs the air.

- washes the Ethiopian.
- measures a twig.
- opens the door with an ox.
- demands tribute of the dead.
- holds the serpent by the tail.
- takes the bull by the horns.
- is making clothes for fishes.
- is teaching an old woman to dance.
- is teaching a pig to play on a flute.
- catches the wind with a net.
- changes the fly into an elephant.
- takes the spring from the year.
- is making ropes of sand.
- sprinkles incense on a dunghill.
- is ploughing a rock.
- is sowing on the sand.
- is taking oil to extinguish the fire.

He chastises the dead.

- seeks water in the sea.
- puts a rope to the eye of a needle.
- is washing the crow.
- draws water with a sieve.
- gives straw to his dogs, and bones to his ass.
- numbers the waves.
- paves the meadow.
- paints the dead.
- seeks wool on an ass.
- digs the well at the river.
- puts a hat on a hen.
- runs against the point of a spear.
- is erecting broken posts.
- fans with a feather.
- strikes with a straw.
- cleaves the clouds.
- takes a spear to kill a fly.
- washes his sheep with scalding water.
- speaks of things more ancient than Chaos.
- roasts snow in a furnace.
- holds a looking glass to a mole.
- is teaching iron to swim.
- is building a bridge over the sea, &c. &c.

Not insensible of the value and vast variety in your widely spreading Miscellany, I remain,
St. Martin's-lane.

Your's, &c.
JAMES HALL.

May 5, 1809.

P. S. Could any of your readers tell me what is the origin of the phrase, "*He does it under the rose?*"—J. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the season of the year is approaching when the public are frequenting the watering-places either for the benefit of the saline springs, or the more gratifying pleasure of rural retirement, a short account of Lemington Priors will probably be acceptable to some of your numerous readers; no situation can be so highly favoured by nature, the springs, like the dews of heaven, appear inexhaustible, and tend very much to invigorate the frame, and in scorbutic, gouty, and rheumatic cases, are held in great repute. Several patients of the celebrated Dr. Cheshire, of Hinckley, have found much relief. For rural retirement it has no rival, being nearly in the middle of the kingdom within two miles of Warwick; a delightful morning's walk from Guy's Cliff, once the noted residence of our country's champion, and the venerable ruins of Kenilworth Castle; and about nine miles from this city: there is a stage coach passes through (on its way to Chester) which renders the communication easy, and the canal coming near

the

the village makes the necessaries of life moderate; the fertility and dryness of its situation renders it very healthy; the roads are likewise particularly clean and pleasant.

* "Lemington Priors takes its name from its situation on the south side of the river Leame. In the Conqueror's time Earl Roger held it to the extent thereof, being certified at two hides, which were valued at 4*l.* having two mills rated at 2*s.*

"The church, dedicated to all Saints, was originally but a chapel belonging to Wooton, being therewith confirmed to the canons of Kenilworth, by Ric. Peche, Bishop of Coventry, in Henry the Second's days, and appropriated to them by G. Muschamp, his successor, in King John's time, 1291. 19 Edw. I. it was valued at six marks over and above a pension of 20*s.* then issuing out of the abby of Malmsbury, and the vicarage at 20*s.* But in 26 Henry 8th. the same was valued at 6*l.* 10*s.* the pension at 33*s.* 4*d.* added by the canons of Kenilworth computed.

"All that is further observable touching this place, is that nigh to the east end of the church, is a spring of salt water (not above a stone's throw from the river Leame) whereof the inhabitants make use for seasoning of meat."

"Newbold Comyn. This place (the original occasion of whose name is discovered by the latter syllable *bold*, which in the Saxon language signifieth *house*) is one of those depopulated villages whereof John Rous" (an antiquarian and some time chantry-priest at Guy's Cliffe) "complained, and lyeth on the north side of Leame. In Edward Confessor's time it was the inheritance of one Vleucine, who gave it to the Abby of Malmsbury at such time as he was shorn a monk in that monastery; and by the Conq. Survey is certified to contain 3 hides, at which time there was a mill yielding 8*s.* per ann. the value of the whole being 50*s.* But it was not long after the Norman conquest that the Monks of Malmsbury enfeofed one Radulphus Vicecomes in this their land at Newbold; which Ralph had issue, Wibert, and he a son called Anselme, who left one only daughter, sc. Joan, within age at her father's decease, and in ward to the Abbott, by whom she was given in marriage to Elias Comyn. From which Elias and Joan descended these Comyns,

who had their seat here, and for distinction from other Newbolds gave the addition of their own name to this place."

"In 31 Henry III. upon difference that grew betwixt John Comyn and Geffry de Simely, Lord of Radford, touching liberty of fishing in the river Leame, they came to an agreement that the said John should fish as far as his own land extended."

Such was the state in former times of these two villages, which constitute one parish, or constablawick; the river, which rises in this county, divides their districts, washing the banks from an eastern to a western direction; a handsome stone bridge of three arches has lately been erected, which holds a communication between the two villages, and from whence proceeds a road leading to this city, &c. Last summer, a new salt-spring (the first of the kind, I suppose) was opened on the Newbold side, at about the distance of twenty yards from the river and bridge, to which baths and proper conveniences will be made for using the Spa water. A new town is likewise building on this side for accommodation, which is marked out on an extensive scale;—the first stone was laid on Tuesday, 20th September, 1808, by John Tomes, esq. the second by the Rev. James Walhouse; the third by Mr. B. Satchwell. Here there is a wonderful instance of the mutability of human affairs. (To the tumultuous throng which once inhabited this village had succeeded the solitude of death; last year it was a pasture field which bloomed with verdure; again a village in opulence and magnitude is rising: but reflecting that if this very place did once exhibit this animated picture; who can assure me, that it will not be again desolated, and that another individual like our countryman Rous will not sit down amid silent ruins, and lament a people inurned, and their greatness changed into an empty name?

The first spring in freehold ground on the Lemington side was originally sought for by Mr. William Abbots, deceased, on the 14th January, 1786, who immediately erected a new set of hot and cold baths, being the first of the kind ever made here, and from the period which Dugdale wrote till then, I believe, it had remained much the same; so that from the exertions of the above individual, who lived to see his benevolent intentions usefully and generally adopted, this place may be said to have taken its rise.

* See Warren's Edit. of Dugdale, 1656.
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His baths were used the first week of June following, they are now called the Old Bath, and the public house, which he built, is now known by the name of the Bath Hotel. Since that period several new sets of hot and cold baths, extensive hotels, with neat and elegant houses, have been erected.

Broadgate, Coventry,
24th April, 1809.

Your's, &c.
W. GOODMAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXI.

OF THE EARLY LYRICK POETS OF GREECE.

IN a former paper, we traced the origin of the Ode, the manner in which it was composed and performed among the ancients, and the effect it commonly had upon the people in the early ages. In a brief enumeration of those who led the way in this branch of poetry, we discard all speculative enquiry as to the age which gave them birth, and shall content ourselves with giving that account of them, which has hitherto been generally followed. To consider each separately and at length, would extend this division infinitely beyond the limits we have assigned to others; and the little novelty which materials so scanty and so contradictory would produce, renders it the more necessary to compress the obscure scanty lyrics into one number.

Linus has the honour to be reckoned the first man in poetic story; though Pausanias* affirms that he either never composed any verses, or that none of his pieces ever descended to posterity. But according to Diodorus Siculus†, he wrote, in the Pelasgian tongue, the Acts of the first Bacchus, and other fabulous pieces. From this, it is not improbable, that there were two of this name, both celebrated for music and for poetry: and Suidas and Eusebius seem to be of this opinion. But their stories are so confounded, that it is impossible to distinguish the adventures of one from those of the other. Scaliger‡, indeed, acknowledges but one Linus, and reprehends Eusebius for dividing him into two. He was either of Chalcis, or of Thebes, the son of Apollo by Terpsichore; or, according to other accounts, the son of Mercury, or of Amphimarus, by Urania. If in a pedigree so doubtful we may chuse for ourselves, Mercury

seems to have a preferable claim to Amphimarus, or Apollo; for Linus is the supposed father of lyric poetry. He is also recorded as the instructor of Hercules in letters; but if the elder Orpheus was also his disciple, he must have been of too early an age to have been contemporary with Hercules, for Orpheus is placed eleven ages before the siege of Troy. Hercules may have been instructed by the Theban Linus, who was considerably junior to this of Chalcis. Linus of Thebes was the son of the poet Eumolpus, and imparted to Greece the knowledge of the globes. He also, before the time of Hesiod, composed a poem in which he gives the genealogy of the deities, though it is supposed to have differed from the theogony of Hesiod. He appears to have paid dearly for the honour of being the preceptor of Hercules, who knocked his brains out with the harp, upon which he was awkwardly attempting to play; though others state him to have been killed by Apollo, for daring to contend with him in music and verse. His fate seems to have occasioned great sorrow among the ancient Grecians, and introduced the custom of bewailing his death every year on Mount Helicon; where, before the usual sacrifices were offered to the Muses, verses were usually sung in his praise. To this custom Homer alludes.

Τοῖσιν δ' ἐν μεσσοσι παῖς φάρμυγι λιγέῃ
Ἰμεῖνεν χιθάρειζα· Λίνον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν ᾄδει
Ἀπ' Ἀλκέν φωνή. IΛ. 18. 569.

Here a fair youth his tuneful ivory strung,
While his soft voice unhappy Linus sung.

For though *Λίνος* is rendered *chorda* in this place by most translators, yet according to Pausanias,* we are to understand it of Linus the poet. But the propriety of the interpretation is doubted by Clarke.†

Next follows the celebrated name of Orpheus, whose story is so remarkably interesting in Virgil; but of this name again, grammarians reckon no fewer than five epic poets. Their histories are involved in fable, and their distinctions, of course, uncertain and obscure. The Thracian Orpheus, who is the elder of the name, is said to have been the disciple of Linus, and to have lived eleven ages before the Trojan war. The mysterious rites of Ceres and Bacchus are supposed to have originated with him;

* Bæotic, p. 585.

† Lib. 3. p. 140.

‡ In Euseb. ad Num. DXCVII.

* Lib. IX. cap. 29.

† See Note to V. 370.

but as these rites are evidently Egyptian, they must have been introduced only, not invented, by this Orpheus. The second was surnamed Ciconorus, and is said to have flourished two generations before the Trojan war; he was also an heroic poet, and wrote fables and hymns addressed to the deities. Orpheus Odrysîus and Orpheus Canarînorus were epic poets; but he, who was surnamed Crotoniates, was contemporary with Pisistratus, and lived in great favour and familiarity at the Athenian court; he is said to have written the *Argonautics*, the hymns and the poems *de Lapidibus*, which are extant.* It is difficult to say, to which of these it was that the ancients ascribed such extraordinary powers. All the poets have joined in celebrating the wonderful effects of his lyre. Ovid† gives us a list of forest trees that danced to his music. Seneca‡ gives him power over woods, rivers, rocks, wild beasts, and infernal spirits. Manilius§ enumerates all the supernatural properties of his lyre. And even Horace thus speaks of him:

Sylvestres homines sacer interpretisque Deorum
Credibus & victa fædo deterruit Orpheus,
Dicitur ab hoc lenire tigres rabidosq. leones.

Ar. Poet. v. 391.

Musæus, like his two predecessors, has reached our times with no positive testimonies, but his name and the general praise once ascribed to his verse; he is said to have been the scholar, if not the son, of Orpheus; and was, like him, esteemed as a prophet as well as a poet. Strabo, in the sixteenth book of his Geography places him among the Μάγισ; and Pausanias§, who calls him one of the Χερσημαλόγοι, says that he had seen some of his predictions. At Athens, within the old bounds of the city, was a little hill, where Musæus was said to have sung his verses, and where he was afterwards buried. It appears that it was afterwards turned into a fortification, and from him, derived the name of *Muserum*. Pausanias|| seems to think that the pieces commonly attributed to Musæus, in his time, were the works of Onomacritus, and that there were no certain remains of Musæus, except his hymn to Ceres. The beautiful story of Hero and Leander

passes under his name; a poem which Scaliger* has mentioned with the utmost extravagance of praise; he asserts, that it supplied the Iliad and Odyssey with some of their finest ideas. But as the name of Musæus so often occurs in the ancient Greek authors and their interpreters, without the slightest hint of his having written any such poem; and some manuscripts having been discovered, where the work is inscribed Μεσείε τῷ Σεαμυαλινῷ, it has been generally supposed that it was written, not by the old Musæus, but by some learned grammarian of the same name, who lived in all probability about the fifth century†. In its uncommon sweetness and beautiful simplicity, it is not unworthy of the ancient bards. There were no less than seven poets of the name of Musæus, but it is unnecessary to enumerate them.

Tyrtæus belongs to history, rather than to fable. He was born at Miletus, but lived at Athens, where he maintained himself by his elegiac music, his pipe, and his school. He flourished about 684 years before Christ. His story is one of the finest of antiquity, and the glorious success of his verses advanced his name to rank among the greatest heroes, as well as the noblest poets. The story itself is too well known to be repeated here; but we observe that Scaliger‡ must be mistaken in placing Tyrtæus in the 36th Olymp. for, according to Pausanias, §the second Messenian war, in which the poet so much contributed to render the Spartans victorious, was in the fourth year of the 23d Olymp. His works were, the "Polity of the Lacedæmonians," and several elegies and odes, some fragments only of which are now extant.

Archilochus is placed by Eusebius in the 29th Olymp. though A. Tellius|| asserts that he flourished in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, King of Rome, i. e. in the 27th Olymp. Scaliger indeed would bring him down even two hundred years lower, to the reign of Darius Hystaspis; but he seems to want authority for this chronological position. The poet was born at Paros, a small island in the Egean sea, and, by his own account, of very mean parents. He is the supposed author of *Iambic* verse; but, as it should

* Metam. Fab. 2 lib. 10.

† Herc. Fur. 569.

‡ At Lyra diductis &c.

§ In Phocic. p. 632.

|| Attic. p. 39.

* Poetic. Lib. 5. c. 2.

† Vid. Dan. Parerum in Mus.

‡ Ad. Euseb. Num. 1383.

§ Messen. p. 243.

|| Lib. 17. c. 21.

seem upon no other testimony than this of Horace,

Archilochum proprio rabies armavit Iambo.

For it appears from Aristotle,* that this verse was considerably more ancient than Archilochus, and that the *Margites* of Homer was of that description. Horace alludes† to a story told of Archilochus, that having been refused the daughter of Lycambes, who, at first, had promised her in marriage to him, he pursued them with such severity of invective, as to compel both father and daughter to destroy themselves. Like Horace, he appears to have been deficient in personal courage‡, though one of his pieces contains the following boast:—

Ἐγὼ δ' ἐγὼ θεράπων μὲν Εὐνυλίοιο ἀνακτοῦ,
καὶ μῦσων ἐράδην δῶρον ἐπιγέρμενος.

The King of War does my first service claim:
And the fair Muse inspires the second flame.

He is charged too with the more serious defects of lasciviousness, and a violence of disposition which disgraced his talents. Upon his merit as a poet, Quintilian§ has this observation; “he excels in energy of style, his periods are strong, compressed and brilliant, replete with life and vigour; so that if he be second to any, it is from defect of subject, not from natural inferiority of genius.” He appears to have written elegies, satires, odes, and epigrams, but of all these we have only the above quotation, and one epigram, left. In the Anthologia, there is a short epitaph on this ancient poet.

Of Stesichorus or Stersichorus, we have only some trifling fragments. His name was originally Tisias; but he derives that by which he is better known from having been the first who taught the chorus to dance to the Lyre. He was born at Himera, a city in Sicily, in the 37th Olymp. and a contemporary with Solon. He appears to have been conspicuous for wisdom and authority among his fellow-citizens, and to have been concerned in the public transactions between that state and the tyrant Phalaris. When they chose that prince for their commander, and were proceeding to vote him a guard for his person, the poet strenuously opposed the design; and, by an appropriate fable||, made them sensi-

ble of their folly. Phalaris, in revenge, intercepted him in his passage to Corinth, and intended to put him to death; but becoming better acquainted with his talents, and the excellence of his character, he honourably returned him to his native city, and from that time became his friend and benefactor. There is an epistle from Phalaris* to the poet himself, in which he exhorts him to carry on the design of his muse, and, if writing against tyranny, not to suppress any expression, from the dread of his resentment. As the epistles of Phalaris are, however, by many suspected not to be genuine, the authenticity of this anecdote must rest upon the degree of credit we allow them. Stesichorus died in Olymp. 56, at Catania, in Sicily, and a magnificent tomb was erected to his memory, near one of its gates. It was composed of eight columns, had eight steps and eight angles after the cabalistical numbers of Pythagoras, whose mysterious philosophy was then in fashion. The cubic number of eight was emblematical of strength, solidity, and magnificence; hence the proverb Πᾶσα Οὐκῶ, by which was meant any thing perfect or compleat.

Alcæus flourished in the 44th Olymp. at Mitylene in the island of Lesbos, and was accounted one of the greatest lyricks of antiquity. He was a contemporary of Sappho, and born in the same place. He was a man of the first rank in that little state, and headed the people when they asserted their liberty against the tyrant Pittacus. He was at first unsuccessful, being compelled to leave the city; but returning with a more powerful force, he expelled the tyrant, and restored the ancient privileges of the city. He appears to have been remarkable for his desire of military fame. In some lines preserved in Athenæus‡, he enumerates the shields and helmets, belts and ensigns, which decorated his house.

Μακροαρεὶ δὲ μέγας δόμος χαλχῶ.

Πᾶσα δ' ἄρεϊ κεκοσμηται σένη

λαμπραὶς κυνέαισιν.

With burnished brass my spacious rooms are decked;

And polished helmets consecrate my house
To the fierce god of War.

His personal courage, however, if we may credit Herodotus‡, did not correspond with these external marks. In a battle between the Mitylenians and the

* Poet cap. 4.

† Lib. 1. Epist. 19.

‡ Strab. Lib. 12. p. 549.

§ Instit. lib. 10. c. 1.

|| Aris. Rhet. lib. 2. c. 21.

* Epist. 147.

† Lib. 14. p. 627.

‡ Lib. 5.

Athenians, in which the latter were victorious, Alcæus fled, and left his shield to the enemy, who hung it up in triumph in the temple of Pallas. It should seem that notwithstanding the merit of having resisted the tyranny of Pittacus, he was afterwards suspected of entertaining himself designs inimical to the freedom of his country. He was a warm but unsuccessful admirer of Sappho. Aristotle* has recorded in a short and well known dialogue, the rebuke she gave him. With this attachment to Sappho and other women, and the character of a great drinker, he united the vice so common among the Greeks. To this Horace, with whom he has been frequently compared, and between whom, indeed, there were some points of resemblance,—alludes in one of his odes:

Liberum et Musas, Veneremq. & illi
Semper hærentem puerum canebat;
Et Lycam nigris oculis, nigroque.
Crine decorum.†

But his merit as a poet was undisputed; and though his writings were chiefly in the Lyrick strain, his genius was capable of dignifying the sublimest objects. His style was lofty and vehement, which made Quintilian‡ observe, that he deserved the golden *plectrum*, as is bestowed on him by Horace, for his poems against the oppression of tyrants. There remain only a few fragments collected by Fulvius Ursinus. They were never printed separately, but may be found in the various editions of the early Lyrick poets.

We close this list with the celebrated name of Sappho, which has the misfortune, like all those which we have enumerated, of presenting a very confused, though popular story. She, like Alcæus, was born at Mitylene, in Lesbos, at the same period; that is, under the government of Pittacus. Her mother's name was Cleis, but that of her father is by no means so certain, as Suidas mentions no less than eight, who contended for the honour. Her love for the handsome, but coy Phaon, his cold rejection of her advances, her despair, her leap from the rock of Leucate, are too well known, and the recital of too fabulous a nature, to bear a repetition here. To this disappointment, however, whether real or imaginary, we are indebted for some of her finest pieces; particularly

her hymn to Venus, and the beautiful epistle addressed to Phaon, which Ovid is supposed to have entirely borrowed from that of Sappho, now lost. Her person, indeed, does not seem to have been calculated to inspire any very extraordinary passion, for the lady was short, and of a brown complexion. Ovid has made her notice these defects with great delicacy and ingenuity.* They were lost in the fame she acquired by her poetical talents. The Mitylenians, to express their sense of her worth, paid her sovereign honours, after she was dead, and even coined money with her head for the stamp. The reader will find an epigram upon this, in the Anthologia.† Of nine books of Odes, besides elegies, epigrams, iambicks, epithalamiums, and other pieces, there is nothing remaining entire, but the hymn to Venus, which we find in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and an Ode addressed to a young maiden, preserved in Longinus, and translated by Addison. The style of this Ode, seems to favour the tradition so common among the ancients, that the warmth of Sappho's disposition hurried her into an improper passion for her own sex. Madame Dacier takes great pains to vindicate her memory from such a charge; but apparently with more erudition than ingenuity, with more zeal than success. The remains of Sappho are certainly sufficient to justify her great celebrity as a poet. There is an uncommon softness in her style; with all that luxurious warmth of tenderness, which characterized her disposition. She excels all the Greek poets in sweetness of verse, and though Catullus and Ovid professedly strive to imitate her, it is rarely, if ever, that they succeed.

The various editions of these authors are, of Orpheus.

Argonautica, edit. prin. 4to. Florent. 1500.

— Gr. 8vo. Venet. ap. Ald. 1517. w.

Musæus.

— Gr. and Lat. 12^o Ultraj. 1689.

— Gr. and Lat. 8vo. Gesner. Lips. 1764.

Orpheus, de Lapidibus, Gr. and Lat. with notes by Tyrwhitt. Lond. 8vo. 1781.

Of Musæus, Gr. 4to. sine loci et ann. indicibus.

— Venet. apud Ald. no year. but supposed to be the first Greek book printed by Aldus.

* Si mihi difficilis formam Natura negavit,
Ingenio formæ damna rependo meæ
Sum brevis.

† Ἀὐτὴ σοὶ πλάσσειρα φύσις παρῆδωκε τυπῶσαι
Τὰν Μυτιληναίαν ζωγράφει πικρῶς. 4. 4.
Musæus

* Rhetor. l. 1. c. 9.

† Lib. 1. Od. 32.

‡ Instit l. 10. c. 1.

Musæus de Herone et Leandro à Barthio, 8vo. Amberg. 1608.

— Cum notis Roveri. 8vo. L. Bat. 1727.

— ex recensione Schroderi, 8vo. Leovard. 1743, an excellent edition.

For Alcæus—Vide inter Poetas Lyricos diversarum edit. Genevæ. fol. and 24to.

Sappho, Gr. and Lat. Notis Var. and Chr. Wolfii. Hamburg. 1732, 4to.

Inter novem Fœminarum Græcarum Carmina. Græcè, curâ Fulvii Ursini.

Ap. Plantin. 1598, 8vo.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE attention of the public was called to the writings of Dr. Less, by Dr. H. Marsh, in his translation of Michaelis; and it is to be lamented, for the sake of religion, that we have not hitherto had that excellent German author introduced to us in an English dress. Although a voluminous writer, he is deserving of all possible attention, for his learning, piety, and impartiality; and I cannot but think, that a full translation of his two volumes upon religion would be generally well received. The first volume is entitled, "Über die Religion, ihre Geschichte, Wahl, und Bestätigung." The second has, in addition to the above, the following title, "Wahrheit der Christlichen Religion." I have in my possession the 2d edition of 1786, published at Göttingen. To give some idea of the author, permit me to beg your insertion of the following translation, &c.

November, 1808.

A. W. E.

Translation of the preface to the 5th edition of Dr. Less, "Upon Religion."

After having, for the three and twenty years of my ministry in this place (Göttingen) and at Dantzic, contemplated and experienced the ebb and flow of human opinions, as well within my own breast, as in that of other men; after having undertaken every kind of proof, examination, and thorough discussion of the contents of that religion, which I profess, I conceive it will not be superfluous in this last, and more finished state of my work, to explain in few words the sentiments resulting to me from the whole.

My belief of the doctrines of pure natural religion has been, throughout my life, so firm and unshaken, as never to have been once interrupted. Neither the sophistry of the "Système de la

Nature," nor the sneers of Voltaire, have made me waver, or even pause for a moment. This, with the most humble gratitude, I regard as one of the greatest kindnesses of Providence. Genuine christian morality, I have not only never disputed; but its sublimity, and majesty, and saving truths have, as it were, dazzled my sight; and I have never seriously considered it, without the most earnest wish to become altogether such a person, in heart and conduct, as its influence is capable of effecting in all. But of the mysterious doctrines of theoretical christianity, there is not one, I rejoice to say it, which has not in due order occupied my doubts. There have been periods of my life, when the tenets of the supreme divinity of Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Ghost, as well as of the meritorious satisfaction of the Redeemer, appeared to me so unscriptural, and improbable, that for some successive years I declined expressing myself upon the doctrinal points of our religion. For I have always considered it as particularly base and treacherous, to propound any thing as truth, or rather as religious truth, which a man does not believe himself, and which he almost regards as false. I repeated my investigation from time to time, especially on the scriptural authority of these doctrines. And, the greater advances I made in knowledge, the more I was convinced that it is only the ignorant and unreasonable, who reject any thing, merely because they do not comprehend it. My doubts continued some years longer, and were in some measure increased. In the mean time, however, I became gradually better acquainted with the real sense of those doctrines, and discovered that they admitted of a very rational, and generally useful exposition. Nothing, however, gave me so clear an insight into them, as the reading of the New Testament in the hour of solitary morning devotion. It was under these circumstances, when I could have no determinate object, upon which to institute learned enquiries; when I perused the expressions of our Redeemer, and his apostles, in succession, and with the context; and when I completely opened my heart and understanding to embrace the light and life of heavenly revelations; that I have principally collected the whole store of my more elevated and blessed truths. And it was under the same circumstances, that my scruples imperceptibly vanished with

with regard to the above-mentioned doctrines. I found that they were really doctrines of the New Testament. By degrees I discovered more and more their material influence in improving, ennobling, and felicitating the human soul; and thus gradually, and imperceptibly, but on that account with fuller conviction likewise, and steadfastness, I became a follower and asserter of those distinguishing tenets of the protestant system of religion.

As a teacher of christianity, I have never lost sight of the duty of reading and discussing its doubts and difficulties. I have made myself acquainted with the most important writings, not only of the unbelievers and scoffers of religion, but likewise especially with those, in which even protestant divines dispute the common tenets of christianity. I have found much contained in them, and have received much information from them; as well in regard to the better explanation of many passages of the New Testament, as to the clearer comprehending of the spirit of the Old Testament, and to establishing a more satisfactory development of several doctrines. But all the inquiries which I made upon the subject, or with a view to it; and again, more particularly the daily devotional use of the New Testament, have led me to the firmest conviction in the truth of Christ's miracles, and of those of his apostles, of the supernatural miraculous origin of the books of the Bible; and likewise in the truth of the doctrines of the eternal divinity of the Redeemer, and Holy Ghost, of the meritorious satisfaction of it, &c. &c. And at the end of these inquiries, this at least I can assert with perfect safety, that my religious belief, manifold and weighty as its defects certainly are, is notwithstanding as unbiassed and unbigotted, as that of any other indifferent person, not appointed to the office of christian minister.

I know that most of the arguments in this work are no longer fashionable: and perhaps will be despised and rejected by many as antiquated and discarded.* But simple remedies are no less effectual, though not fashionable, and the naturally red healthy cheeks of unimpaired innocence, are still really beautiful, although

fashion may induce persons to cover their's with artificial colour. Time, however, which is the test of all things, ever conducts men at last back to the simplicity and beauty of nature. In like manner, though not so rapidly, yet as surely in the event, the mind of man returns back to the unsophisticated and wholesome lessons of truth. The embellishments of fallacy are cancelled by time: while the decisions of truth receive from it a more secure establishment.

In addition to all this, I protest before the Almighty, that no hours of my whole life have been productive of greater happiness to me, than those which I have spent in an intercourse with christianity, and in the more faithful and happy practice of it. The more intimate my acquaintance with it, the more deeply was my heart affected by its majesty, and sublimity. And the more I was able to conform my life and soul to its doctrines and precepts; the more confidently did my inmost feelings assure me, that I was respectable, elevated, and happy. The latter years of my life have been full of afflictions: some of them the most severe: but I have had none more distressing than those which proceeded from the neglect, and violation of pure christianity. While I continued perfectly faithful to this, in the midst of the most painful sufferings, I was tranquil, serene, elate, and cheerful. The pleasures of my life were far more numerous than its afflictions; but none were more sensibly felt by me, than those which arose from the practice of christianity. Or rather, without this, the most exquisite joys were weak and insipid. This alone seasoned every earthly pleasure; and the hours passed away with real happiness, when I thought and acted in imitation of Christ.

If then this confession, drawn from me by gratitude to Christianity, and this work, which proceeded from the bottom of a sensible heart, filled with thankfulness and reverence, may awaken and conduct the reader to similar veneration and love towards this religion; I intreat him to pray to God, that in every one of my remaining days, Christ may dwell more and more in me.

Göttingen, April 6, 1785.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE publishing, in your Magazine, the following account of my success in obtaining spring water, may induce

* There is great propriety in the expression "verlegene waare" as applying to goods, which have lost a sale by staying long in a shop.

duce many others to obtain so necessary and desirable an article of life, in a part of Middlesex where the inhabitants have been deterred from the attempt, under an idea that it could not be procured at a less depth than between 2, and 300 feet.

Having perused Mr. Middleton's Survey of Middlesex, and collected all the information I could, as to wells sunk at Paddington, Kingsbury, and other places adjoining the parish of Wilsden, I determined to sink a well at Neasdon, a pleasant rural village in that parish, and situated on an eminence between the Edgware and Harrow Roads. Having engaged George, the well digger, he began on the 13th of March last, and on the 12th of May instant, at the depth of 166 feet, he bored six feet into a bed of gravel, which produced water that rose gradually for five days, and now stands 104 feet deep in the well. The water is excellent and rather soft. The stratas were as follow:

	FEET.
Yellow or top clay - - - -	33
Stone - - - - -	2
Blue clay - - - - -	96
Red clay - - - - -	30
Total - - - - -	166

Many shells and other curious things were found in the clay, and at 84 feet deep a large piece of wood was taken up, which, at first, appeared like silver, but, upon being exposed to the air, turned black and cracked into small pieces.

The inhabitants of Wilsden may now be encouraged to render water-tanks, chalk drains, and filtering stones, useless, by sinking wells in certain districts of the parish at a joint expence, which would fall very easy upon individuals, and tend greatly to benefit their healths at all times, and especially in a dry season of the year. Your's, &c.

Boswell-court, London, JAMES HALL.
18th May, 1809.

P. S. George sunk a well last year for Mr. Waters, at Kingsbury Green, 128 feet deep, which now stands 60 feet in water, rather hard but excellent water. Kingsbury Green is about two miles from Neasdon.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REFORM in PARLIAMENT of the REPRESENTATION of the COMMONS.

I BELIEVE you may take the under-written as a correct outline, as far as

at present settled among the friends of reform.

I. Repeal of the Septennial; which of course revives the Triennial act.

II. All male freeholders paying to assessed taxes, to exercise the right of suffrage.

III. The worst of the Boroughs to be done away, by compulsory payments to be settled by Parliament, (and not as under Mr. Pitt's plan, by encreased biddings); and their share in the representation to be transferred to the unre-presented towns, Stratford on Avon, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, &c. so as that the number of the Members remain as at present.

I think that it cannot be denied, that this plan of reform brings us back much nearer than we are at present to the spirit of the antient English constitution, and to the time principle of representation. I wish the idea therefore to be circulated in your Magazine, which is so extensive a medium of intelligence.

That the plan is temperate, cannot, I think, reasonably be disputed. That it would be very considerably beneficially, and permanently efficacious, I strongly hope.

Neither this, nor any plan can succeed, unless the public mind, extensively, deliberately, and upon due information adopt it, and express that adoption in public meetings, and by numerous signatures. And if this be done, from a conviction of its necessity and utility, I have little doubt of its then, but not always, making its way in Parliament.

I should hope, that as to the second and better class of boroughs, where there is a regular corporation, but a small number of voters, as at Bury St. Edmunds, Stratford, &c. that the representation there will be improved by adding the Freeholders of the borough town, for the election of representatives to the corporate voters.

C. LOFFT.

Troston, May 14, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY OF LESSING'S WORKS.

(Continued from p. 340, vol. 24.)

5. **T**HE Monk of Libanon is in fact a second part, or continuation of Nathan the Wise. After an elapse of years, the same characters converse anew on the same topics, and compare their theories with observation and experience. Saladin is now sick; his last hour apparently approaches; the christians

tians of Jerusalem have sent to his relief a monk of Libanon, distinguished for medical skill. The tender attentions of Sittah to her brother, recall those unsurpassably beautiful scenes of Euripides, in which Electra watches the perturbed Orestes. During a pause of fever, Saladin is desirous of seeing Nathan. Nothing can be more equitable than the manner in which the poet paints the emptiness and impotence of those consolations, which the sceptic has to offer over a death-bed, to the troubled conscience. From an unpublished version of the poem, this striking interview shall be given.

Scene: the apartment of Saladin, who reposes on a sofa in an alcove.

SALADIN, *pushing aside the curtain.*

Abdallah,

Come nigh, and wipe my forehead. Ah! how weary!

ABDALLAH.

It seems as if thy slumbers were not tranquil, not so refreshing as we wish'd: thy dreams have harrow'd off thy brow that peaceful smoothness,

which sleep else gives the sufferer.

SALADIN.

I have been

in other worlds—alas! how weak I feel—where light and darkness strove more horribly

than life and death within my soul.—Is Nathan

come yet, Abdallah?

ABDALLAH *shows in Nathan and retires.*

Sultan, he attends.

SALADIN.

Then let him enter.—We are now, my Nathan,

got to the frontier.—Sit thee down, I pray. Now I have slept, I hope to talk with thee more calmly. Thou art sorrowful, my

Nathan.

NATHAN.

It grieves me, Saladin.

SALADIN.

I know thy feeling:

but recollect it is the will of God, and bow to it. Nathan, I have sent for thee, to give my breast once more the lost repose, thy wisdom took away.

NATHAN.

I, Sultan, I

from thee? O God forbid!

SALADIN.

Or rather say,

my own presumption, Nathan. O how direly has Truth reveng'd upon me her importance! It was at bottom but a sport of fancy, a mere amusive levity; but really truth is too high to sport with, too important to make a jest of.

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NATHAN.

I am anxious, Sultan, to understand precisely these allusions.

SALADIN.

The ring, the enchanted opal ring, whose glitter

drew me into this maze. It was a tale, that slid so unexpectedly, so gently, into my open and unguarded soul; shedding so much forbearance and humane-

ness

o'er my consenting heart; it seem'd to close at once the mouth of each precipitate intolerant decider. Ah! indeed some strength of mind is needful to with-

stand,

particularly when—excuse me, Nathan—the teacher has been first announced to us, from lips of praising thousands, by the name of the wise man. I took it as thou gavest it; and little thought, O Nathan, that so soon the judges thousand thousand years for me would have an end. Now I must die. And then—

in this uncertainty, and with my ring alone, am summon'd up before the judge. O! Nathan, how, if I have been deceiv'd?

NATHAN.

And, Sultan, how, if all have been deceiv'd?

SALADIN.

There lies the sting. Thus would, with all his love,

thy father be a cheat—have given, for truth, to his own son, who languish'd after light, mere error. Nathan, how can God, our father,

have given illusion, error, to mankind?

NATHAN.

What—if his creatures had not strength to bear

the purest rays of truth.—What, if illusion, or a faint morning, twilight upon earth, were for the human faculties, while here, their highest scope; and on yon side the tomb

first the untemper'd noon of truth broke on us.

God leads us step by step unto perfection: and many are the grades and shades of il-

lusion

between deep night and the broad day of wisdom.

What we call truth is merely man's opinion, a web of human pride, rash notions prated to all-remembering credulity, by old Tradition's tongue. Truth lies too deep

for our horizon far. God—he is truth; and man a thing that errs and fails.

SALADIN.

Must err?

must fail? If so; thou may'st have spoken falsely, and may'st, instead of knowledge, have taught error.

NATHAN.

I?

3 O

SALADIN.

SALADIN.

Thou—unless alone of all mankind,
thou art excepted from the lot of man;
unless thou only art th' infallible,
the wise.—Ye sceptics, is then nothing true,
but that we're fools?

NATHAN.

Be calm, have patience, Sultan,
accept man as he is—if he should err,
can't here below infallibly decide,—
earth is but earth a dull and lightless body.

SALADIN.

Ay—but the soul, my Nathan.

NATHAN.

Be it light;

be it a quenchless spark of fire ethereal;
or what you will. So long as night inwraps
this light; so long no tone, no ray, no image
comes to thy soul, but thro' ear, eye, or
nerves;

but what thro' flesh, or bone, or wand'ring
juices,

according to the nature and arrangement
of thy material part, is modified
into a thought for thee, and thee alone,
which could not dwell another human soul:
so long must feelings, instincts, passions,
form

opinion—error be each mortal's lot,
and what seems truth to one stand with
another

for proven falshood.

SALADIN.

No: that goes too far.

Then would each image to himself in flower,
sun, man, a different something; because
each

sees not with the same eyes. But do we,
Nathan,

not understand each other; although each
hears with his own ears only? Language be
my pledge, that, between man and truth, at
least

no such entire antipathy exists,
as thou maintainest. Many as our words,
so many commonly consented truths.

NATHAN.

So many images by all acknowledged,
which strike on one more strongly than
another,

and irritate in different degrees
our several passions. Tell me, Saladin,
is passion, truth; vice, truth? Is avarice,
or tyranny, or sneaking murder, truth:
or all of monstrous, that the human wish
by images of sensuality
is cheated into?

SALADIN.

Nathan, O beware

least with thy wisdom thou impair thy virtue.
Little by little, one short footstep more,
and lo we all are rogues, and must be rogues,
and my good worthy Nathan—no, to think it
were blasphemy, were crime. Man, thy con-
clusions

cannot be just; for if truth be illusion,
then so must virtue.

NATHAN.

Is it not contingent?

It is the circumstance amid which
a lucky chance has plac'd thee—'tis the land
allotted for thy country—'tis the men
with whom thou dwellest—'tis thy meat, thy
drink,

nay e'en the very air that bathes thy brow,
and above all the early bending given
to thy yet tender forces, education,
paternal prejudice, and the first thrust
with which Fate hurls thee into life's career,
hence is thy virtue, man. Soil, weather,
climate,
these shape the tree.

SALADIN.

The upshot comes of course:

we have at worst to die, and all is over:
truth's but a dream; virtue, an accident.
Troth, Nathan, thou 'art a sage indeed; and
hast

philosophiz'd me nearly into madness.

How—grows there not upon the self-same
soil

beside the goodly stem the crooked dwarfing?

NATHAN.

The fault perhaps was in the seed; perhaps
a grub, or an unheeded gust of wind,
or any of the thousand petty causes,
whose action and reaction hold together
this wondrous frame of things:

SALADIN.

But, my good friend,

man is not quite a block, a log of wood
obeying mere external laws. Is he
chain'd to the earth he springs from? In the
east

is it too sultry for thy virtue, fly,
go to the pole. If wine provoke thy blood,
drink water: if thy neighbour, seek a better.
What curbs thy freedom does not therefore
exclude it.

Else what were freedom?

NATHAN.

A mere play on words;
a leading string, with which good easy man
believes he strays alone, yet can't advance
further than his conductress Providence
permits. 'Tis, if you will, a whirling car—
we boys get in, and shout to our companions
proudly: "how fast we drive"; but round
and round
the eternal measur'd circle of the world
we are but dragg'd.

SALADIN.

Fie, Nathan, do not squander
upon such tales, which thou thyself believ'st
not,
thy ready wit. Thou dost not talk in earnest;
for how could'st thou, who hast a thousand
times

in life o'ercome those enemies of virtue
the passions, and the cravings of our senses,
with one sword-stroke of reason, thus assert?
Thou art but seeking artfully to keep
truth out of sight. But, Nathan, disputation
is now no longer mine.

NATHAN,

NATHAN.

And would to God
it never had been, Saladin. The few
worthy and noble souls should only act,
live after truth, and leave their deeds behind
them.

All disputation if and what be truth
wastes the fair hours bestow'd so sparingly
upon the wanderer, who for his journey
has not one hour too much. The lazy man
may fling himself along beneath the shade,
and with his fellow weigh and ascertain
how far he has to go—is this the road?
are we come wrong?—but let us with fresh
strides
haste to the goal; we then, I ween, shall
know

how far it was, and, if we have not chosen
the shortest road, our industry at least
will have made up for many a round-about.

SALADIN.

My pilgrimage is almost at an end;
but, friend, its goal I see not. I am con-
founded.

Live after truth, thou sayst, and yet not
know

what truth may be, nor even care to know it;
but trudge along hap-hazard, north or south.

NATHAN.

Not much there needs of truth to be a man.
“There is a god; be pious and fear him:
trust he will crown thy virtue, scourge thy
vice.”

That is enough.

SALADIN.

And shall we not inquire
what is this god? and how we should be pi-
ous?

how act to win his favor? how he scourges,
and how rewards? and, when he punishes,
whither the sinner goes?

NATHAN.

Is there not
water enough to cleanse with in Damascus?

SALADIN.

Nostream can cleanse the conscience of its sin;
no flame can purify the sullied heart
before the sight of God. How can I know
whether, if God is just, to guilt a foe,
I too shall be forgiven. O my Nathan,
’tis that, ’tis that, which wounds me, which
impels me

to make the dread inquiry, not, as erst,
the idle love of disputation. Death
itself is nothing but a step across
a narrow threshold; but a troubled moment,
and all is over. The intoxicated
will dare the stride, and boldly spring avault,
fare as he may without. But there’s no art
can drag the conscience into bold delirium,
sele to the night of death its wakeful eye,
and teach it at futurity to sport.

Those with a sober conscience, Nathan.

NATHAN.

Sultan,

I would not flatter: but can God above
be found less just, less gracious, than thyself?

SALADIN.

That is—not punish with severity,
but punish, if he is master of the world.
What would become of kingdoms, if mankind
might with impunity make sport of law,
rob, murder?

NATHAN.

Where the law smites but the guilty,
what has the good to fear?

SALADIN.

The good—ay he—
What should the good man fear?—but crimi-
nals.

NATHAN.

Abandon to the sentence of their judge;
and gaze rejoicing at the glorious harvest,
that ripens for the doings of the just
in better worlds. The more the soul below
is veil’d in darkness, the more full of rap-
ture

must be the passage to the sunny day
of shining truth. We here have yet to
wander

thro’ many a labyrinth on this murky earth:
from thee the fetters drop. Soon thy free soul
may hail yon clearer heaven, and eagle-
wing’d

soar to her God, the eternal only source
of light and bliss. O might I follow, sultan—
God be thy guide!

SALADIN.

No; no; that cannot be;
that were unsuitable; my lot is other.
Each talks but as he feels; thou canst not
tell

how it is here with me.—Just, pious, good,
are lovely words; and happy who can speak
them

and feel no dagger digging at his breast!
Ah, Nathan, hast thou never stain’d thy
life—

not with one crime?

NATHAN.

Oh! who is free from faults,
my dearest sultan—in the sight of God
pure, yet a man!

SALADIN.

Speak’st thou of faults, just man,
away! Come not to sully thy white virtue
beside a criminal! Off! dost thou know me!
dost thou know Saladin?

NATHAN.

Who knows him not,
the generous, the impartial, and the just,
the tolerant friend of man? Who knows him
not,
the pious Saladin?

SALADIN.

The robber too,
the blood-bound, Nathan, too. Know’st thou
not him
who has spill’d more of unoffending blood
than thousand murderers, whom the sword of
vengeance

refus’d to spare—who, to rapacious wishes,
to wild ambition, sacrific’d his duty—
his conscience—all? Know’st thou not him?

NATHAN.

NATHAN.

No, sultan,
him I know not.

SALADIN.

God knows him.

NATHAN.

As he knows
the chaos, from whose deep the light arose.
It does not therefore now exist. Thou art
not

the first, whom he has imperceptibly
allow'd thro' crimes to find out virtue's path.
What boots the *has been*, so the *is* be right.
God will not ask the just man's virtue to
atone the sinner's trespass, will not punish
the worthy for the faulty Saladin.

SALADIN.

Yet not unoften the amended man
dies of his sins.

NATHAN.

Dies of some law of nature.

SALADIN.

What is this fear then? what this inward
struggling,
these racking tortures of avenging conscience?

NATHAN.

A proof of tenderer virtuous feelings, of
abhorrence against vice. It is—perhaps
the working of thy fever, of strain'd nerves
and flurried spirits.

SALADIN.

'Tis no doubtful pang
obscure and undefin'd, but clear perception
that I have not liv'd as a man should live.
It is the palpitation of a culprit
advancing to his judge. Conscience, my Na-
than,
is no disease.

NATHAN.

Strive not against thy peace;
do not o'erlook thy virtues; shove not from
thee
the consolations which on penitence
God has bestow'd.

SALADIN.

God? Where has he bestow'd it?
How am I sure of that; And is not God
a friend to order? Values he no longer
the laws he made, no longer loves his
creatures?

Who breaks thro' those, or sacrifices these,
can God befriend? Indeed for men like us,
whom groping after truth but leaves be-
wilder'd,

whom virtue fills with pride or fills with
doubt,

faith is a precious thing. Beside the grave
where a man strays alone; where other souls
no longer buoy him up with fellow feelings;
where all is changing; and between *to be*
and *not to be* the dread abyss is yawning;
where all that seem'd in life, truth, action,
fact,

dwindles to a lie; where even reason's torch
amid the wide and vacant gulph is quench'd,
O Nathan, Nathan, faith is precious there.

NATHAN.

Who takes it from thee, my good Saladin;
why may'st thou not believe whate'er thou
wilt?

SALADIN.

No longer, Nathan, now; no longer now.

NATHAN.

Does not thy prophet teach thee, like mine me,
that God is merciful, that he forgives.

SALADIN.

Keep for thyself thy talismanic ring,—
and do not mock at the poor trodden worm
e'en in the dust.

NATHAN.

For God's sake no; no; no.
Sultan, if with my blood I could procure
thee
rest—O! how willingly.

SALADIN.

Give, give, conviction.

In certainty is placed the might of truth.
Doubt is its foe; a fatal grub that bores
deeper and deeper to the pith o'the root,
until the fair flower withers. It is shrivell'd,
faded for me; and round about me lie
the fallow petals scatter'd. All their power,
the fragrance they once shed across my soul,
is gone. Then die, die, Saladin: thy lot
be heaven, or hell, or everlasting nothing:
die, die; for here is darkness all. Thy road
is yonder over graves—o'er slaughter—fields
thick sown with skulls of men—well mois-
ten'd too

with human gore. Who was the sower here?
Who with his sabre plough'd the reeking soil?
Who?

NATHAN.

Saladin, what ails thee, Saladin—

SALADIN.

I, I, 'twas I, the valorous Saladin,
'Twas I, who mow'd these heaps of dead.

NATHAN.

My Sultan,

do recollect thyself.

SALADIN.

Ha! now I stand
in blood up to my girdle. 'Twas well fought,
my warriors, nobly slaughter'd.—Bury them:
for fear their God should see them, and re-
venge
on us their blood.

NATHAN.

Dost thou know me no longer?
God, god, have pity on him!

SALADIN.

What of pity.

Behold in me the mighty Saladin,
the conqueror of the world. The east is his.
Down with thy arms, or die!

NATHAN.

Canst thou not know
thy Nathan any longer?

SALADIN.

Get thee gone;
I will not deal with thee, jew, usurer, cheat.
hence with thy ware; 'tis trash; sell, sell, to
fools.

Avant.

Avaunt. Why dost thou weep? What
would'st thou have?

NATHAN.

O this is horrible!

SALADIN.

Ay; horrible.

I did not kill them. Dost thou claim of me
thy children?

NATHAN.

God—

SALADIN.

Do bury them still deeper:

look, there peeps out a skull—in with it.

NATHAN.

Oh—

what a delirium this.

SALADIN.

Up! up! we storm it—

Forward, my brothers, brisk! and down with
them!

The dogs are yielding. On, on, we shall
have it.

Mine is Jerusalem! Damascus, mine!

Mine is all Syria!

NATHAN.

Teach me, Lord, to think

that I must die!

SALADIN.

What's all yon howling for?

Give quarter now; and offer up to God
a tenth of all the booty. There a mosk,
and here a school, and there an hospital,
shall be erected. We shall need them—

NATHAN.

Sittah,

O! my dear Sittah, welcome!

SITTAH approaches.

What's the matter?

NATHAN.

Alas! thou hear'st; thy brother is delirious.

SITTAH.

My Saladin delirious? God!

SALADIN.

Keep back!

Along this narrow foot-path climbs the way
into the fortress. They are all asleep:—
hush, follow me in stillness. We shall
manage

to take it by surprize. Hush.

SITTAH.

Saladin

is for to-day too weary for more toil.

What if he would repose a little hour
under the shade, and then with fresher
strength

assail the fortress.

SALADIN.

Ay I will, I will.

Keep watch upon your posts, my comrades
all,

least they should fall upon us.

NATHAN AND SITTAH.

We are going.

SALADIN.

Mind; in an hour or so I shall be waking.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE DILLETANTI TOURIST,

Or LETTERS from an AMATEUR of ART,
in LONDON, to a FRIEND near MAN-
CHESTER. No. V.

I N pursuing my way through the
TOWNLEY Collection of Antiquities,
the next department that I shall attempt
describing, is that of the ROMAN SEPUL-
CHRAL ANTIQUITIES, which are depo-
sited in the fifth room. This room is of
excellent proportions, vaulted, and lighted
from a dome; the ceiling is supported by
antæ of the Doric order, and in the inter-
pilasters are niches and recesses in which
are deposited sepulchral urns with in-
scriptions of great antiquity and consi-
derable beauty. In the centre of the
floor is a beautiful Mosaic pavement
lately discovered in digging the founda-
tions for the new buildings at the Bank
of England, and presented to the British
Museum by the directors of that opulent
establishment.

They are mostly taken from the ceme-
teries of the Romans, of which every fa-
mily of consequence had one appropriat-
ed to itself. The largest and most an-
cient cemeteries were those of Memphis,
which have been discovered near that
city in a circular plain, nearly four leagues
in diameter, which is called the Plain of
Mummies. The care of the Egyptians
for the preservation of the body after
death, exceeded even their wishes for the
conservation of the memory of their il-
lustrious dead. The Greeks and Romans
did not so anxiously preserve the mortal
relics of the body; they contented them-
selves with burying them. The custom
of burning their dead and preserving the
ashes appears to have arisen more from
a wish of preventing violation, than the
mere destruction of the body. The Ro-
mans paid great veneration to the remains
of their forefathers; they erected ceme-
teries to their honour, and deposited the
ashes of each individual in its own distinct
catacomb, in a cinerary urn, inscribed
with the name of the party, whose me-
mory is thus recorded. The contents of
this room are principally of these cinerary
and sepulchral urns and monumental
inscriptions, each deposited after the an-
cient manner in a catacomb.

No. 1, is a monumental inscription to
Q. Aufidius Generosus, formerly in the
collection of Thomas Hollis, esq. and
presented by him to the Museum; to-
gether with No. 2, to Delia Fortunata,
Aelius Telesphorus, and others; No. 3,
to M. Nævius Proculus; No. 5, to T.
Sex. Agatha; No. 20, to Eutychia; No.

22, to C. Julius Primigenius; No. 23, to Lucretia; and No. 44, to Isidorus.

Among the most singular of these sepulchral antiquities, are two earthen ollæ (No. 6) placed in the manner of those which contained the ashes of the slaves, and the inferior orders of the Roman people. The monumental inscription in front of these ancient relics of Roman customs, records the names of Anniolena Maxima, and Servilia Irene.

No. 12, is a sepulchral vase, found near Naples.

This ancient city and Pisa both had cemeteries of such magnitude and elegance of construction, that they might be taken as models of such structures. The disposition or arrangement of the great cemetery of Naples, where this vase was found, had particular reference to salubrity. It was a vast enclosure, hollowed into as many subterraneous apartments as there were days in the year, presenting three hundred and sixty-five openings, arranged symmetrically round its superficies. Every opening was enclosed by a stone, and every catacomb only opened once in the year, on the day of which opening all the dead who were to be buried on that day were deposited; and by putting lime into coffins, the bodies were consumed, or their more putrescent parts decayed, before the annual opening of that catacomb.

The cemetery of Pisa, called the *Campo Santo*, was a celebrated and noble edifice, of a good style of architecture, and one of the most remarkable funereal monuments in Europe. It was projected by Ubaldo, the Bishop of Pisa, in 1200, began in 1218, and finished in 1283. John of Pisa, the most celebrated architect of his time, had the care of this great work, which reflects much honour on his memory as an architect of great ability. It was nearly five hundred feet in length, and eighty in breadth. This cemetery was entirely built of white marble.

No. 13, in this room, is a remarkable sarcophagus of good workmanship, representing the lamentation of a family over the dead body of a departed relative.

Nos. 21 and 24, are both Etruscan cinerary urns in terra cotta. The basso rilievis on the fronts of both, represent the hero Echetes fighting with a ploughshare for the Greeks, at the battle of Marathon, and on each of the covers is a recumbent female figure. On the upper part of the latter urn is an Etruscan inscription in red letters, which was recovered to the world by the zeal and

generosity of the late ingenious Sir William Hamilton.

According to Fabretti, the *cinerarium* was the name of a sepulchral edifice; in which conjecture he is supported by Monfaucon, and in the 5th Vol. Plate 4th, he describes a cinerarium of this description. But the true meaning of the word is undoubtedly as here employed by the editors of the Synopsis of the Museum; that is, an urn in which the *cineres* or ashes of the dead were deposited, as the *ossuarium* was a vessel in which the bones of the departed were enclosed. The rest of the sepulchral antiquities in this noble collection are equally valuable and interesting to the history of the arts. They serve to point out the names of illustrious men, and shew us how the Romans respected the manes of their departed relatives. One of them is peculiarly interesting; it is a sarcophagus, on the front of which various figures of Cupid and Psyche are represented, perhaps to the memory of a departed virgin on the eve of marriage.

The next room is appropriated to Greek and Roman sculptures, as medallions, sarcophagi, basso - rilievis, fragments, shields, altars, busts, &c. I shall mention a few of the principal, for if I were to enumerate all that are worthy of notice, I should describe every article, and never bring my letters to a close. No. 2 is part of the front of a sarcophagus, representing Achilles among the daughters of Lycomedes. Nos. 1 and 8, are two medallions, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher, of early workmanship and good sculpture. No. 11 is a fine fragment of a magnificent sarcophagus, representing an elderly man with a manuscript roll in his hand, which he is reading, and before him a Muse is standing holding a mask; probably to the memory of a comedian, or dramatic poet.

No. 10 is a fragment of a sarcophagus representing Bacchus with a thyrsus in his left hand, and with his right arm thrown over the shoulder of a Faun. Now I am upon the subject of the thyrsus, which I alluded to in my last, I take the opportunity of mentioning that I have enclosed you herewith an outline sketch of a bacchanal, from the collection of Lord Elgin, which I chose purposely from having the pine-apple head of the thyrsus distinctly represented. No. 12 is remarkable for its representing a bacchanalian procession, forming the front of a sarcophagus. No. 13 is an alto-

relievo

relievo of the heads of Paris and Helen. No. 14 represents, on the front of a sarcophagus, several genii, supporting various pieces of armour. On a shield in the centre, is an inscription to Sallustius Jasius. No. 19 is a most valuable Greek inscription, being an engraved copy of a decree of the people of Athens, and of the Piræus, in honour of Callidamas. No. 20 is an elegant votive statue of Diana triformis of excellent sculpture, with a dedicatory inscription round the plinth. One very singular relic of antiquity, is an altar of Roman workmanship. (No. 21) ornamented with Egyptian figures, which for singularity, is unequalled in the collection. There is also a beautiful head of a female Bacchante of early workmanship, and a Greek sepulchral monument of no less beauty, with an exquisite basso-relievo, and an inscription to Mousis, who was a native of Miletus, and daughter of Argæus. This was also generously given to the Museum, by Thomas Hollis, esq. No. 32 is a very fine basso-relievo, representing Priam in the act of supplicating Achilles to deliver to him the body of his son Hector. There are two fragments of a colossal foot and hand. The statues to which they belonged must have been of an immense size, and are striking monuments to the skill and enterprise of the ancient artists. Nos. 28 and 39 are two singularly elegant figures of Victory, with wings, sacrificing a bull. No. 41 is a triangular base of a small candelabrum, which has been the stand for a lamp or other light for burning perfumes, to scent their apartments, and sometimes, as in this and other examples in this noble collection (which Homer particularly corroborates) as a species of altar, on which they burned bituminous woods and offered small sacrifices.

No. 42 is a sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to the memory of Viria Primitiva. The cippus was a kind of monumental grave-stone, or sometimes a small column to the memory of some particular event or departed friend. The form and ornamenting of the sepulchral cippus often imitated the ancient altar, and were then consecrated to the infernal deities or manes. We often meet with representations of Sippi, on coins, medals, and engraved gems. No. 43 is a swan in red marble, the plumage and entire form of which is delicately carved.

The last article that I shall enumerate in my present communication is a beautiful Greek sepulchral monument, with a

basso-relievo, and an inscription to Isias, who was a native of Laodicea, and daughter of Metrodorus. This valuable trophy was brought from Smyrna, and presented to the Museum by Matthew Duane and Thomas Tyrwhitt, esqrs.

I shall now conclude for the present, and exclaim, after viewing these august testimonies of the high perfection of Greek sculpture, with Thomson;

OH GREECE! thou sapient nurse of FINER
ARTS
Which to bright Science blooming Fancy bore,
Be this thy praise, that thou, and though
alone

In these hast led the way, in these excell'd,
Crown'd with the laurel of assenting Time!

Your's, &c.

M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DISSERTATION on the BEST MEANS of RESUSCITATING PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED, or SUFFOCATED by EXPOSURE to DELETERIOUS VAPOURS or GASES, and on the EFFECTS of EXTREME COLD.

"Miseris succurrere disco."

I labour still to lend the wretched aid."

"Latet scintillula forsan."

THAT season of the year is fast approaching, when every watering-place, and every commodious hamlet in the vicinity of the sea, will have its visitors. Into the utility of bathing we have no design to enter; but we shall be rendering some service to humanity, by pointing out a ready method of applying, in particular cases of suspended animation, an agent, as novel as it is efficacious. From ignorance of the means recommended by the Humane Society, we may calculate upon a number of unfortunates, who have been snatched from the bosom of their families, and the circle in which they had usefully moved.

After a person has remained twenty minutes under water, there can be no considerable hope of recovery; yet we should never resign the unhappy object to his fate, before we have exhausted every means of relief. The numbers attested by the best evidence to have been revived, is so considerable, even in hopeless cases, that we are eminently cheered by it, in executing that amiable task which humanity, and the solace of success, so urgently press upon our attention.

The first principle to be attended to is, the restoration of natural warmth.

This,

This (though it have not been heretofore recommended) is best and most speedily accomplished by a tepid bath (of 98° Fahrenheit); for without this temperature, the vital functions cannot go on. Stimulants have, with this view, been generally applied to the skin and lungs, and even to the intestines. In the last case it is usual to strip the patient of all his wet clothes, rub him perfectly dry, whilst several assistants are warming blankets; and when dry, he is directed to be laid upon a table, with two blankets under him; a third is wrapt round his body, and should be removed, when it loses to any considerable degree its original warmth. This operation is to be repeated, until signs of recovery become apparent. While this process goes on, at least four assistants are employed in rubbing the legs and arms. Neutral saline bodies, and especially common salt has been used at the time, and in aid of friction; but if, in a chemical point of view, we are at a loss to see how it operates, most probably warm ashes, or any similar substance, by its mere mechanical power, and temperature, may answer every purpose. Whilst this is going forward, a dilute solution of ammonia is applied to his wrists and ancles (for a strong solution of the *Aq. ammon. pur.* would have a tendency actually to dissolve the *epidermis*, and even the *vera cutis* itself, in many cases. The ordinary spirit of hartshorn is consequently often employed; and a feather steeped in it is to be applied every ten minutes to the nostrils; bladders of hot water, in this case, to the feet and armpits have an important value. Others have found much advantage by dipping a blanket into boiling water, wringing the same as dry as possible, and wrapping the patient closely up in it, when undressed. This is recommended to be repeated every ten minutes, for two or three hours.

But whilst these external applications of restoring heat to the body are going forward, internal means of rousing the heart and arterial system to action, must not be neglected. This is material, both with a view to the maintenance of a fit degree of animal heat, and to the support of the nervous system itself.

The smoke of tobacco, or other stimulants, applied by way of clyster, and air passed through the nostrils into the lungs; are employed with success occasionally. But *oxygenous gas*, from a suit-

able pneumatic apparatus, or, what is still better, the *nitrous oxide*, might be used with still greater advantage; if we calculate upon their effects on the human body being analogous to those they usually produce upon animals that have been drowned, or suffocated, by the deleterious effects consequent to the inhalation of *hydrogen gas*, *carbonic acid*, *carburetted hydrogen*, *sulphureous acid gas*, *nitrous air*, or the compounder gases, constituting the *choak* and *fire damps*, with other deleterious vapours. But it is to be lamented, that, however important these means are, and however efficacious they promise to be, still they are seldom used in aid of other means probably at hand, and usually recommended in cases of suspended animation. It is desirable, that in every situation where there is a life-boat kept, such an apparatus as would at once yield these valuable gases, should be its companion. It is usual in the injection of the fumes of tobacco, to have a common clyster-bag, and at the other end have a common tobacco-pipe, firmly attached to it. The bowl of the pipe is to be filled with tobacco, and well lighted; then by applying a playing-card, formed in the shape of a funnel, round the bowl of the tobacco-pipe, and blowing with the mouth at the other end, the bag may be filled with smoke; and this may be injected into the intestines, by simply filling and compressing the bag or containing bladder. For throwing air into the lungs, the stem of a common tobacco-pipe may answer. This should be introduced into one of the nostrils, and at the same time the other is to be closed by a finger, as well as the mouth. Blow pretty strongly. When the lungs are full, by pressure on the breast the air may be forced from the lungs again. This process should be continued for at least half an hour. It is usual to administer the tobacco-fumes, and the inflation of the lungs alternately, but there is no good reason, why the operations should not proceed together. And it is recommended, that these processes be persevered in, even for hours, although no signs of life appear.

At the same time that we do not deny to these methods their respective portions of merit, we cannot help adverting to the general value of electricity in cases of this nature. But it has been too frequently a subject of regret, that the objection to its employment depends upon the incompatibility of its excitation,

tion, near enough to the spot where the accident may have occurred. We allude to cases of drowning. This has been matter of very sincere regret to the humane, and scientific portion of the community. And it is this circumstance, which has induced us to point out a very ready means of immediately, and in any place, or at any season, presenting efficaciously this powerful and penetrating agent. For as muscular motion is dependent on *nervous excitement*, in the first instance, and as the heart, and not the brain, is possibly the *primum moriens*, so the nervous system must be stimulated; and to no stimulus is it so obedient as to the energy of electricity.

We would recommend therefore, a Galvanic battery, of at least two hundred series, (any portion, or the whole of which, according to its effects, should be employed.) This apparatus (as the discs of the battery need not be more than two inches square, may be brought to the water's edge in case of drowning. The party should, if dressed, be as soon as possible got into a slipper bath, of the temperature named above: and having put a shilling, to which a brass or other metallic wire is attached, into the mouth, and another to any of the intercostal muscles, or under the armpits, or to the soles of the feet, or indeed any of the more sensible parts of the surface of the body, the other points of the wire being at the same time brought into contact with the two poles, or zinc and copper terminations, of the battery;—an action of the whole body is perceptible on contact; and this is to be repeated, which is done after every successive interruption of contact, by the wires. It is to be observed, that, as the diaphragm consents with the olfactory membrane from the sympathy between the nerves distributed upon either, it may be found advisable to present one of the wires to the interior part of the nostril, rather than to the mouth. The energy is increased considerably in consequence; and this is valuable in particular when life has been suspended by the inhalation of deleterious vapour. Indeed, the system of sympathy, or consent in medicine seems too little attended to, though with Dr. Whytt, we agree, that it is often of the utmost consequence to success in the art of healing.

It will frequently be found desirable to apply the influence through the body, by bringing a conducting wire from the copper end of the battery,

to the water under the region of the head, while the patient is in the bath, and another wire from the zinc termination of the battery, to the liquid surrounding the feet, or to touch, if the patient be in a slipper bath, the external part of the bath (it being metallic and hence a conductor of electricity) opposite to where the feet are within. Thus the whole force of the apparatus will be passed through the patient; the animal body being a better conductor than water, of the electrical influences thus excited by the arrangement of Volta. Sneezing is a good symptom, and is often produced immediately by this galvanic application, to the expulsion of the azotic elastic fluid, which must be got rid of before circulation can be reproduced, and consequently before we are to hope for perfect restoration of the energies of vitality. Indeed the galvanic influence, or this peculiar modification of electricity, produces effects so analogous to those furnished at the instance of the will, that many physiologists have indulged themselves in theorizing on this, as synonymous with the supposed nervous fluid itself; and therefore, as, of all other powers, most essential to vitality.

If after this, and any other auxiliary means judiciously applied, the party begin to breathe, if his pulse manifest a perceptible return of arterial action, or if the spark of latent vitality otherwise discovers itself, and more especially if the power of deglutition, or swallowing, return, a few table-spoons-full of diluted brandy should be taken. If the breathing be very hard, and the face swelled and livid, six or eight ounces of blood may be taken with advantage. During bleeding, a horizontal position is to be preferred, lest deliquium come on.

When matters take this favourable turn, and the patient is in a degree recovered, he should be put to bed in warm blankets, his feet kept warm by flannels, with the occasional adhibition of diluted but cordial stimulants.

Before we conclude this important topic, we may be permitted, without impropriety, to mention the effect of the warm bath and the galvanic energy, not only in cases of apparent death from hanging or suffocation, from whatever cause, (we mean, however, that these effects are never to be expected to be applied with advantage, in cases of organic lesion,) but also in cases of exposure to extreme cold. For in our own

temperate climate the seasons are often so intensely cold, as to be fatal to those who are unfortunately exposed to their direct severity. In those cases, in lieu of the warm bath, the body is to be rubbed with snow, or surrounded by sheets dipped in ice-cold water, and the galvanic process is to be used in addition, until signs of life appear. Hence its importance in cases of paralysis, when derived from exposure to extreme cold. On the re-appearance of life, the method adopted in the cases above alluded to, should be employed.

In cases of chilblains, or of a single member being frost-bitten, it is to be treated precisely after the same manner. Carpue, in his Treatise, has pointed out the importance of electricity in the very disagreeable affection of *chill-blain*. We shall farther observe, that if the limb still remain numbened, after a continuance of these means for some hours, a warm cataplasim of bran and water may be ap-

plied, and the patient should take as much bark in powder, as will lie on a shilling, every two or three hours. His beverage should be, in this case, the most generous port-wine to be had; or, in lieu of it, brandy and water. After all, should mortification come on, as will be obvious by the livid appearance of the parts, and their deficiency in feeling; give the bark, and dress the part with basilicon, made warm in a spoon, and apply pledgets hot, thrice a day, giving an opiate at night.

The method which has been above recommended, it is hoped will not be the less acceptable, because its importance is as obvious, as its application is easy. We need not add that a portable galvanic battery, such as is alluded to, and which is quite competent to all the purposes described, should be within reach on such lamentable occasions, and it may be obtained at a comparatively moderate expence.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT of the late Right Reverend and Right Honourable BEILBY PORTEUS, D. D. LORD BISHOP of LONDON, DEAN of the CHAPEL ROYAL, VISITOR of SION COLLEGE, PROVINCIAL DEAN of CANTERBURY, &c. &c.

THE primitive Christians exhibited great simplicity of life and manners. Consisting at first of men in a humble sphere, their minds were neither debauched by wealth, nor led astray by worldly enjoyments; their morals were accordingly pure, and their characters in general unspotted. Replete with integrity and zeal, they bore public testimony to their faith; and from converts becoming martyrs, they spilt their blood on the scaffold without a murmur, and even gloried amidst all the terrors attendant on relentless injustice.

In process of time, the Pagan deities were trampled under foot, and the Cross was finally triumphant. That gentle and dove-like religion, which had uniformly inculcated charity and moderation, and, at first, aimed at no more than simple toleration, in its turn became the established faith. It was then that all the disorderly passions of ambition, avarice, and tyranny, which had been carefully stifled and repressed during a long period of sufferance, burst forth like a deluge, and carried all be-

fore them. The once persecuted Christians became in their turn persecutors; and, not content with treating the believers in the old exploded faith with cruelty and contempt, they began to punish each other in the most rigorous and vindictive manner, on account of petty differences in their respective creeds.

No sooner had religion become the vehicle of grandeur, and ecclesiastical appointments the means of gratification, than men of all descriptions aspired to dignities, that were calculated to confer in many instances exemption from punishment, and, in most, the means of enjoyment.—In Italy, the successor of the humble fisherman, decked out in a purple robe, and adorned with the tiara, soon boasted, as well as exercised, the power of taking away and conferring crowns. In Germany Sovereigns arose; who united secular with ecclesiastical authority; and in, the motley character of Prince-Bishop, ruled alike over the consciences, and the fortunes, and the persons of their subjects. Britain, following the fate of the whole Christian world, was long governed, in respect to its faith by a foreign sovereign, who resided on the banks of the Tiber, but whose iron sceptre ruled both the Thames and the Tweed, and who indeed held the crown of England itself as *lord paramount*

paramount, while a prince was found so base, so cowardly, and so compliant, in the person of King John, as to yield homage, and transmit a yearly tribute to the Holy See.

At length a new epoch occurred. Learning and learned men were fated to dart a hidden flash of light on a benighted world; and the northern parts of Europe awoke, as if from a dream or rather a stupor. The crown and the nobles shared between them a large portion of the patrimony of St. Peter, while an indigent clergy was rescued from the yoke of a distant superior. One portion of our own island, after a sharp struggle, abjured a prelatical hierarchy, and founded the *kirk* on the unassailable rock of poverty, where temptation could not assault, or the manum of unrighteousness overpower. It accordingly has exhibited in an equality of pastors, provided with a decent rather than a splendid income, an example of primitive manners, joined frequently to brilliant talents.

England, the other and richer portion of the kingdom, still continues to maintain all the various gradations of rank, from the humble and useful parish-priest up to the mitred primate of Canterbury, who takes precedence of every subject in the kingdom, not of the blood royal.

Until a very recent period, however, it has been customary, ever since the reformation, to select these dignitaries of the Anglican church from that rank of life, where all the virtues are supposed to bloom amidst the privacy of retirement, and to flourish most beneath the shade and shelter of obscurity. Birth, and wealth, and noble alliances, were not permitted to extend their hand, in order to seize on the crosier. Learning, a well-regulated zeal, and an inoffensive but pious life, joined to the care and education of some of our noble youth—these were the pretensions that justly obtained notice, distinction, and preferment; and that these were not ill-bestowed on such, the subject of the present memoir will, at least, serve as an eminent example.

Dr. Beilby Porteus was a native of Yorkshire, where he was born about the year 1731; but he himself was accustomed to trace his descent from a Scottish family; and it is a well-known fact, that his grandfather had repaired to this country at no distant period. His father, a tradesman of but little eminence, resided for many years in the north of England; and it was at the grammar-

school at Ripon, under the care of the Reverend Mr. Hyde, that young Porteus commenced his classical career. By that gentleman he was qualified for the University, having determined on the church as a profession, at a time when he little thought that one of its richest mitres would encircle his head, and the two swords in *saltire* of the see of London constitute his arms. Accordingly, with a zeal worthy of his future fortune, but an ambition that did not extend beyond a rural cure, he was entered at Christ's College, Cambridge.

It occurred in respect to this student, as to the present Bishop of Landaff, and indeed most of the young men, who repair thither from the north of England, who carry with them no other pretensions than their talents, that an undeviating assiduity and laborious industry occupied and distinguished almost every moment of his life. He was accordingly treated with respect by his superiors, and, while qualifying himself for the future duties of the sacred profession, of which he was one day to be a shining ornament, a taste for literature and composition was gradually infused into his mind.

Mr. Porteus obtained his first degree as bachelor of arts, in 1752, when he was only seventeen or eighteen years of age. The same year, was also distinguished by another occurrence, which was calculated to form an epoch in the life of our Tyro; for he gained one of the two gold medals, held out as a tempting remuneration to those who should produce the best classical essays. This well-judged and munificent reward was conferred by a former Duke of Newcastle, then Chancellor of the University; as for his competitors, most, if not all, of them, have been long since, in the language of the Scriptures, "gathered unto their fathers," with an exception, however, of Francis Maſeres, Esq. F.R.S. Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, who was, like himself, a successful candidate.

His worth, as well as talents, now began to be known within the precincts of his *Alma Mater*, and in 1754 Mr. Porteus was accordingly nominated one of the Esquire Beadles of the University, which office he held for about 16 months.

In 1755, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon this respectable student, who now began to behold the dawn of his good fortune; for he was elected a fellow by his college, and nearly at the same time appointed one of the preachers

preachers at Whitehall chapel. It was not, however, until 1759, that Mr. Porteus was known beyond the limits of his University, for it was then that he obtained the Seatonian prize, for the best composition on "Death," which he published soon after, in conformity with the will of the founder. This was his first poetical essay, or, at least, the first ever issued from the press, and it obtained for him not only a considerable portion of fame, but was also considered as the prelude to still greater celebrity.

The following passage seems so appropriate to his own situation, and we trust his own feelings, on a late awful occasion, that we cannot refrain from transcribing it:—

—————"At thy good time,
Let Death approach; I reckon not—let him but
come
In genuine form, not with thy vengeance
arm'd,
Too much for man to bear. O rather lend
Thy kindly aid to mitigate his stroke:

"And at that hour, when all aghast I
stand
(A trembling candidate for thy compassion)
On this world's brink, and look into the
next:

When my soul starting from the dark un-
known,
Casts back a wishful look, and fondly clings
To her frail prop, unwilling to be wrench'd
From this fair scene, from all her 'custom'd
joys,

And all the lovely relatives of life,
Then shed thy comforts o'er me; then put on
The gentlest of thy looks. Let no dark
crimes,

In all their hideous forms then starting up,
Plant themselves round my couch in grim
array;

And stab my bleeding heart with two-edged
torture—
Sense of past guilt, and dread of future woe.

"Far be the ghastly crew! and in their
stead

Let cheerful Memory, from her purest cells,
Lead forth a goodly train of Virtues fair,
Cherish'd in earlier youth, now paying back
With ten-fold usury the pious care,
And pouring o'er my wounds the heav'nly
balm.

Of conscious innocence.

—————"But chiefly Thou,
Whom soft-eyed Pity once led down from
Heav'n,

To bleed for man, to teach him how to live,
And Oh! still harder lesson! how to die;
Disdain not thou to smooth the restless bed
Of sickness and of pain.* Forgive the tear
That feeble Nature drops, calm all her fears,
Wake all her hopes, and animate her faith;

Till my rapt soul, anticipating heav'n,
Bursts from the thralldom of incumb'ring
clay,
And, on the wings of ecstasy upborne,
Springs into liberty, and light, and life."

On the demise of George II. Mr. Porteus once more invoked the Muses, and, in some verses to the memory of that prince, exhibited his propensity to, and his excellence in poetical composition, a talent on which he has been since complimented by Hannah Moore, in her poetical composition, "Sensibility." But other studies and avocations, of a far different nature, called off his attention. In 1761, the pen of the subject of this memoir was occupied in simple prose, and on a subject not very pleasant to a man of his placid turn of mind—controversial divinity. A little before this period appeared a work, entitled, "The History of the Man after God's own Heart;" in which the many glaring defects in the character of David were artfully exposed and heightened, with a degree of boldness that alarmed many good and well-disposed Christians. Mr. Porteus, fearing lest it might produce much mischief, undertook, as well as many others, to vindicate one of the heroes of the Old Testament; and he accordingly preached a sermon, November 29, before the University of Cambridge, which had prefixed to it by way of title-page, "The Character of David, King of Israel, impartially stated."

It is, perhaps, to this little work, that his future fortunes are to be wholly attributed; for Dr. Thomas Secker, who, in 1753, had been translated from the see of Oxford, to the archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury, having read his discourse, was induced by a perusal of this and his other publications, to take Mr. P. who by this time had obtained the degree of M. A. under his own immediate patronage.* He accordingly was pleased immediately to appoint him one of his domestic chaplains; and soon after presented him, in succession, to two rectories in Kent, and one in Middlesex. A prebendal stall in Peterborough followed at no great distance, and on the

* It is evident from vol. 2d of his Sermon on various Subjects, p. 303, that he was obliged to Dr. Secker for his preferment, whom he there styles his "excellent friend and patron." He also says, that he is indebted for part of six pages, beginning p. 302, Sermon XIV. to that prelate.

demise of that eminent and very pious prelate 1763, he, in association with Dr. Stinton, edited and published his works, consisting of seven volumes 8vo. of sermons, charges, and lectures; to which was prefixed a life, composed solely by our author, which obtained the praise of Johnson.

Previously to this event, Mr. P. who had resolved to settle in life, in 1765, married Miss Hodgson, a lady of some fortune, whose father had resided at Matlock, in Derbyshire. The ceremony was performed there by his friend, the primate. Two years after this, the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by his own University, and still greater honours now awaited him. The queen, hearing of Mr. P's reputation, and being apprised of the excellence of his private character, employed him as her private chaplain; and such a high opinion did her Majesty entertain of his piety, and endowments, during his attendance in consequence of a short illness, that she was determined to complete what Secker had begun. Accordingly, in January, 1777, on the translation of Dr. Markham to the archbishopric of York, the royal interposition was employed in favour of Dr. Porteus, who was immediately raised to the episcopal bench, as bishop of Chester.

About the same time, this prelate made great exertions, to restore a more solemn observance of the fast, called Good Friday. He accordingly, with this view, published an "Exhortation" to that effect. We shall not enter into the controversy occasioned by this pamphlet, and the steps soon after taken to enforce a strict observance of the principles there laid down. By some it was praised, as an effort tending to restore the purity of the ancient discipline, and promote the vital interests of christianity; while by others, it was considered as breathing too much of the fanatical spirit of past times, as well as exhibiting not a little of that intolerance, which had been long since happily exploded.

This publication, of course excited considerable opposition, and gave rise indeed to a polemical dispute. Mr. Robert Robinson, who had been bred a barber, and who from being a hearer of Whitfield, became a preacher among the calvinists, until converted by the baptists, among whom he became a teacher of some eminence, was the champion on the other side. He must be allowed to have been a man highly gifted by nature,

and rose in the estimation both of his friends, and the public, far beyond what might have been expected, either from his birth or education.

While residing in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, he cultivated his talents with an uncommon degree of assiduity as well as success, translated Saurin's Sermons and Claude's Essay into English, and, among other original productions, published a "Vindication of Christ's Divinity." Happy at the opportunity now afforded by a dignity of the established church, the aspiring dissenter readily entered the lists, and broke a lance against the mitre. The title of his work was, "The History and Mystery of Good Friday;" and it must be allowed that he handled his weapons with great skill; but he was not fortunate enough to obtain an episcopal rejoinder to his reply.

While this composition was praised by nearly all who differed from the church, those who cordially joined in her communion, did every thing in their power to forward the good intentions of the pious prelate. His addresses were listened to with submission, and enforced with zeal, while the Society for "promoting Christian Knowledge" forwarded not a little his endeavours by printing the "Exhortation" in a cheap and portable form, so as to be read by multitudes, and circulated in great abundance. The consequence was, that this day (Good Friday) hitherto neglected in the metropolis and its vicinity since the puritanical times, has been since kept with great strictness, although the effect perhaps may have been rather different in a multitude of instances from the intentions of the worthy bishop; for it is obvious to those acquainted with the world, that the fast is now converted into a festival, and the shops are not unfrequently emptied into the alehouse.

Dr. Porteus, who about this time began to be greatly esteemed, and followed as a popular preacher, now published several single sermons. Although the popish religion had long ceased either to give offence, or create uneasiness, yet in 1781 he sent forth a work directly levelled against it, entitled "A Brief Confutation of the Errors of the Church of Rome." This was extracted, however, from Archbishop Secker's works, and intended for general distribution.

In 1783, he produced a volume of his own Sermons on several subjects; it was followed by two more, and these have

since been considered as models. In the course of the same year, his lordship preached before the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts; and he seized that occasion, to plead the cause of the unhappy negroes, whose claims have been lately advocated with uncommon success, and whose sufferings have been in part vindicated and redressed.

Another laudable subject that engaged much of his attention, was also promoted by his recommendation, and forwarded by his zeal. Accordingly with this view, he published a "Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, concerning Sunday Schools."

In 1787, a considerable change took place in his life, and the scene of his labours was not a little extended; for on the death of the amiable, and learned Bishop Lowth, Dr. Porteus was translated to the see of London. This event gave entire satisfaction to every description of christians within the kingdom.

Instead of relaxing from his labours, his lordship now appears to have been invigorated in his career; for after delivering and publishing a charge to the clergy of his new diocese, at the primary visitation, he once more turned his attention towards the unhappy situation of the oppressed Africans, who, after having been forcibly taken from their native country, chiefly by fraud, treachery, or force, were treated with an uncommon degree of harshness, not to say cruelty, by their task-masters in the colonies. This good prelate, imagining that christianity might soften their lot, in 1792, assisted to found a society for their conversion.

Meanwhile, lest the inhabitants of his very populous diocese should relapse into infidelity, he commenced a series of lectures, at St. James's church, in the city of Westminster. These were delivered every Friday, to crowded and genteel audiences, composed of persons of all persuasions, and had for their object to demonstrate the truth of the gospel history, and the divinity of Christ's mission. It was on this occasion that, towards the latter end of his life, he acquired the character of an accomplished orator; for his language was chaste, his manner impressive; and his eloquence captivating. Nor should it be here omitted, that his address was peculiarly impressive, he seemed to speak from conviction, and fully persuaded himself of the truth of those doctrines, so ear-

nestly recommended by him, he more easily succeeded in persuading others.

In point of private character, the late Bishop of London has ever been unexceptionable. Affable, amiable, easy of access, primitive in respect to manners, unspotted in regard to morals, he has been always held up as an example worthy of the pristine times of christianity. Addicted during the whole of his long life to literary pursuits, and excelling, in the early part of it, in poetry, he became the friend of Mrs. Hannah Moore, the correspondent of Mrs. Carter, and the patron of all those who to a taste for composition added a fervent piety, approaching to something like evangelical purity.

As to his creed, however, he was not perhaps originally very strict, for his patron, Secker, was educated at Tewkesbury, among the dissenters, and it was not, until he had obtained the degree of doctor of medicine, at Leyden, that he aspired to the dignities of the church of England. We believe also, that Dr. Porteus, at an early period of his life, not only objected to some of the Thirty-nine Articles of the church of England, but also asserted at the meeting, at the Feathers Tavern, when a petition with many respectable signatures was presented to parliament, praying to be relieved from subscription.

Notwithstanding this, in 1807, the apparitor of his lordship, as Bishop of London, summoned the Rev. Francis Stone, M.A. F.S.A. and rector of Cold Norton, in the county of Essex, to answer in the spiritual court to a charge, "of having revolted from; impugned, and depraved some one or more of the Thirty-nine Articles of the church of England, in opposition to the 39th of Elizabeth." This produced a very impolitic, and ill-formed reply, consisting of a "Letter to the Right Honourable Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, on the subject of his citation, on an unfounded charge, respecting certain doctrines contained in his Visitation Discourse, preached before Dr. Gretton, Archdeacon of Essex, at Danbury, July 8, 1806, by Francis Stone, &c." The author, who has a very numerous family, wholly unprovided for, has been since deprived of his living by a sentence of the ecclesiastical court, and which was confirmed on appeal: but we believe, that, in consequence of the humanity of the bishop, he was never rejected from the temporalities.

With the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley,

now

now a dignitary of the church of Ireland, his lordship had also a long dispute, relative to the right of presentation to a rectory in Essex; but being unacquainted with the merits of the case, we cannot pretend to decide on this subject. As to the obloquy, however, which was attempted to be cast on the venerable prelate, on account of his conferring a valuable living on the Rev. J. F. Usco, a learned Prussian, who speaks fifteen different languages, and had been employed on a mission abroad, we never could give it the least countenance. Neither the morals, nor talents of that accomplished divine, have been objected to; and as to the mere circumstance of his being a foreigner, we think the disqualification not only balanced, but outweighed, by his singular merits and accomplishments.

On one subject, we are desirous to praise Dr. Porteus great and unqualified give: this is the education of the Negroes, on Dr. Bell's and Mr. Lancaster's plan. He was always, as has been already noticed, a strenuous advocate for the abolition of the slave trade; and we only lament that he did not contend openly, and manfully, like Horsely, from the bench of bishops, in favour of that humane measure, as his character and influence would have powerfully assisted in putting an end to such a diabolical commerce, many years before its final extinction.

In respect to politics, he appears to have uniformly voted with his majesty's ministers; and although not an active partizan, yet by siding with and supporting them in all our late wars, he did not stand so high, perhaps, in the public estimation, at least in this point of view, as if he had maintained an uniform neutrality, on a subject of this kind. We

recollect, indeed, to have heard a line of his own composition quoted against him in the house of Peers, on an event of this kind.

In regard to style, Dr. Porteus' poetical works, exhibit a character of unadorned elegance, and he seems to have preferred blank verse to rhyme. His prose composition is classically correct; but he was perhaps too studious to avoid the blandishments of ornaments, and the inspirations of fancy, which he doubtless considered as meretricious embellishment, unbecoming either the subject or the author.

In his youth, the person of Porteus been handsome, and until of late he preserved a florid hue, and features that bespoke a manly beauty. He had been long afflicted with one of those complaints incident to sedentary persons, which at length produced a general debility, and he yielded to the pressure of accumulated disease, nearly at the period when he was about to become an octogenarian.

During the winter, the bishop usually spent most of his time in St. James's-square: the spring and autumn were chiefly passed at Fulham: a portion of the summer was constantly dedicated to a rural retreat at Sundridge, in Kent, where he lived like a private gentleman, without ostentation, and without parade. His lordship left town but two days before his death, for the palace on the banks of the Thames, where he ceased to exist. On this, as on all similar occasions, the great bell of St. Paul's, reserved to announce the demise of the sovereign and the diocesan, was tolled.

His remains are to be interred in a vault, at the chapel at Sundridge, in Kent, built and endowed by him, *more majorum*, expressly for this purpose.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF MR. GIBBON, THE HISTORIAN.

DEAR SIR,

I YIELD to your reason, and to Andrews's law, and believe it may be safer not to move the foundations of things. The best part of the house is perfectly clear, and with regard to the words, however *unlucky* the omission might be at first, we must now shift as well as we can. But the written agreement of another year for the repairs, may surely be expressed in a few strong chosen terms, declaring, that in every

other particular the lease shall remain entire as if nothing, &c. and without such a security, I am every day more at his mercy. Every day his damages will increase, my pleas will lose something of their force. Terror, and if necessary, actual violence, are our best weapons against him: and if he should hesitate about signing, I would leave him only eight and forty hours to consider, whether he would see a distress upon the farm. I am half sorry that you were to receive
the

the half year and Luff's account. I do not absolutely want the money; and the weightier is the lump of debt against him, the more polite he will continue. Not a plank, I hope is; or will be added to the voluntary repairs, till he has signed. As we confine ourselves to that single article, there cannot, I should think, be any occasion for laying the lease before council. But if you are of a contrary opinion, send it up immediately.

With regard to Mrs. Lee, I should be very unwilling to raise a dispute, upon what might perhaps be legal, but would surely be very indelicate ground.

By Holroyd's advice, I am insuring at Buriton, &c. With his usual clearness, he has drawn me up a plan for that purpose. We want only answers to the following points. 1. Morn's barn, whether thatched or tiled, or both. 2. The same of Whetraw farm-house. 3. What barns upon Horn-farm, and how covered. At your leisure, my dear Sir, a word to those questions. Adieu,

Most sincerely your's,

Bentinck-street,

E. GIBBON.

Dec. 16, 1773.

Do you ever shoot? When do you think of London.

DEAR SIR,

I made an effort, I have been forced to make several lately, to discharge the Magdalen College fine with the imperfect assistance which you were able to send me. As I knew the danger of delay, it was paid into Child's shop, before Christmas day. That was the essential part; I have not given any particular notice as yet; though I may as well send a line to desire that both the leases may be delivered to you.

You embarrass me to the last degree about Lee's fences, as you require instructions without giving advice. Even in choice of evils and difficulties, and of late I have had little else, something must be preferable: I want your opinion about that something. If Mr. Lee is reasonable, I should think that in a question where the vigour of law seems to be against him, he would listen to some equitable proposal, which would divide the burthen between us. But the difficulty would be removed, if both estates should again be united in the hands of one tenant. I have sufficiently felt the obstinate madness of Winton; yet I cannot persuade myself, that after relinquishing a capital house and farm, he

will persist in occupying, almost without any habitation, a few inconsiderable detached fields. If we could have a little mutual patience, till he was gone, the fair exchange which you recommended to me, would easily accommodate both parties. If this delay should be impracticable, I could wish to form some notion of the probable cost of restoring the fences, that we might judge how far it would be advisable to purchase peace, or to engage in (legal) war.

I must own that I am exceedingly disappointed about the payment of the stock, as I expected that Hearsay would have taken and immediately paid for the whole, and that I should have recovered all, or nearly all of the eight hundred and odd pounds of my heart's blood, which you were forced to drain. I am very much mortified to find that a considerable part of the stock is still to be disposed of, and as you apprehend to a disadvantage; and that even the poor pittance, which Hearsay is to pay, (350l.) will not be ready in less than a month. I hope that we are secured, (by bonds and penalties, such as were imposed on me,) that the payment will not be delayed beyond this term of grace, with which I was not indulged.

I must beg the favour of you to exact the whole of the sum, and to remit it together with all the odd ends you can collect, from arrears of rent, sale of wood, &c. for I do not remember, that I ever found myself with smaller receipts, and larger demands, than at present. Want of money and of credit, is indeed the universal complaint, beyond the example of any former times.

I sincerely sympathize with you in the state of your eyes, and wish that you would fix your residence for some time in town, where you might enjoy without interruption the benefit of skilful advice. The zeal which you exercise, and I am afraid hurt your eyes for my service, gives me real uneasiness, and I consider myself as accessory in some degree to your misfortunes. Yet I will give you the fatigue, (for it must be a fatigue, rather than a pleasure) of reading a pamphlet, which I have just published, against some of my clerical adversaries. Perhaps you may blame me for taking notice of them, and perhaps you will be in the right; but I have endeavoured in the first pages to state the reason of my conduct. If Mr. Barton should be at Buriton, I should like to know his judgment as to the

the points of fact and quotation, in dispute between us; for I respect his learning, and know that his mind is more candid than his habit.

I hope you have not forgot our design of trouncing Harris. The assizes approach; and I am more earnest about it than my temper commonly allows.

I am, Dear Sir,
Most gratefully yours,
E. GIBBON.

Bentinck-street, January 21, 1779.

When will Winton make room for Hearsay? Should not the leases be signed?

Thursday evening. I have written to Magdalen College. This moment I receive your letter, and am very sorry to find you think a law-suit about the fences unavoidable. If Winton could be made to understand that the burthen must fall upon him, would it not make him glad to withdraw, and then Mr. Lee and I might make the amicable exchange, which would supersede the necessity of fences. For that purpose, the lawyer of Horsham might be of use. I shall lay your case before counsel, perhaps before the attorney-general, with whom I sup this evening.

DEAR SIR,

I should have thanked you last post, for your very obliging letter, had I not been laid up by a very unpleasant accident; a sprain, which soon afterwards shewed itself, for the first time in my life, with pretty clear symptoms of the gout. It has now almost left me; and I can only wish, that the ugly guest may not be tempted to repeat his visit.

I am very sorry that my transactions with the Wintons should commence with a dispute of a very delicate nature. To their oath, I can only oppose *my word of honour*, that I never made any promise relative the fewel, or indeed that I heard any thing about it. I am concerned that it should become necessary to corroborate such a declaration by any collateral circumstances, but I might add, 1. That in our conversations afterwards, I always expressed my surprize that Winton had forgot that article, and 2. That, had I *understood* any such request to have been, I should have declined giving any answer till I had consulted you. Let me observe too, that their own account of taking the moment, when I was alone, to ask me a thing which they had never mentioned to you in the whole negociation, is far from redounding to

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their credit. I am not at all averse to settling the matter, according to your plan, by letting them one or two small copses at an easy rate; but should be very hard to come into any other agreement. With regard to the practice of Old Luff's time, you well knew, how little the value of woods or land either, was understood formerly. I am sorry young Smith is likely to stay in Wales, and fear the father is become too old for business; and should think it would answer to send for Sir Simeon's man, from Guildford, and talk with him about it. The trifling quantity cut in the Woolvor cannot, I should hope, make any material difference in the value of it.

As the Wintons have considerably exceeded their time in paying for the rest of the stock, I should be glad if you would ask them for it. The large valuation was 927l. pounds, of which I have received 600. The smaller account I have given you, and I suppose Luff has reckoned the hop-poles

I can only thank you Dear Sir, again and again, for the troublesome business you have undertaken, about the repairs; they cannot be in better hands, and it would be ridiculous in me, even to interpose a word of advice. The fences there is no avoiding; with regard to the little purchase, it will be impossible for me to conquer my general repugnance to buying land, unless I could guess, what it might amount to. I have nothing to say about the sale, but to approve of what you have done; but could wish Burch would send me an account of the whole. I suppose Luff received the money, and that he goes on selling corn, and the rest of the stock; it will be a great trust, and I could wish that you would soon ask him for his book, *merely* for my satisfaction in knowing what money I can command. A word to the wise is enough. A propos Mrs. Gibbon was frighted out of her wits, for fear Winton should get possession of the Manor pews. I think they would be best in your hands; and that our upper servants' pews would do for the farmer. I believe I have got my house in Bentinck-street, and shall soon send for my dear books, &c. Clarke offers to give me a road waggon for sixteen pounds; will you calculate whether two or three country teams will cost me so much. Adieu Dear Sir, my paper fails me, but life must fail me too, before I cease to be your most gratefull friend and servant. E. GIBBON.——Only be bolder,

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order

order and be secure of my approbation and thanks. Even the few, settle it as you judge right.

Francis Hugonin, Esq. Nursted,
Petersfield Hants.

DEAR SIR,

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act,
Of the Imperial theme,—I thank you, gentlemen.

OR RATHER I thank you alone, whose zeal and friendship have delivered me first from Whetrow, and now from Horn farm; an auspicious promise of your future success in the last and greatest transaction, which I must however reluctantly postpone in deference to Lord S.'s decided opinion. We both wish and hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in town next month, any day that will be most convenient to you between the sixth and the twentieth of May; and Lord S. desires you would bring with you any ideas or papers, that you may collect relative to the value of the woods, woodlands, quit-rents of Buriton.

I fully and cheerfully ratify your agreement for Horn farm, at 2600*l.* deducting the interest till Michaelmas on 1200*l.* and am ready to execute the conveyance as soon as it can be properly prepared. As to Skinner's, if you can get 600*l.* *tant mieux*; but I acquiesce in the five hundred, and feel the weight of your observations. The licence from the College I suppose to be a matter of form but of course; and as you have always appeared in the management of my affairs, I should esteem it an additional favour, if you would undertake to solicit it; but if you think that it ought to proceed from myself in person, I will apply as soon as I receive your answer. With regard to title-deeds I am at a loss to understand what you mean; my only title is founded in the last leases which Magdalen College has granted to me, and which must be in your hands; and if any little parcel of freehold be intermixed (which should perhaps have been discriminated,) a fair and willing purchaser may be satisfied with a peaceful possession of sixty or

seventy years. All my Hampshire writings are at Sheffield Place; and if he finds any thing concerning the two farms, Lord S., who goes next week for four or five days into Sussex, will bring it with him to town. I entirely approve of Mr. Andrews having the advantage, as he shared the trouble, of this business.

I am Dear Sir,

Most truly Yours,

E. GIBBON.

Downing-street

April 24th, 1783.

Francis Hugonin, Esq. Nursted,
Petersfield.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your active friendship, I most gratefully applaud; and should have been content with your success, had you not dropt a hint, that another hundred might have been got for Skinner's. The acceptance of Redman's bond in part of payment was an untoward circumstance; but you could not refuse, nor should I complain. I thought the interest had been regularly cleared. Upon the whole I shall improve my income, and diminish my cares; and whatever may be the instability of the funds, I had rather have the nation for my debtor, than Magdalen College for my landlord. To-morrow I go to Sheffield Place, where I shall repose myself about a fortnight previous to my departure; and I must again repeat my *serious* entreaties, that you would favour us with a visit, and bring over with you every verbal and written information that may assist us in our great council concerning the fate of Buriton. At the same time I must beg you to *exact* the whole arrear of rent from Buriton, Horn farm, &c. which had been ultimately promised in the beginning of May, and for which too long an indulgence has been given. You are now delivered from the cares of the sale; and it is true, though it may sound odd, that I never had occasion for money so much as at present.

I am, Dear Sir,

Most faithfully Yours,

Downing-Street,

E. GIBBON.

June the 26th, 1783.

Francis Hugonin, Esq. Nursted,
Petersfield.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LA TEMPESTA.

HUSH thy quiet fears, thou empress of my soul!

I, I return, but not to speak of love;
Enough, enough, th' ungrateful theme I quit,

Since you, my darling Nicé, disapprove.
But see, my best belov'd, in anger rob'd,
How frowns the sky, prophetic of a storm!
If thou dost sigh to house thy tender flock,
Be mine the task that duty to perform.

What! not alarm'd? Behold you not the heav'n,

How dark with clouds its sombre face appears?

How the light dust the eddying whirlwind lifts?

How on its breast the fallen leaf it bears?

By yonder woods that groan, by the wild course

Of frighten'd birds, these partial drops that dew

Thy lover's pallid cheek, dear maid, I dread,
E'en whilst I speak, the sad prediction's true.

Behold! the light'nings glare! the thunder roars!

Here, Trembler, here! ah, whither wouldst thou fly?

It is too late to think thee of thy flock;
Rest in this cave, shall I not still be nigh?

'Thou tremblest, treasure of this beating heart!

Light of my life! why does that bosom leave?

Restrain thy fond alarms, tho' I am near,
The story of my love untouch'd I leave.

Descend the thunderbolt, the lightnings flash!

I, I will shield thee, Nicé, from the blow;
And when the sky (wiping away her tears)
Smiles on the plain, ungrateful girl, I go.

Repose thee here, for thou art safe, my Love,
Within the bosom of this hollow rock,

Where never yet has pierc'd the lightning's fire,

Or crushing thunderbolt had power to shock.

Its thick and friendly shade around bespreads
A wood of laurels, that e'en to heav'n's ire

No weak no common boundary prescribes;
Seat thee, my charming idol, and respire.

But to my side, weak and alarm'd, you cling,
And lock your hands in mine, when I would fly;

Hush thy suspicions! for I will not go,
Tho' general ruin should involve the sky.

How have I long'd for thee, ecstatic hour!

Blest beyond all, if fruit of love thou art,
Not terror-born, and child of accident,

But the rich recompence of my poor heart.

E'en to this moment you have lov'd, perhaps,
And I have ta'en thy modesty for hate;

This terror might have been the veil of love;
O let delusion cease! and speak my fate.

You answer not, but fix upon the ground
Those living stars, and bashful droop your head;

You blush! you smile! O Heav'ns! I understand,

That blush, that smile, enough enough have said.

Yet 'mid the storm, at length a calm I've found!

More bright, more fair, may never day return:

This is the proudest of my fading life;
Thus would I live, and thus to dust return.

LA PESCA.

O COME, my ever-blooming Nicé, come!
Whilst gloomy night, who all confounds,
is nigh;

Haste thee to catch the fresh'ning airs that flow,

And on your tranquil shore delight to sigh.

He cannot designate what pleasure means,
Who does not loiter on these pleasant sands;

Now at this moment, while its pinion strong,
A zephyr o'er the rippling wave expands.

For once, thy humble mansion, Nicé, leave,
Where wand'ring woodbines with the rose unite;

Nor think in cots alone that bliss resides,
These dancing waves may also yield de-

light.

Here as the night her sable veil unfolds,
In ocean's bosom, envious of the sky,

With added lustre each clear star essays
(And ever multiplied) to catch the eye:

Here on the billows which alternate rise,
Whose dark and chilling waters sweep afar,

Break the bright rays, and the Ephesian Queen

Urges, through many a broken cloud, her car.

By day, in concert with a vocal skill,
Which yields in nothing to the reeds of

old;

If I must silence on this heart impose,
Which you deny its sufferings to unfold.

The

The loves of Thetis, Doris, will I sing;
 Of Galatea, Glavcus, chaunt the flame,
 Paint in the woes of others what I feel,
 And breathe my passion in another's name.
 Thou from the beach, in yonder neigh'ring
 mead,
 Shalt watch thy little lambkins as they
 play;
 Shalt view them crop their soft and flow'ry
 food,
 Shelter'd by branches from the solar ray.
 With rod and line, meanwhile, thou mayst
 ensnare
 The restless roving tenants of the sea;
 And my lov'd Nicé, who in all excels,
 Fisher and shepherdess at once shall be.
 No more the rocks among, with sea-weeds
 dress'd,
 Shall to thy secret holds the fish repair;
 But all, with rival eager haste shall come,
 To seek, through briny waves, my charm-
 er's snare.
 For thee, the beauteous daughters, of the
 Flood,
 With choicest treasures shall their bosoms
 fill,
 With pallid shells, that almost seem to blush,
 With crystals, and with coral brighter
 still.

LA PRIMAVERA.

O Heavens! my lov'd Philino, Heavens!
 the mead,
 The long neglected mead, assumes again
 Her verdant mantle, its accustom'd robe
 Puts on the forest too, which skirts our
 plain.
 Already, welcome messenger of spring,
 I feel a zephyr on my cheek to blow,
 A rudely-kissing breeze, that wand'ring
 wakes
 The sleeping rosebud and the flow'ret low.
 To arms, unto the field, again recalls
 The early season, nurse of wild alarms,
 Without thy lover, hapless maiden say,
 Canst thou exist, when not existence
 charms?
 O friendly gales, in pity do not blow
 To sad Irene, who so fondly loves.
 O haste not, plants, so quickly to return,
 To strew your buds like emeralds thro'
 the groves.
 O every flower! that emulous of fame,
 Dost tint thy pallid cheek with rainbow
 hue,
 O every breeze! that warm'st us with thy
 breath,
 What sighs, O Heaven! ye cost a heart so
 true,

Who was the wretch, that first of guiltless
 steel
 Form'd instruments of death to human-
 kind?
 Made cruelty an art? No sense had he
 Of sweet humanity, or love divine.
 What madness! O what fury! to prefer
 The angry menace of the vengeful foe,
 To the sweet blandishment of mistress kind.
 Be not seduc'd? my lov'd Philino, no!
 But ah! for war, if thou so anxious art,
 Know every lover must a warrior be;
 In love we freeze, we burn, and love de-
 mands
 Valour, experience, ingenuity.
 Ah! trust me, Love, enchanting Love has
 wars,
 The smart attack, defences smarter still;
 The hidden lure, deceitful ambuscade,
 Triumphs, defeats, anger, and then good-
 will.
 But *fugitive* the anger is, the peace
 The more delightful; and the triumph gay
 Honours alike the vanquish'd and the brave,
 The gain the same, whoever wins the day.
 Alas! what sound was that? the trumpet's
 clang!
 The signal of departure! Ingrate, stay.
 Why dost thou fly? I would not blight thy
 palms;
 Small my demand—one look, then haste
 away.
 Go, darling, go, but in thy dearer life,
 Preserve mine own; and if return you may,
 Return to her, who only lives in thee;
 But let the conqueror's laurel strew thy
 way.
 And ah! where'er thy luckless stars may
 guide,
 Or fortune tempt thy wand'ring steps to
 rove,
 Think of my pain, and say, *my faithful maid!*
 Who knows, if yet she lives to love and
 me!

IL SOGNO.

WHEN on my couch, the vase of many a
 tear,
 Listless I sink with grief, with pain op-
 press'd;
 In dreams, at least, thy darling image comes,
 To charm my cares away, to bless my
 rest.
 Ah! let me never, never wake again,
 If fond illusive joy thou be not true,
 Or Love, to dear realities convert,
 Whate'er of false there is, O Dreams, in
 you.
 "At early dawn, when half a world repose,
 On a cool fountain's solitary side
 I dreamt that, Phillis, we together sat,
 And drank of bliss, to vulgar souls denied.

It *was* a dream, yet did it seem not so ;
 I heard the torrent as he roll'd along,
 The little prattling minstrels of the spring,
 And leaves that whisper'd the old elms
 among.

"Lo ! as the morning broke of those bright
 eyes,

Of love, of life, of light, the radiant
 throne,

High beat the pulses of this captive heart,
 Which fate, and even habit, mark thine
 own.

"The *sight alone* of pity in those orbs,
 That ne'er with lustre of compassion
 beam'd ;

Gave birth, O Heaven ! to more than *idle*
 fears,

I doubted if awake I was, or dream'd.

"What sounds I heard ! and what kind
 names were mine !

Thou dear one, from those lips which
 breathe of fire,

What tender meanings in those eyes I read !
 Which tremble as they gaze with soft de-
 sire."

What added brilliance pity can bestow !

Oh ! if 'twere possible that you could see,
 How in their firmament, like stars, they
 shin—

O never, Phillis, wouldst thou cruel be.

"Repeat I cannot, what I then did say,
 Or what my bold, presumptuous hopes ex-
 press'd ;

This much I know, on that dear iv'ry hand
 A thousand ardent kisses I impress'd.

"Bright as the tints of morn, a rising blush
 Thy fascinating features seem'd to wear,
 When lo ! the rustling of a neighb'ring bush
 Some instant danger bade me to beware.

"Sudden I turn, when curs'd Phillis's form,
 His rival form, half-hidden, I descry,
 Who, pale with envy of my happier stars,
 Regards my am'rous thefts with evil eye.

"Inflam'd I grew, with anger, with surprise,
 And waken'd in a moment at the view."

Thus e'en in dreams, if sweet my transports
 are,

Alas ! they are as short and transient too.

'Tis true, the pleasure and the dear deceit
 Did with the darkness of the night depart ;
 But not with darkness of the night retires
 The ardent passion which consumes my
 heart.

Thus, for a little moment if I am blest,
 In dreams, that with a churlish haste are
 gone,

When day again returns his cheerful course,
 My torments but increase, and I love on.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TO HER WHO BEST WILL UNDERSTAND.

NO: not the telltale Muse shall bear the
 name

Of her I love so tenderly ;

Nor Echo from her caves proclaim,

Tho' oft made vocal to my flame,

The sounds that syllable the dame

That loves me too so tenderly !

Yet, as her conscious eyes peruse the lay

That I have penn'd so cautiously ;

The blush that o'er her cheek shall play,

And heaving bosom oft shall say,

Dear is the lover—far away,

That breathes his flame so cautiously !

And, free from prying eyes when next we
 meet,

To breathe of love, how rapturously,

Oft as our parting lips retreat,

Mingling sweet joys with converse sweet,

Her partial voice shall oft repeat

The glowing theme—how rapturously !

SONNET

TO AN UNFORTUNATE FRIEND, PAR-
 TICULARLY FOND OF THEATRICAL
 REPRESENTATIONS.

WHY, luckless Friend ! why boasts the
 scenic tale,

A charm which tunes thy mind to Plea-
 sure's tone ?

Joy'st thou to hear the buskin'd hero wail

Worth unrequited ? fate too like thy own !

Or doth Thalia, laughter-loving Maid,

Chase from thy sight the grisly Spectre,
 Care,

When, by her magic Crook's transforming aid,
 She shews life's thorny vale as Eden fair ?

Then view, in Fiction's changeful vestments
 gay,

A world which oft by fallacy enthral's ;

But, as the audience soon forgets the play,

Learn thou to feel, ere Life's great curtain
 falls,

Alike indiff'rence to the weal or woe

Of those who fill each motley scene below.

EPITAPH IN CHESTERTON CHURCH-YARD,
 WRITTEN BY THE LATE ALDERMAN
 IND, OF CAMBRIDGE.

Near this Place lies interred,

ANNA MARIA VASA,

Daughter of Gustavus Vasa, the African.

She died July 21, 1897,

Aged 4 Years.

SHOULD simple village rhymes attract
 thine eye,

Stranger, as thoughtfully thou passest by,

Know that here lies beside this humble stone

A child of colour haply not thine own.

Her

Her father, born of Afric's sun-burnt race,
Torn from his native fields—ah! foul disgrace!

Thro' various toils at length to Britain came,
Espous'd, so Heav'n ordain'd, an English dame,
And follow'd Christ; their hope two infants dear,

But one a hapless orphan slumbers here.

To bury her the village-children came,

And dropp'd choice flowers, and lisp'd her early fame;

And some that lov'd her most, as if unblest'd,
Bedew'd with tears the white wreath on their breast;

But she is gone, and dwells in that abode,
Where some of every clime shall joy in God.

PUN OF WILLIAM THE THIRD.

ONE exclaim'd to King William, "May God damn the Dutch!"

And "May God damn the Dutch!" all the rabble resound;

When the Monarch replied, "Faith I thank you, friends, much;

For unless they were damm'd, they'd be certainly drown'd.

C.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MESSRS. Allen and Pepys have laid before this learned body an account of a great number of experiments, made with a view of ascertaining the changes produced in atmospheric air and oxygen gas by respiration; from which they infer:

1. That the quantity of carbonic acid gas emitted is exactly equal, bulk for bulk, to the oxygen consumed; and therefore there is no reason to conjecture, that any water is formed by a union of oxygen and hydrogen in the lungs.

2. Atmospheric air once entering the lungs returns charged with from 8 to 8½ per cent. carbonic acid gas, and when the contacts are repeated almost as frequently as possible only 10 per cent. is emitted.

3. It appears, that a middle-sized man, aged thirty-eight years, and whose pulse is seventy on an average, gives off 302 cubical inches of carbonic acid gas from his lungs in eleven minutes; and supposing the production uniform for twenty-four hours, the total quantity in that period would be 39,534 cubical inches, weighing 18,683 grains, the carbon in which is 5,363 grains, or rather more than 11 oz. troy: the oxygen consumed in the same time will be equal in volume to the carbonic acid gas. The quantity of carbonic acid gas, emitted in a given time, must depend much on the circumstances under which respiration is performed.

4. When respiration is attended with distressing circumstances, there is reason to conclude, that a portion of oxygen is absorbed: and as the oxygen decreases in quantity, perception gradually ceases, and we may suppose, that life would

be completely extinguished on the total abstraction of oxygen.

5. A larger proportion of carbonic acid gas is formed by the human subject from oxygen, than from atmospheric air.

6. An easy, natural inspiration is from 16 to 17 cubical inches, though this will differ in different subjects; and it is supposed, that the quantity of carbonic acid gas, given off in a perfectly natural respiration, ought to be reckoned at less than at a time when experiments are making on the human subject for the purpose, because in short inspirations the quantity of air, which has reached no farther than the fauces, trachea, &c. bears a much larger proportion to the whole mass required, than when the inspirations are deep.

7. No hydrogen, nor any other gas, appears to evolve during the process of respiration.

8. The general average of the deficiency in the total amount of common air inspired, appears to be very small, amounting only to 6 parts in 1000.

9. The experiments upon oxygen gas prove, that the quantity of air remaining in the lungs, and its appendages is very considerable; and that without a reference to this circumstance, all experiments upon small quantities of gas are liable to inaccuracy.

Mr. Brande has laid before the Royal Society, an account of the differences in the structure of calculi, which arise from their being formed in different parts of the urinary passages; and on the effects that are produced upon them by the internal use of solvent medicines. The experiments made by this gentleman were very numerous, and on an uncommonly

uncommonly large collection of calculi, to most of which histories of the case are annexed. The subject is divided into different sections: the 1st relates to calculi formed in the kidneys, and voided without having undergone any changes in the urinary passages. These are entirely soluble in a solution of pure potash: and when exposed to the action of the blow-pipe, they blacken and emit a strong odour, which arises from the animal matter which they contain, and which occasions the loss in the analysis of these calculi. Its relative quantity is liable to much variation. In one instance a calculus from the kidney, weighing 7 grains, was ascertained to consist of

	Grains.
Uric acid	4.5
Animal matter	2.5
	<hr/> 7.0

In some cases the calculi from the kidneys consist almost wholly of uric acid; sometimes phosphate of lime was combined with the acid.

II. In treating of the calculi which have been retained in the kidneys, and which frequently increase in that situation to a considerable size, he observes that this augmentation is of two kinds.

1. Where there is a great disposition to the formation of uric acid, the calculus consists wholly of that substance and animal matter, so as frequently to form a complete cast of the pelvis of the kidney.

2. Where there is less disposition to form uric acid, the external laminae are composed of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and phosphate of lime.

In one instance, a small uric calculus was so deposited on the kidney, that its upper surface was exposed to a continual stream of urine, upon which beautiful crystals of the triple phosphate had been deposited. Mr. Brande therefore infers, that, under common circumstances, a stream of urine passing over a calculus of uric acid, has a tendency to deposit the phosphate upon it.

III. The calculi of the urinary bladder are of four kinds:

1. Those formed upon nuclei of uric acid, from the kidney.

2. Those formed upon nuclei of oxalate of lime from the kidney.

3. Those formed upon sand or animal mucus deposited in the bladder.

4. Those formed upon extraneous bo-

dies introduced into the bladder. These are arranged under the following divisions:—First, Calculi, which from their external appearance consist chiefly of uric acid, and which are chiefly or entirely soluble in a solution of pure potash. Secondly, Calculi composed chiefly of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, or of phosphate of lime, or of mixtures of the two. These are characterised by their whiteness; by exhibiting small prismatic crystals upon their surface, and by their solubility in dilute muriatic acid. Thirdly, Calculi, containing oxalate of lime, commonly called mulberry calculi. These are distinguished by the difficulty with which they are dissolved in acids, by their hardness, and by leaving pure lime, when exposed to the action of the blow-pipe.

By analysis a calculus of 60 grains yielded	Grains.
Urea and muriate of ammonia	5.2
Ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate	6.
Uric acid	48.8
	<hr/> 60.0

From this and many other experiments Mr. Brande concludes, that the evolution of ammonia depends in all instances upon the decomposition of the ammoniacal salts contained in the calculus, more especially of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and that no substance which can be called urate of ammonia exists in calculi.

By analysis it was found, that a pure specimen of the mulberry calculus consists of

	Grains.
Oxalate of lime . . .	65
Uric acid	16
Phosphate of lime . .	15
Loss in animal matter	4

100

IV. The calculi found in the urethra consist of ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and phosphate of lime, with a small portion of uric acid; though some appeared to consist almost wholly of ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate.

Mr. Brande, in the next section, has given the result of analysis of the calculi found in the horse, ox, sheep, rhinoceros, dog, hog, and rabbit. These were found mostly to consist of phosphate of lime and carbonate of lime in different proportions. In some, small proportions of animal matter were combined with the other substances.

The

The inferences drawn from these interesting and important facts are as follows:

That calculi formed in the kidneys, and immediately voided, are almost always composed of uric acid, and that the phosphates are very frequent ingredients in calculi of the bladder. They are uniformly deposited upon extraneous substances introduced into the bladder, but never form small kidney calculi. In what is commonly called a fit of the gravel, a small uric calculus is formed in the kidney, and passes along the ureter into the bladder. For, some time after a stone has passed from the kidney, the urine is generally unusually loaded with uric acid, and deposits that substance upon the nucleus now in the bladder. After this, the subsequent additions to the calculus consist principally of the phosphates.

Where the disposition to form uric acid in the kidneys is very great and permanent, the calculus found in the bladder is principally composed of uric acid; but where this disposition is weak, the nucleus only is uric acid, and the bulk of the stone is composed of the phosphates. When the increased secretion of uric acid returns at intervals, the calculus is composed of alternate layers of uric acid and the phosphates. There are besides these many variations in the formation of the calculi.

In speaking of the solvents, Mr. Brande admits, that the internal exhibition of the alkalies often prevents the formation of the uric acid, and of course an increase of a calculus in the bladder, as far as the uric acid is concerned; but that its action will not proceed any farther; because from his experiments he finds there is at all times a quantity of uncombined acid in the urine; and hence it follows, that, although the alkali may arrive at the kidneys in its pure state, it will there unite with the uncombined acid, and be rendered incapable of exerting any action upon the calculus in the bladder. Mr. B. also observes, that whenever the urine is deprived of a portion of the acid which is natural to it, the deposition of the triple phosphate and phosphate of lime more readily takes place, which is effected by the exhibition of the alkalies; and, therefore, though alkaline medicines often tend to diminish the quantity of uric acid, and thus prevent the addition of that substance in its pure state to a calculus in the bladder, they favour the deposition of the phosphates.

With regard to the exhibition of the acids, particularly the muriatic acid, in order to dissolve the phosphates, Mr. B. admits, that, during the use of this acid, the phosphates are either diminished, or disappear altogether; and even the urine acquires sometimes an additional acidity, and therefore a solution of that part of the calculus, which consists of the phosphates, may be expected; but even then the nucleus of uric acid would remain, and thus a great deal of time would be lost without any permanent advantage. He is also decidedly against the injection of these solvents into the bladder, at once, by means of instruments; because in every case that has come under his observation, it has always aggravated the sufferings of the patient. He concludes, that as the nuclei of calculi originate in the kidneys, and that of these the greater number consist of uric acid; the good effects so frequently observed during the use of an alkali, arise not from any actual solution of calculous matter, but from the power which it possesses of diminishing the secretion of uric acid, and thus preventing the enlargement of the calculus; so that, while of a very small form, it may be voided by the urethra.

In a following number we shall give an account of Mr. Home's observations on the same subject.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Messrs. Gay Lussac and Thenard have given an account of the method which they adopted in decomposing the boracic acid. They put equal parts of potassium, and pure vitreous boracic acid, into a copper tube, to which a bent glass tube was fitted. The copper tube was placed in a small furnace, and the extremity of the glass tube plunged into a basin of quicksilver. As soon as the temperature was raised to 150° (Reaumur, we presume), the mixture became suddenly red, much heat was produced, the glass broken, and almost the whole of the air in the apparatus was driven out with great force. Only atmospheric air was disengaged, and a few bubbles of hydrogen. All the potassium disappeared, although it only decomposed a part of the acid. These substances were changed by their reciprocal action into an olive grey substance, which is a compound of potash, and of the basis of boracic acid. The boracic radical was separated from it by washing it with hot or cold water. That which does not dissolve, is the radical itself, which possesses the following properties: this radical is greenish brown;

brown; fixed, and insoluble in water. It has no taste, nor any action on tincture of litmus, or on syrup of violets. Being mixed with oxymuriate of potash, or nitrate of potash, and projected into a red-hot crucible, it entered into vivid combustion, of which the boracic acid was one of the products. The most curious and most important of all the phenomena produced by the boracic radical when placed in contact with other bodies, are those that it presents with oxygen. When four grains and a half of boracic radical, were projected into a silver crucible covered with a jar, containing a little more than a quart of

oxygen, and the whole placed over quicksilver, a most rapid combustion took place, and the quicksilver rose to about the middle of the jar. The boracic radical exhibits the same phenomena with air as with oxygen, only that the combustion is less rapid. Hence it follows, that the boracic acid is composed of oxygen, and a combustible body: and that this substance is of a peculiar nature, and ought to be classed with phosphorus, carbon, and sulphur. It requires a great quantity of oxygen to change it into boracic acid, and it previously passes into the state of a black oxyde.

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Kennet and Kennela, a legendary Tale. By the Rev. T. S. Whalley D.D. 2s. 6d.

Les Forts Britanniques. Poeme historique; formant un Precis de l'Histoire de la Grande Bretagne, depuis l'Invasion de Jules Cesar jusqu'a la Rupture des dernieres Negotiations entre la France et l'Angleterre. Par Mons. Le Noir. 8vo. 12s.

POLITICS.

An Address to the People of England, on the absolute necessity of a Reform in Parliament. To which are annexed, complete copies of Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights. 2s. 6d.

An Account of the Proceedings of the Inhabitants of Southwark, at their town hall, April 12. 1809, on their vote of thanks to Mr. Wardle, with an Address to the Electors on Reform of Parliament. By Mr. Favell.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, on the subject of Common Halls and County Meetings, with a few Hints on Parliamentary Reform. 2s.

A Full Report of the Proceedings of the Electors of Westminster, on Wednesday March 29. 1809, at a meeting held in Westminster hall, to express their sentiments on the Inquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York. 1s.

A Letter to Samuel Whitbread, esq. upon the late Inquiry, the Destruction of Important Papers, and Parliamentary Reform. 1s.

The Dangers of British India, from French Invasion and Missionary Establishments. By David Hopkins, of the Bengal medical establishment. 7s.

The Speech of James Stephen, esq. in the House of Commons, March 6. 1809, on Mr. Whitbread's motion, relative to the late Overtures of the American Government. 3s. 6d.

A Correct Copy of the Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the debate on the Inquiry into the Conduct of the Duke of York. 3s. 6d.

Thoughts on the Present State of our Domestic Affairs, shewing the necessity of an administration formed on the basis of an union of parties. 2s. 6d.

Summary Review of the Evidence against the Duke of York. 1s.

Observations on the National Debt, with a Plan for discharging it, so as to do complete justice.

justice to the equitable claims of the stockholder, and be at the same time highly advantageous to the nation at large. 3s.

Elements of Reform, or Account of the Motives of the Advocates for Parliamentary Reformation. By William Cobbett. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached at the Assizes, held at Winchester, March 8th 1809. By the Rev. C. J. Gough Seare, L.L.B.

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, in the year 1806, at the Bampton Lectures. By John Browne, M.A. late fellow of C.C.C. 8vo. 9s.

Discourses on the Genuineness, Integrity, and Public Version of the New Testament. By Lant Carpenter, L.L.D. 1s. 6d.

Errors respecting Unitarianism considered, &c. &c. A Discourse by Lant Carpenter, L.L.D. 1s.

The Nature, Origin, and Effect of the Creation by Jesus Christ considered, in a discourse by the Rev. Russel Scott. 1s.

The History of the Church of Christ. By the Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. Vol IV. Part 2. 8vo. 10s.

Sermons, chiefly designed to enforce Christian Morality. By the Rev. Thos. Gisborne, M.A. 8vo. 8s.

A connected History of the Life and Divine Mission of Jesus Christ, as recorded in the Nar-

ratives of the Four Evangelists, with Notes, selected from the short-hand papers of the late Rev. Newcome Cappe. By Catherine Cappe. 8vo. 12s.

Practical Sermons. By Abraham Rees, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Sermons, Controversial and Practical, with Reflections and Tracts on interesting Subjects (heretofore published in Ireland only). By the late Rev. Philip Skelton, Rector of Rintora, &c. &c. Re-published by the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M.A. 8vo. 9s.

The New Testament, in an improved Version, upon the basis of Archbishop Newcombe's New Translation, with a corrected Text, and Notes critical and explanatory. Published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Royal 8vo. fine paper, with Maps, 16s.—Royal 12mo. with Maps, 8s.—Demy 18mo 4s.

A Sermon on the Prevailing Corruptions of the Age, preached in the parish church of Fulham. By the Rev. W. Pochett. 1s.

The Necessity of Religion and Virtue to National Happiness and Prosperity, a Sermon preached at the Scotch Church, Woolwich, on the General Fast, Feb. 8. 1809. By the Rev. Wm. Vessie, A.M.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Cambrian Traveller's Guide. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF LONDON 1809, THE FORTY-FIRST.

Ὅστις μὴ ἀσπάζεται τὴν Ζωγραφικὴν ἀδικεῖ τὴν Ἀληθείαν, ἀδικεῖ δὲ καὶ Σοφίαν ὅποτε ἐς Πεντάς ἡμῖν, φερα γὰρ ἰσὴ ἀμφοῖν ἐς τὰ τῶν ἡρώων εἶδη καὶ ἔργα.

Φλ. Φιλοστράτου Ἐκ. προοίμ.

THE opening of the exhibition of the Royal Academy, forms an epoch in the annals of British Art. It affords the critic a scale, whereby to estimate the progress of the Fine Arts, and to measure the improvement or retrogradation of our native artists.

The Fine Arts of a nation are certainly the grand criterion by which a philosopher can judge of the progress of mental refinement; and as perfectibility of that species of refinement assuages the horrors of barbarism and anarchy, and makes man more resemble what his great archetype and creator intended him to be; so a watchful eye towards the progress of the Fine Arts, is not the least useful care of a philosophical observer. The

business of the present allotment of this department of the Monthly Magazine, shall be to point out what is most worthy of attention in the present academical exhibition;—to select the beauties of established names of well earned reputation; to call forth youthful merit; and to give a correct summary of the increased and increasing reputation of the BRITISH SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS; whose power and energy “*has increased, is increasing, and ought*” not “*to be diminished.*”

This year's exhibition is superior to any that has been seen for many years; the great room, in particular, beams with more talent, and shews much improvement of the British school, in tone of colouring. So much perfection and justness of colouring perhaps, was never seen coalesced together in the walls of the Royal Academy.

Academical drawing, or knowledge of the human figure, seems to be more attended to than formerly; though not yet quite to the requisite degree. Certainly the junior artists, from whom expectation demands

demands great efforts, have of late much improved in this highly necessary branch of the elements of art. And for this, the country is indebted to the indefatigable and zealous exertions of Mr. Fuseli, the present keeper, and eminent lecturer on painting. At the time of his coming into his present situation in the academy, these same artists were daily losing ground in the elements of drawing the human figure. But duly impressed with his invaluable precepts, no less than by his example, they are daily improving themselves by study after the antique, and the great model of the antique and all excellency, NATURE.

Mr. West, the worthy and excellent president, who is undoubtedly at the head of our national school of arts, has contributed three pictures to the present exhibition. Milton's Messiah (No. 68,) Gray's Bard (No. 119,) and Narcissus in love with his own Image, which he sees in the Water (No. 502). They are in the usual animated style of this excellent master; the figure of the bard is particularly fine and energetic, and possesses a singular freshness of colouring. De Loutherbourg's Landscapes, are such uncommon productions of art, that no praise can fairly be adequate to their merits. Of the same rank are Turner's, possessing indeed very different characteristics. No. 105, Tabley, the seat of Sir John F. Leicester, bart. Windy Day, has an effect that ravishes as much by the novelty of its effect, as by its genuine representation of truth. In landscape painters we stand pre-eminent. To the former artists we may add, as particularly excelling in this department, *Callcott—Arnald*, whose *Rosslyn Castle*, by moonlight, has such a calm and true effect, which has seldom been excelled—*Anderson*. The best and most prominent portraits this year are, Lady Kensington (No. 8) by *Owen*; the Bishop of Salisbury (No. 38) by *Northcote*; Mrs. and Miss Wetherell (No. 62), by *Sir William Beechey*; the Dowager Lady Beaumont (No. 78) by *Owen*; Wilkie, the Painter (No. 93) by *Sir William Beechey*; Sir Joseph Banks, bart. K.B. (No. 134) by *Phillips*; Mrs. Whitmore (No. 176) by the same artist, possessing such beauty and truth of colouring, correct drawing, and verisimilitude of character, of one of the most lovely women in the creation; that it would be as dangerous to the repose of the spectator to behold this charming portrait too long or too often, as the statue of Prometheus was to its maker. Mr. Blagdon (No.

178) by *Dawe*, a young artist of most promising abilities, and of rising reputation; also a lady (No. 218) by the same artist, that is hardly inferior to any whole length in the exhibition. Mrs. Evans (No. 233) as Cowslip, by *Allen*. Madame Catalani in the character of La Didone Abandonnata (No. 246) by *Lonsdale*; which is unfortunately hung in such a shameful dark corner of the anti-room, that it can hardly be seen, and is a question of every one, why so good a picture has received so bad a place:—a question, that the hanging committee are best qualified to answer; for a better picture there is not in any of the rooms; and there are at least twenty of inferior merit, even in the great room. It looks at present, while unexplained, too much like private pique.

(To be continued.)

Intelligence relative to the Fine Arts, Announcements, &c.

The work that was announced in this Magazine a few months ago, called the Fine Arts of the English School, is in a state of forwardness. Report speaks highly of the engravings of the first number, which are: 1. A Portrait of John Dunning Lord Ashburton, engraved by Bond, from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, accompanied by a biographical memoir by Mr. Adolphus. 2. An historical composition, representing Thetis bearing the armour to Achilles; engraved by Bond, from the well-known picture by the President West. 3. A view of Lord Mansfield's monument in Westminster-Abbey church, by Flaxman. 4. An elevation of the West Front of St. Paul's Cathedral church, London. 5. A plan of the substructure of the same building; Sir Christopher Wren; both drawn from actual measurement, and accompanied by an essay towards an history and description of the edifice, by Mr. James Eimes, architect.

Mr. Dawe has issued proposals for publishing a print in mezzotinto, from his picture now exhibiting (No. 89) in the present exhibition at the British Gallery, Pall Mall, and which obtained the premium in the class of historical and poetical subjects given by the British Institution 1809. This excellent picture was reviewed in this Magazine for last March, and has since become the property of H. P. Hope, esq. The subject is from Shakespeare's Cymbeline: Imogen found at the Cave of Belarius. It will be about 26 inches by 22, and the price to subscribers, prints

1l. 11s. 6d. proofs 3l. 3s. Subscriptions are received at the artist's house, No. 44, Wells-street, Oxford-street.

A Continuation of Mr. Prince Hoare's excellent periodical paper, called the Artist, may be shortly expected. Mr. North-

cote has furnished a most excellent paper for the first number.

Mr. Bissett, of Birmingham, has, with his accustomed activity and taste, produced an elegant medal of Mr. Wardle, with accompanying mottoes.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. PRATT is preparing, and about to publish, some Specimens of Poetry by JOSEPH BLACKETT, a youth of extraordinary poetical promise; who, from an undistinguished situation, by no means favourable to mental exertion, has just started up. A singular accident brought some of his productions under the inspection of several eminent literary characters; who have been unanimous in pronouncing him one of the most highly-gifted individuals that has for many years claimed the notice of the Public. The strength of his genius is said to be Dramatic; a species of composition, for which it must be allowed there is, in the present state of the stage, or rather in the present viciated taste of the Public, a full and fair opportunity for the exertion of a natural and original genius.

Mr. BOWYER (who some time since published those parts of Sir Robert Ainslie's celebrated collection of Drawings which related to Egypt, Caramania, and Palestine.) has just issued a prospectus for publishing the remaining part of that collection. The new work will consist of Views in Turkey in Europe, and will include Bulgaria, Rumania, Wallachia, Syria, the Islands in the Archipelago, &c. &c. Among them will be a correct representation of the celebrated Temple of Jupiter Ammon at Siwah, in the deserts of Libya, discovered in 1792; some curious and highly interesting delineations of the ruins of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and a large and accurate View of Constantinople and its environs. A considerable part of this work will consist of views in countries of which there are no other drawings extant. The present publication will include the whole of Sir Robert Ainslie's unpublished assemblage of drawings, and will be executed in the same style, and of the same size, as Mr. Bowyer's Views in Egypt.

Mr. BRIGHTLEY, of Bungay, in Suffolk, is about to publish a full Account of the Art and Mystery of Stereotype Printing;

so that it may be practised without further difficulty by every printer, who may find it adapted to the nature of his business. Mr. Brightley, it is well known, has greatly simplified the process, and has practised this art for several years with great success.

The London Edition of Mr. BARLOW's fine Epic of the Columbiad, will be ready in a few days.

Mr. FRANCIS BAILY, whose Treatise on the Doctrine of Interest and Annuities we announced in the course of last year, has in the press a continuation of that work, which will comprise the whole doctrine of Life Annuities and Assurances. The author proposes to exhibit a more complete analysis of this science than has ever yet been given. He has deduced a more correct set of formulæ, as well as more simple and easy rules for the solution of the various problems connected with this subject. An account of the several Insurance Companies now existing, with remarks on their comparative advantages, &c. will likewise appear in the course of the work.

Dr. NEALE's Account of the late Campaigns in Portugal and Spain, will be published about the middle of June.

Mr. BEWICK's Botany, containing nearly five hundred cuts, by that gentleman, and accompanied by descriptions by Dr. Thornton, is far advanced in the press.

A new edition of Prince's Worthies of Devonshire, has been announced by Messrs. Rees and Curtis, booksellers, of Plymouth.

The Public will learn with pleasure, that Miss STARK's beautiful Translations from Carlo Maria Maggi will shortly be published in an elegant small volume.

From the competition which has taken place in parliament during the progress of the bill for incorporating the Gas Light Company, it may be inferred, that gas lights will be generally substituted in London for the nuisance of lamps, within the next, or next following winter.

We are well pleased at being able to state, that the intended Monument to JOHN LOCKE, has met with competent encouragement; and particularly since the model has been in such forwardness as to be exhibited by Mr. Westmacott, at his house in Mount-street, Berkeley-square. Every subscriber of two guineas and upwards will be presented with an engraving of the monument; and subscribers of five guineas will receive a medal with the head of Locke on one side, and on the reverse an exact representation of the monument. To subscribers of ten guineas, a similar medal will be presented in silver.

It is intended shortly to republish Fuller's Worthies, Purchase's Pilgrims, and Hakluyt's Voyages. This undertaking forms part of the plan of those booksellers who are reprinting the Chronicles of Holinshed, Hall, Grafton, &c.

Splendid editions of Mr. SCOTT's Poems of Marmion, and the Lay of the Last Minstrel, with embellishments from the pencil of Westall, will be published in a few weeks.

A Practical Treatise on the Merino and Anglo-Merino Breeds of Sheep is in its progress through the press, and will be ready for publication in a few days. The object of this Treatise is to demonstrate to the practical farmer the peculiar advantages attending the above breeds, and to prove that the Spanish manner of treating the Merino sheep is not indispensable in this country to the production of fine clothing wool.

New editions, with considerable and important additions, of Mr. LAWRENCE's Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, and of his General Treatise on Cattle, the ox, the sheep, and the swine, are in their course through the press.

Sir JONAH BARRINGTON, judge of the high court of admiralty of Ireland, &c. has begun to print, Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. They will comprise a view of Irish affairs from the year 1780, particularly of the Union, traced from its most remote causes to those of its final completion; the interesting era of the volunteers; the declaration of independence by the Irish parliament in 1782; the regency; and the rebellion: interspersed with characters and anecdotes never yet published. The work, which is to be dedicated by permission to the Prince of Wales, will be embellished with a great number of portraits of the distinguished characters both

of England and Ireland, all engraved by Heath, from original paintings or drawings, with many fac-similes of letters, and other curious documents. The whole will form an interesting collection of political transactions, in many of which the author bore a considerable part; and will make known to posterity the characters and persons of the most remarkable political actors during those eventful periods.

A new Life of Torquato Tasso; including his letters, illustrations of his writings, and memoirs of some of his literary contemporaries, is in forwardness.

Dr. IRELAND will speedily publish, A Comparison between Paganism and Christianity, in a course of lectures to the King's scholars, at Westminster, in the years 1806, 7, and 8.

An edition of the Novels and Miscellaneous Works of DANIEL DE FOE, is printing in 10 vols. foolscap 8vo.

Dr. BURNEY is engaged in a System of Nautical Education; intended principally for young officers entering the navy.

Mrs. DORSET is printing her popular work the Peacock at Home, and other Poems, in small 8vo. with vignette plates.

Mr. FENTON's Tour through Pembrokeshire, is in the press, and will soon appear in a quarto volume, embellished with views of all the principal seats and ruins; chiefly drawn by Sir R. C. Hoare. This tour is intended as the first of a series of tours through North and South Wales, which will be conducted on the same plan.

Mr. FRANCIS HARDY is engaged upon a Life of the late classical and patriotic Earl of Charlemont; including a view of the affairs of Ireland during a very interesting and important period.

Mr. DREW, author of an Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul, has in the press, in an octavo volume, an Essay, the object of which is to prove the Identity and General Resurrection of the Human Body.

Mr. THOMAS HOPE will shortly publish a Collection of Designs, representing the costume of the ancients. It will consist of about 160 outline engravings, with an introduction, and form two volumes in quarto and octavo.

The Clarendon press is engaged on an edition of the Ionic Lexicon of Æmilius Portus, designed to accompany the edition of Herodotus, lately published by Mr. Cook.

The Rev. JOSEPH SAMUEL C. F. FREY, minister of the gospel to the Jews, will speedily publish a Narrative, containing

an account of his descent and education, his offices among the Jews, the occasion of his entering the missionary seminary at Berlin, his design in coming to this country, and his labours under the patronage of the Missionary Society; together with an explanation of the circumstances which led to his separation from that society, and to his union with the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. Mr. Frey has also prepared an English-Hebrew Grammar.

Mr. BELFOUR has in the press a metrical romance in five cantos, entitled *Spanish Heroism, or the Battles of Roncesvalles*.

The Rev. Mr. EWING, of Glasgow, will speedily publish, at the request of the London Missionary Society, Essays addressed to the Jews, on the Authority, Scope, and Consummation, of the Law and the Prophets.

Mr. CURWEN, who ought to be known under the title of the Northern Patriot, has recently circulated the following Letter on the important subject of the culture of Potatoes.

“Workington-Hall, April 9, 1809.

“**SIR,**—The improvement of our agriculture appears to me to be the most certain means of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the United Empire, and preserving to us the blessings we enjoy. I may be deemed visionary, but I cannot disguise my opinion, that Great Britain, under a system of good agriculture, would be capable of supporting thirty millions of inhabitants. Nothing can contribute more to this desirable object than the general culture and use of Potatoes.

“The population of Workington is estimated at eight thousand, the weekly sale of potatoes during ten months of the year, exceeds four thousand stone per week; to supply this consumption requires nearly an hundred acres; I am inclined to believe five times the number of acres would not, in any other mode of cropping, produce an equal quantity of food. In corroboration of this opinion, let us suppose five hundred acres of wheat, yielding twenty-four Winchester, per acre, of 60lbs. or six hundred thousand pounds of bread, equal to supplying four thousand persons with half a pound of bread for three hundred days. The consumption then would be half a pound of bread to four pounds of potatoes. The comfort derived from the use of potatoes by the working classes, affords a most powerful argument in favour of their general introduction—no food is more nutritious, none so universally palatable. The philanthropist and politician will equally promote their views, by extending the use and culture of the potatoe.

“For eight years past I have fed all my working horses upon steam potatoes, mixed

with cut straw, and latterly I have with equal success given them to oxen. They would answer for milch cows, and fattening cattle, if they could be raised at less expence. My consumption for eight months in the year is a ton and a half per day, or about three hundred and sixty tons annually—the saving in land, in feeding with potatoes as a substitute for hay, is between a sixth and a seventh—fifty acres of potatoes will furnish above the quantity required, whilst three hundred and fifty acres of hay would most frequently fall short of supporting the same number of working horses and oxen—the advantage of this system extends beyond the individual, and is felt both immediately and remotely by the mass of the community. In the first place, the ground heretofore indispensably requisite for the growth of hay, for horses is now applied to the purposes of a dairy, and in the last year 507,024 quarts of milk were sold, whereas in 1804, only 222,755. In years of scarcity the food of horses can be applied to the use of man.”

J. C. CURWEN.”

Butter.—Several specimens of Swedish Turnip Butter, from the dairy of Mr. Ives, of Catton, were exhibited at the principal inns in Norwich, on the 15th of April; and being placed on the dinner-tables at each house, gentlemen had a fair opportunity afforded them of pronouncing a decided opinion upon its quality.

It has afforded a convincing proof, that turnips of all descriptions, do not universally, in a greater or less degree, injure the flavour of our milk and butter: to this assertion, the Swedish turnip is an exception, in a most decided point of view.

It appears, that the management of these cows is most simple and easy—they are fed on hay, good oat-straw, and Swedish turnips; but it ought to be observed, that a degree of care and neatness is necessary in preparing these turnips for them. In the first place, they are drawn about the end of February or beginning of March, laid in ridges or heaps of a load or two each, and left on the land for two or three weeks; they are then carted away to some convenient place, their tops and tails cut off clean, and piled on a heap, where they are kept as free from soil or dirt as possible. It is advisable also, that the operation of topping and tailing be done in a yard apart from that where the cows are fed; for should they eat any of the tops, this excellence of flavour in the milk and butter will be deteriorated considerably. The mode of preparing these turnips deserves particular attention. The drawing them from the land at the time they are in their most compact state, then depriving them

them of the absorption, if it may be so called, of the new or vernal sap of the soil, a diminution of that important matter does not take place, as from an opposite course of management would be the result, to the no small injury of the following crop. In this state too, they keep much longer; and, moreover, which is of no less importance, the turnips are, in themselves, more nutritive, as would appear from the superior quality of the butter produced; for, by being thus exposed to the air, and detached from the soil, a considerable portion of aqueous moisture is carried off by natural evaporation, which would otherwise add to the quantity of our dairies, but not the quality, as we find to be the case in feeding cows with those which have been recently drawn.

The following cautions have been recommended by the Physicians and Surgeons of the Bath Hospital, to those who have received benefit by the use of the Bath Waters, in cases where the poison of lead is concerned, as Plumbers, Glaziers, Painters, and other artificers, who work in trades which expose them to similar hazards, from the same cause; to be observed by them at their return to the exercise of their former occupations:—

“To maintain the strictest temperance, particularly respecting distilled spirits, which had better be altogether forborne.—To pay the strictest attention to cleanliness; and never, when it can be avoided, to daub their hands with paint; and particularly never to eat their meals, or go to rest, without washing their hands and face.—Not to eat or drink in the room or place wherein they work, and much less to suffer any food or drink to remain exposed to the fumes or dust of the metal, in the workshops or warehouses.—As the clothes of persons in this line (painters particularly) are generally observed to be much soiled with the colours they use, it is recommended to them to perform their work in frocks of ticking, which may be frequently washed, and conveniently laid aside, when the workmen go to their meals; and again put on when they resume their work. Every business which can, in these branches, should be performed with gloves on the hands, and woollen or worsted gloves are recommended; as they may be often washed; as they should always be after being soiled with paint, or even by rubbing against the metal.—Caution is necessary in mixing, or even in unpacking, the dry colours, that the fine powder does not get into their mouths, or be drawn in by the breath. A crape covering over the face might be of service; but care should be taken to turn always the same

side towards the face, and to clean or wash it frequently. All artificers should avoid touching lead when hot; and this caution is especially necessary for printers or compositors, who have often lost the use of their limbs by handling the types when drying by the fire, after being washed.—Glaziers' putty should never be made or moulded by the hand. An iron pestle and mortar would work the ingredients together, at least equally well, and without hazard.—If any person, in any of the above employments, should feel pain in the bowels, with costiveness, they should immediately take twenty drops of laudanum, and when the pain is abated, two table spoonfuls of castor oil, or an ounce of the bitter purging salt, dissolved in warm camomile tea. If this does not succeed, a pint or two pints of warm soap suds should be thrown up as a clyster.—As a preventive, two or three tea-spoonfuls of salad oil, taken in a small cup of Gruel, are likely to be of service, if taken daily, and steadily pursued.”

A series of portraits of political characters are engraving upon gems, by Mr. BROWN, gem-sculptor to the late Catharine II. and Paul of Russia. This artist has already commenced his collection with the portraits of Colonel Wardle, and Mr. Whitbread, who have honoured him with sittings for that purpose. It is intended to furnish the public with impressions, by means of Mr. Tassie's curious imitations of cameos and intaglios, in enamel and paste.

A silver medal, in commemoration of the abolition of the slave-trade, designed and executed by eminent artists, has been presented to the British Museum by some gentlemen who have had a quantity struck for that purpose, in silver and bronze. On one side is a portrait of Mr. Wilberforce, surrounded with the words: *William Wilberforce, M.P. the Friend of Africa*. The reverse represents Britannia holding a scroll, the solemn act of her legislature, by which the slave-trade was abolished, attended by Wisdom and Justice. Before her stands commerce, who receives her commands to terminate that traffic; while an angel holds over her head a celestial crown, in token of her conduct being approved by Heaven. At the bottom are the words: *I have heard their cry—Slave-trade abolished, 1807*.

To extend the utility of the LITERARY FUND, and to impress the public mind with just sentiments of its importance, it has been proposed, by the council and committee, to interest the clergy in its behalf. To contribute every thing in the power of the Society towards the attainment of this object, it is resolved,—

that a learned and officiating clergyman, in distress, or an officiating clergyman reduced and rendered incapable of duty, by age or infirmity, shall be considered as a claimant on the Literary Fund; and that a provision shall be made for such claim in the following manner;

I. The influence of the Society shall be employed in promoting a subscription for this purpose; the produce to be denominated, "The Ecclesiastical Fund." Life subscriptions, and annual subscriptions to be disposed of in the same manner as the Annual Income and Funded Property of the Literary Fund: some permanent capital being necessary to prevent those cruel fluctuations and uncertainties incident to charities depending wholly on Annual Subscriptions.

II. That the Society collectively and individually, shall endeavour to induce the English clergy universally to plead the just cause of their own order, by preaching occasionally (in rich and populous parishes once in every year), on this most useful and most important subject. Many of them are celebrated for their benevolent exertions to establish charities of inferior effect on public happiness. It is therefore impossible to suppose they will hesitate to assist their learned and labouring brethren, sinking into misery in the midst of public profusion and extravagance. The produce of their exertions will be deposited at the Literary Fund, in a special trust appointed by themselves, and (where there can be no patronage, intrigue, or flattery, to supersede merit) it shall be distributed by a special committee (appointed also by them). For every clergyman affording this assistance, as often as may suit his convenience, shall be entitled to all the privileges of a member of this Society, in the department of the Ecclesiastical Fund; in common with the subscribers and members, who in the peculiar difficulties of the institution have borne the burthen and heat of the day. III. That a committee consisting of seven clergymen and seven laymen shall be annually appointed, and be entitled the Ecclesiastical Committee. To preserve an uniformity and harmony in the whole institution, this committee must allow the inspection and assistance of the officers and visitors of the Literary Fund; in the same manner, and for the same purposes, as all other committees of the Society. IV. That, to prevent occasions of confusion and perplexity, the same trustees, registrars, treasurers, and servants, be appointed for all the property and business of the Society. V. That all the transactions, civil and ecclesiastical, of the Literary Fund, shall take place at the house of the Society, No. 36, Gerrard street, Westminster, where the economy in behalf of distressed literature is so rigid and scrupulous, that the servants only receive compensations; where all the offices are executed gratuitously; and where even the resident visitor defrays all his own expences.

A society has recently been established in London, for promoting christianity

among the Jews. The means by which they hope to accomplish this object, are as follow:—To establish a school, that they may be able to receive children wholly from their parents, and bestow upon them education, board, and clothing; to connect with this a day-school, out of which vacancies in the former may be filled up; to put out girls and boys as apprentices; to find employment, if possible, for those who are able to work; to visit and relieve the sick; to distribute tracts, &c.

The perusal of the Report by Messrs. FOURCROY, DEYEUX, and VAUQUELIN, on a Memoir of M. BERTHOLLET, jun. entitled, "Inquiries Concerning the Reciprocal Action of Sulphur and Charcoal," has induced Dr. John New to publish an opinion, which he has for some years entertained: that charcoal and hydrogen are modifications of one and the same substance, or that hydrogen is the base of charcoal. Should this opinion, the result of various experiments and observations be confirmed, an important and extensive field will be opened to the scientific world. The pabulum of plants, and the origin of that immense quantity of carbonaceous matter, annually produced in the vegetable kingdom, would thus easily and satisfactorily be accounted for, as originating from water alone.

HOLLAND.

In the late inundations near Loenen, in the district of the Upper Betewe, was discovered the right hip-bone of an elephant, measuring from the *os pubis*, to the end of the hip, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet (Rhynland measure) of which a drawing was taken on the spot, by the scientific Mr. H. Hoogens. A double tooth, together with some other bones, belonging to that species of animal have been found on the same spot.

A curious and genuine specimen of the labours of LAURENS JANSZ, commonly called LAURENS COSTER, the original inventor of the art of printing, was advertised to be sold by auction on the 20th of April last, by Haak, bookseller of Leyden. This valuable piece of antiquity consists of a wooden printing form, in excellent preservation. It is about three inches long, two inches broad, and three quarters of an inch thick; upon which an entire page of a Latin Horarium has been cut in inverted characters. At the same time was to be disposed of, a genealogical table, written upon very old parchment, but perfectly legible, of the progeny of Laurens, by whom it seems this document has been preserved since

since the 15th century, and handed down to each succeeding generation. This genealogy commences with the daughter of Laurens Coster, who published the first printed impression in 1441, and closes with her descendants about the year 1585.

ITALY.

At the villa of the COUNT MORONI, near Rome, were lately discovered the tombs of the ancient Roman families of the Manlii. They were found to contain two statues, five busts of an urn, all in tolerable preservation, and distinguished by the name of Manlius. Two skeletons dug up at the feet of these statues, still had rings upon their fingers. Close to the skeleton of a female, named Agathonia, were found the shell of an egg, an oil bottle, a broken mirror, and a lamp. Upon this lamp was represented Tarquin, carrying a dagger, in his hand, at the moment he was going to violate Lucretia. Baron Hasselin, minister from the King of Bavaria, to the Holy See, has purchased these valuable relics, which are at least two thousand years old.

RUSSIA.

From a very interesting work, written by Count Romanzow, entitled, "State of the Commerce of the Russian Empire, from 1802, to 1808," we learn that in 1803, the value of foreign commodities imported into Russia, amounted to 55 millions of rubles, and the exports to sixty-seven millions. The duties exceeded those of the preceding years by 110,000 rubles. In 1804, owing to the difficulties of commercial speculations, the imports were *minus* six, and the exports three, millions of rubles. Even then the balance in favour of Russia, which in 1803 had been 21,590,968 rubles, still amounted to 9,517,440. In 1805, notwithstanding the almost total stagnation of trade, the imports exceeded those of 1804, by six millions; and the exports by 13½ millions; and the balance in favour of Russia was 25½ millions of rubles. The number of ships which arrived at, and departed from, the Russian ports during that period, was as follows:

	Arrived.	Sailed.
In 1802	3,730	3,622
1803	4,135	4,157
1804	3,478	3,471
1805	5,382	5,085

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How large a proportion of these were English may be judged, from a comparison with the year 1808, when the number of ships trading to the ports of Russia was—arrived 996—sailed 926. The exchange on Hamburgh, which in 1802,

and 1805, had sustained itself from 23 to 27½, and 29, fell in 1808 to 15 and 16.

ASTA.

In the night between the 11th and 12th of October, after the Franciscan Monks, who reside in the Holy Sepulchre, in Jerusalem, had retired to rest, they heard an uncommon noise in the church. They immediately hastened to the spot, and on entering it, they discovered the wooden altar, and the cells of the Armenian ecclesiastics, situated over the columns of the gallery in flames. The fire thence descended upon the choir of the Greeks, and to the floor of the church, assuming a most awful appearance, and threatening the elevated wooden cupola of the temple with immediate destruction. The Franciscans used their utmost efforts to stop the progress of the conflagration, but they were too few in number, and also wanted the implements necessary for that purpose. At length they succeeded in alarming the ecclesiastics of the adjacent church of St. Salvator, as well as the police, but by this time the flames had reached the cupola. As soon as the alarm was given, the whole of the Roman Catholic youth of the city immediately rushed to their assistance, but notwithstanding they exerted themselves with the utmost zeal and intrepidity, it was impossible to stop the fury of the devouring element. Before six in the morning, the cupola, with all the melting lead, with which it was covered, fell in, and gave this extensive building the appearance of a burning smelting-house. The excessive heat, which proceeded from this immense mass of liquid fire, not only shivered the marble columns supporting the gallery, but likewise the marble floor of the church, together with the pilasters and images in bas-relief, that decorated the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, situated in the centre of the church. Soon after the massive columns that supported the gallery fell down, together with the whole of the walls. No lives were lost; and it is remarkable that the interior of the chapel, containing the Holy Sepulchre, in which service is performed, has not been in the least injured; though situated immediately under the cupola, and consequently in the middle of the flames. After the fire had been extinguished, it was found that the silk-hangings, with which it is decorated, and the splendid painting of the resurrection upon the altar at the entrance, had not sustained the smallest damage.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Canto, consisting of Ballads, Rounds, Gleees, and a Roundelay; Canzonas, Canzonettas, Duettinos, Terzettos, and a Quartettino. Composed by W. Shield, esq. 12s.

THE variegated contents of this book serve to exhibit Mr. Shield in the two-fold character of melodist and harmonist; and if they do not add to the distinguished figure he has long made as a vocal composer, they are certainly calculated to support his well-earned fame, and will not fail to please those who are partial to the simple English strain, aided by natural and unlaboured harmonization.

The poetry, from which Mr. S. has, most laudably, been careful to weed every exceptionable expression, is selected from a variety of authors, ancient and modern; and includes many rare and beautiful efforts of the Lyric Muse. Several of the melodies are peculiarly sweet and highly expressive. The plan upon which the harmony is constructed will, perhaps, be best explained by the composer's own words, as given in his prefatory advertisement. "Some of the ballads, for three and four voices," says he, "I have arranged in such a manner as to give more melody to the treble and bass than to the inner parts, that they may be occasionally sung as solos or duets. A scientific dispersion of harmony would assuredly have been more acceptable to learned musicians, but would not have been equally useful and agreeable to the generality of amateurs."

For the most part the terms, indicative of the intended time and expression, are given in plain English: but in more than a few instances a multiplicity of words, borrowed from the Italian, are introduced; which, however, proper to the occasion, will be new to the general eye, and often send the practitioner for explanation to Dr. Busby's MUSICAL DICTIONARY.

Three New Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Mr. Henry Rowles, by J. B. Cramer, esq. 8s.

In these sonatas Mr. Cramer has introduced some favourite airs from the operas of *Kais* and *False Alarms*, including Braham's song of "Said a Smile to a Tear," with variations. The familiarity of the style, and the popularity of the adopted melodies, aided by some conspicuous marks of the composer's free and fertile imagination, cannot but re-

commend the work to the generality of practitioners. Many of the passages, though brilliant in their effect, are not difficult of execution, and are calculated to display the juvenile finger to great advantage.

The Maid of Sorrow, a Dialogue and Duet. Composed and dedicated to the Misses Harrison, by Dr. Job Clarke, Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

This composition, the words of which are taken from Carile's Arabian Poetry, is intended for a *soprano* and *tenor*. The melody is happily conceived, and the effect of the combination bespeaks much science and thinking. With the artful use Dr. Clarke has occasionally made of the passages in the duet, we are greatly pleased: the parts play into each other very fancifully, and evince much facility in this species of composition.

A Duet for Two Performers, on the Piano forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Gordon, by John Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. 4s.

This duet, in which Mr. Ross has introduced for subjects of the slow and last movements, Scottish airs, is artificially constructed, and displays much ingenuity, as well as a respectable portion of science. The parts blend with, and relieve, each other in a superior style, and lend to the author's ideas a power of impression only to be derived from experience and matured judgment.

Sei Notturmi, a Tre Voci. Composti e dedicati a sua Maesta La Regina di Baviera, da C. Cannabich. 6s.

Signor Cannabich has given in these *Notturmi* a pleasing specimen of his taste as a vocal composer. Without affecting to display any extraordinary science, he has thrown together melodies, which combine with grace, and argue more of knowledge and contrivance than meet the ear. In a word, the familiar and attractive style of the work, taken in a general view, will not fail to recommend it to the attention of all vocal performers of taste.

"O don't forget me," a Song with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by M. Virtue.

The words of this song, said to be written by "a soldier on embarking for South America," are tender and affecting; and Mr. Virtue, in his melody, has not swerved from the style of his author, nor neglected the enforcement of his sentiment.

sentiment. The passages are simple, connected and impressive; and the general effect is such as to insure the application of the feeling heart and cultivation of the ear.

Selection of original Psalm Tunes for Three Voices, in the usual Measures, by Messrs. Webb, sen. and jun. 5s.

The harmonization of these Psalm Tunes is expressed in the tenor and counter parts; but we submit to Messrs. Webb, sen. and jun. whether, since the publication is obviously designed for domestic and familiar use, it would not have been more advisable to have adopted the treble part for the inner parts. The tunes are characteristically fancied, the evolutions of the chords are easy and natural, and the disposition of the parts bespeaks judgment in harmonical construction.

Highland Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Sayer, by J. Eldon. 2s. 6d.

The subject of this Rondo possesses much of the true Highland character, and the digressive matter does not lead the ear from the track of nature and consistency. The whole is Scotch, as it should be, and the general effect unique as striking.

Haydn's celebrated Movement, "The Surprise," with Variations for the Harp, or Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Flower, by Thomas Powell. 2s.

Mr. Powell has formed of this popular movement an exercise for juvenile practitioners; from the study of which they will derive both pleasure and profit. The variations are ingeniously conceived, and productive of effects which sort with the subject, and set it off to great advantage.

"La Rose à ses Piques," a favourite Song. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by J. Grosvenor. 1s. 6d.

Though this little ballad is not distinguished by any remarkable feature of originality, the passages are easy, smooth, and natural, and by their connection form a melody at once pleasing and expressive.

Les Quatre Saisons pour l'Harpe, ou Piano-forte, avec l'Accompagnement d'une Flute. Composées et dédiées à Mademoiselle Barber, par I. Jay. 5s.

Not discovering in this piece any characteristic signs of the *Four Seasons*, we profess ourselves to be too dull to conceive, why Mr. Jay has chosen them for its title. However, waving so trivial a consideration, we have a very favourable account to give of the merits of the composition. It is neither without science nor taste; the passages are pleasingly imagined, and connected with judgment; and the aggregate effect will, we think, bear us out in saying that, if it exhibits no particular allusions to the *Four Seasons*, yet its attractions will not at any time be out of season.

Exercises and Duets, with the Fingering accurately marked, composed and expressly arranged for Bainbridge and Wood's Double Flageolet; by John Parry, Teacher of the Single and Double Flageolets, Flute, &c. 5s.

By those who practice the double flageolet, this little work will be found as useful as pleasing. The instructions with which the exercises are accompanied, together with the simplicity of the single melodies, and the ease of the combined parts, give a value to the publication, which will ensure its favourable reception.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD STEERS'S (INNER TEMPLE,) for a new Method, directed by Machinery, of using the Screw, by which its mechanical Power, or its Motion, is increased.

THE method of applying the mechanical power of the screw is, in the first place, by the screw and nut being made to revolve together in the same or in a contrary direction. If they turn in the same direction, the one somewhat faster than the other, an increase of power is obtained; if in a contrary di-

rection, there is an increase of motion produced. In the second place, the new method is, by two screws placed opposite to each other, revolving together in the same circular direction, or in a contrary direction, their nuts being fixed; or, in the third place, by their nuts revolving together, the screws being fixed. The machinery necessary to direct the operation of this new method, must be such as will turn them in a contrary direction. There are divers methods of producing these effects, but the one mentioned by

the patentee may be thus described:— There are two wheels of the same diameter fixed on a nut and screw, but one of the wheels has one tooth more than the other, and they are both turned by the same pinion. Suppose one to have 100 teeth and the other 101, then when the latter has made one complete revolution, the other will have made one revolution and the one-hundredth part of another; consequently the screw will have risen one-hundredth part of the distance between two of its threads; and then, according to the principle of the screw, the increase of the power obtained by this method will be in the proportion of 100 to 1. If there be another screw and nut revolving round a pin in the centre of the upper part of the screw, on which the other wheels revolve, and suppose to the nut there be fixed a wheel having 102 teeth, and to the screw a wheel having 101 teeth, then when they are turned round by the same pinion, as soon as the nut has made one revolution, the screw will have made one revolution and the 101st of another, by which operation the nut will be lowered the one hundred and first part of the distance between two threads of the screw. The turning of the two first-mentioned wheels, therefore has the effect of raising the nut the $\frac{1}{100}$ th part, and the turning of the two last-mentioned wheels the effect of lowering the nut the $\frac{1}{101}$ st part, of the distance between two threads of the screw; consequently, when the wheels are turned all together once round by the same pinion, the effect will be that of raising the end $\frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{101} = \frac{1}{10100}$, or the ten thousand one hundredth part of the distance between two threads of the screw, and the increase of power obtained by this method will be in the proportion of 10100 to 1. These wheels, &c. are shewn by drawings attached to the specification, as are likewise two others in a small frame, which is attached to the large one by hinges, and which are to be used when it is required to produce an increase of velocity: for this purpose the pinion must be raised upon its axis, so as to be disengaged from the wheel, and the wheels in the small frame must be brought in contact with the pinion and wheel, so that the pinion may turn the upper wheel in the small frame; and the lower wheel in the small frame turn the wheel. The effect will be that of turning the wheels in contrary directions: the screw and nut will move in opposition to each other, and the end will, by this new method, rise with an increased velocity.

Another figure represents two screws, with their nuts placed opposite to each other: now, if the screws be turned by machinery similar to that already described, their nuts being fixed; then, if they be turned in the same circular direction, one screw will advance, and the other recede; or, if the screws be fixed, and the machinery applied to the nuts, then one nut will advance, and the other recede; but as the motion of one will be quicker than that of the other, they will gradually approach, and there will be an increase of power procured.

MR. ANTHONY BERROLLAS'S (DENMARK-STREET,) for a Method of making infallible Repeating Watches.

First. The outside of the watches here referred to resembles that of common watches, except the pendent, which is mounted on a button consisting of two parts; of these the lower one does not move, and the upper one having an endless screw annexed to it, turns round and comes out to the extent of four turns, and is cut in four turns and a half. The upper part of the button being turned to the right, screws off from the lower part, and operating upon the hour rack, can be continued to be unscrewed, until it has struck the hour which the hand indicates, when it cannot be further unscrewed. The same part being afterwards screwed to the left, to bring it back again, to join the lower fixed part, operates upon the quarter rack, and quarters are struck in the same manner as the hours, until the one part is completely joined to the other.

Secondly. The movement of this watch is the same as that of a common watch that is not a repeater. The wheel works are of the same height; which is not the case with common repeaters, in which the operation of striking being occasioned by a work in the movement composed of five wheels, five pinions, and a barrel and main spring, necessarily cause the movement-wheels to be smaller, and this injures the solidity of the work, and augments the labour. The sort of escapement may be made according to fancy. The hammer which strikes the hours and quarters is the only additional piece which is in the frame of the movement, and which distinguishes the infallible repeating watch from a common watch not a repeater.

Thirdly. The motion is composed of three principal parts: the first contains the hour rack, the second the quarter rack, the third the pendent and endless screw. The latter turning on itself ascends perpendicularly.

perpendicularly, and is kept in that perpendicular direction by another piece, which performs two objects; for the interior of it forms the catch-work of the screw, whilst the exterior is fixed by two screws on the pillar plate. The reader must be referred to the specification itself for a more particular description corresponding to the drawings attached to it. To elucidate the nature and superior utility of his invention, Mr. B. observes,

First, That the old repeaters contain five wheels more than the common watches, besides five pinions and a barrel and main spring, which are all necessary to put the motion in action; they have also two hammers to distinguish hours from quarters. But the new repeater is composed of the common plain movement and wheel-work, with the addition only of a hammer, which is placed in an insulated situation, having no communication whatever with the wheel-work.

Secondly, The old motions being so very complex, are in their nature liable to be out of order from the slightest cause, because the chain of the motion which winds the main spring of the repeating-work is easily broken by means of the pressure, its very structure, and its attendant friction: and lastly, because the action of it depends upon the main spring and wheel-work, the latter of which is apt to be disordered, and the former snaps and breaks of itself. Whereas the new motion acts in itself, and has no dependence on wheel-work, or any other piece that is subject to be broken; an endless screw sets the two chief parts in motion, which produces the effect of striking the hours and the quarters; and all the other pieces are designed only as collateral support to the principal ones. Hence the simplicity of construction in the new repeater, and a diminution of expence.

MR. ANDREW BROWN'S (LONDON,) *for Improvements in the Construction of a Press for printing Books and other Articles, part of which may be applied to Presses in common use.*

These improvements are on the press itself: on the use of barrels or cylinders for feeding the types with ink; and in the loose frisket and manner of using it. The press is made of cast iron, as is also the bed which must be accurately faced for the types to lie on. A follower gives pressure on the types, and is fixed to the screw. In using this press the cast-iron bed slides out below the roller or cylinder, which roller or cylinder revolves

round and feeds the types with ink. It is covered with flannel, or any other elastic substance, and then is covered with parchment or vellum, or other proper materials to prevent the ink from soaking too far in, and likewise to give it a spring, and afterwards is covered with superfine woollen cloth, for the purpose of receiving the ink to supply the types. There is a large barrel or cylinder, and also a smaller one: the former having received the ink from the trough underneath it, the latter rolls on the other and distributes or spreads out the ink on the face of it; or it may be necessary, with the small barrel or cylinder, occasionally to use a brush to distribute the ink, or lay the ink on the large barrel. The large barrel feeds the other with ink, and that revolves and feeds the types by the motion of the spindle, which moves the bed. Mr. B. is able to apply the barrels or cylinders, which he reckons his principal improvement, to presses now in common use, by means of a fly-wheel and trundle, which give motion to the two barrels or cylinders, and distribute the ink over the types, to feed them with ink either by the motion of the hand or fly-wheel, or by other methods well known to every mechanic.

FREDERICK BARTHOLOMEW FOLSCH and WILLIAM HOWARD'S (LONDON,) *for a certain Machine, Instrument, or Pen, calculated to promote Facility in Writing; and also a certain Black Writing Ink or Composition, the Durability whereof is not to be affected by Time, or change of Climate.*

The pen is made of glass, enamel, or other substance capable of admitting a bore, the point is small and finely polished, but the part above the point is large enough to hold as much or more ink than a common writing pen. The composition is a mixture of equal parts of Frankfort black and fresh butter, which is smeared over paper and rubbed off after a certain time. The paper thus smeared is to be pressed for some hours, taking care to have sheets of blotting paper between each of the sheets of black paper. When fit for use, the paper is put between sheets of this blackened paper, and the upper sheet is to be written on with common ink with the glass or enamel pen. By this method not only the copy is obtained on which you write, but also two or more made by means of the blackened paper.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1809.

FEBRIS	5
Pertussis	7
Phthisis	4
Tussis et Hæmoptoe	2
Aménorrhœa	1
Leucorrhœa	1
Stillicidium Urinæ	2
Icterus	1
Asthenia	1
Hypochondriasis	3
Vermes	1

Fevers, attended with bilious symptoms have, in consequence of the late extraordinary temperature of the season, been more than usually prevalent. In more than one instance, the disorder was aggravated by the administration of tonics and stimulants, without having previously rinsed the stomach, and intestinal canal; a circumstance which ought never to be omitted in the first instance, especially in fevers connected with any hepatic derangement. For this purpose, and to preserve during the continuance of the disease, a due and regular evacuation from the bowels, calomel is, perhaps, one of the best remedies in the store-house of the pharmacopœia; although this mercurial preparation may have been too extravagantly extolled, and too indiscriminately applied. "The bile" is the fashionable complaint, and against it calomel is the antidote principally in vogue. It has, certainly, in many conditions of the human frame, a most happy and extraordinary effect. But as any agent from which we have derived great and invaluable advantage, we are apt to elevate beyond its intrinsic merit, and almost to deify, so the zeal for this inestimable medicine may, in some instances, have approached the boundaries of an excusable fanaticism. This, like other preparations, of mercury may, when its use is long continued, whilst it apparently cures a particular

disease, gradually and secretly undermine the basis of health, and the stamina of vitality.

Whooping-cough has, amongst children, been a kind of epidemic, not unfrequently connected with violent and alarming convulsions. To relieve either the cough, or the apparently painful spasm, opium and digitalis are in danger of being applied to the exquisitely irritable constitution of infancy, with too little caution and reserve:—a circumstance, of which parents and other unprofessional prescribers are not sufficiently aware.

Scrophula, which has lain dormant, or more properly latent, during the winter months, begins in general to make itself visible upon the opening of the summer. It is then in *full blow*. This disease sweeps into its comprehensive circle almost every straggling indication of disorder which is not found within the precincts of any other specific definition; and, under its name of vague and vulgar import, may include nearly all the miscellaneous affections, which originate from a generally relaxed and debilitated tone of the constitution. Of this malady the essence is not local, although the appearance of it may be so; and, of course, is not to be removed by extracting a morbid part, or separating from the trunk a diseased extremity. By lopping the branches, we implant more deeply, or more firmly fix, the radical fibres of the evil we would destroy. Without an ultimate necessity, or motives the most urgent and imperious, seldom ought we, in such cases, to seek relief in the desperate resource of a surgical operation.

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
May 25, 1809.*

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.

(Not Annual, or of an Official nature.)

BY the 49th Geo. III. c. 21. the interest on Exchequer Bills, under 47th Geo. III. s. 2, c. 73; 48th Geo. III. c. 7; 48th Geo. III. c. 97; and 48th Geo. III. c. 114; carried to the Exchequer Office before March 20, 1809, shall be paid; and the holders of such Exchequer Bills shall receive certificates to the Bank entitling them to exchange the same for annuities at the rate either of 103l. 5s. in the 5l. per cents. to commence from 5th of January, 1809, or 81l. 8s. in the said 5l. per cents. together with 26l. 5s. in the 4l. per cents. to commence from April 5, 1809, for every 100l. provided the amount of the Exchequer Bills exchanged shall not exceed 8,000,000; and such certificates are assignable until August 1, 1809.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 24, all spout-wash which shall be fermented, or re-fermented, for the purpose of being distilled into spirits shall be deemed to be new wort, or wash, and shall be charged with all the duties to which wort, or wash, brewed for extracting spirits may be liable; and all such spout-wash which shall be so fermented, or re-fermented, shall be liable to all the rules of former Acts.

The Distillers having got into the Practice of re-fermenting and re-distilling Wash, after the same had been through the Still, to the great Injury of the Revenue, has occasioned this new Regulation.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 25, until the 25th of March, 1811, any person, or persons, may import from any port whatever in any foreign state, or from Malta or Gibraltar, any sort of unmanufactured tobacco in any British ship, or vessel, navigated according to law, or in any ship, or vessel, belonging to any country in amity with his Majesty, navigated in any manner whatever, subject to the duty payable on tobacco of the produce of the British plantations. § 1.

Tobacco imported, or exported, under this Act, shall be subject to the same regulations as tobacco of the growth of the British plantations. § 2.

Unmanufactured tobacco of the produce of the East Indies, or South Ame-

rica, may, by order in council, be permitted to be imported. § 3.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 26, salted, or pickled salmon, or salted dry cod fish, having been taken and cured on the coast of the Gulph of St. Laurence, the coast of the Bay of Bundy, the coast of Cape Breton, or the coast of Prince Edward's Island, by British subjects, may be imported, and upon the same bounties as if from the Island of Newfoundland or coast of Labrador.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 28, the clerks of the coroner and attorney of the Court of King's Bench, who have been, or may hereafter be, regularly admitted as such clerks, may be approved, sworn, and admitted to practise, and may practise as attorneys in the Court of King's Bench, and also in any other of the Courts of Record, in the name, and with the consent, of such attorney thereof, such consent being in writing and signed by the clerk.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 29, the Irish Treasury may pay to the trustees of the linen and hempen manufacturers 29,000l. to be applied in bounties for the encouragement of the sowing of flax-seed of the growth of flax-seed of the present year; but no person is entitled to any part of the bounty for flax-seed sowed, *unless such seed shall, on the 1st of January, 1810, be in the possession of the party, or his representatives, who shall have raised the flax whereby such seed was produced*, nor unless such seed shall be certified by some inspector of the trustees, upon examination thereof, after the said 1st of January, to be sufficiently clean, sound, and fit for sowing.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 35, benevolently and truly entitled *An Act for the more convenient Payment of Pensions to Widows of Officers of the Navy*, IT IS ENACTED, that, from December 25, 1809, the Court of Assistants of the Charity for the Relief of Widows of Officers of the Navy may direct, the pensions to be paid to such widows at the place of their residence in any part of his Majesty's dominions, or in any foreign parts, by persons appointed by them to pay the same; and those widows may apply for their pen-

sions, paid by the Receiver-general of the Land Tax, Collector of the Customs, Collector of Excise, or Clerk of the Cheque of the District; and the Court of Assistants may order and direct the Pay-master to make out two admittance bills payable by them to such widows, one of which shall be sent to the widow, and the other to the Receiver-general, Collector, or Clerk of the Cheque, who shall, on the widow's producing the duplicate, pay her the sum contained therein.

The penalty on such persons delaying payment, or taking any fees or discount, is 50l. to be received as penalties under the excise laws.

On certificate of infirmity being produced, the Receiver-general, Collector, and Clerk of the Cheque, are authorized to pay the contents of the bill to the order of the widow.

But all assignments, bargains, sales, orders, contracts, agreements, or securities whatsoever, which shall be given or made by any widow entitled to receive pension, shall be absolutely null and void.

Letters and packets are to be sent free of postage. Persons personating widows in order to receive pensions, or forging bills or certificates, are guilty of felony, and may be transported for not exceeding fourteen years.

Bills and certificates are exempted from the stamp duties.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 38, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to be allowed 1s. 4d. per day, for diet and small beer, in quarters in England; and for articles which have hitherto been furnished *gratis* one halfpenny per day shall be allowed, and for horses quartered, 1s. 2d. per day shall be paid for hay and straw.

[Passed 28th April.]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 40, deficiencies and vacancies in the LOCAL MILITIA, may be directed to be supplied by order of the Secretary of State without his Majesty's warrant, but volunteers are allowed to enter whether any order be given for supplying deficiencies or not, until the local militia be completed.

Vacancies are to be filled up, notwithstanding the number of local militia and volunteers exceed six times the quota of the regular militia.

Where the local militia shall exceed such quota, no deficiencies shall be supplied until the number be reduced below the proportion of the county.

Local militia-men may enlist into the regular militia, except during the period

of annual training; and no officer, or other person, shall enlist a local militiaman during the period of such training, on penalty of 20l.

Vacancies by men being made corporals and serjeants, and enlisting in the regular militia, are to be filled up. Deputy lieutenants may make new appointments in case, from the returns made, it be found the quotas are not in proportion to the rotation numbers liable to serve.

General meetings of lieutenancy are to fix, by ballot, the order in which subdivisions shall stand as to the supplying deficiencies on account of the appointment of persons to be serjeants or corporals, and deputy lieutenants are to regulate any inequalities of numbers that may arise in divisions.

So much of the former act 43th Geo. III. c. 111, as relates to bounties to persons voluntarily enrolling themselves (except members of volunteer corps) is repealed, and parties may agree to give two guineas bounty.

The whole of the bounty paid to persons enrolling in the local militia shall be deducted and repaid out of the bounty which they may receive, if within one year they enlist into the army, navy, or marines, and half if they so enlist after one year and before the end of two years.

The said former act, as to the advance of bounties to persons from volunteer corps being repaid, is repealed.

Members of volunteer corps transferring themselves shall not be entitled to bounty unless serving before the 12th of May, 1809.

Volunteers transferring themselves into the local militia are not liable to serve in the regular militia, in consequence of any former ballot.

Officers commanding volunteers transferring themselves, with their men, into the local militia are to return their command.

Lieutenant-colonels commandant are to command lieutenant-colonels.

Officers of yeomanry corps and officers of local militia, who had commissions in volunteers, are to rank according to the date of their commissions.

Vice-lieutenant, if authorized by the Lord-lieutenant, may grant commissions.

No stamp duty is payable on commissions in the local militia; and bills for pay and allowance to, and for remitting money on account of the local militia, may be drawn on unstamped paper.

Where

Where towns in the county do not afford accommodation for quartering the local militia, they may be marched into an adjoining county.

Adjutants and non-commissioned officers may train regular militia men until they can be marched to their regiment.

Commanding officers may appoint a quarter-master for their respective regiments.

The qualification for officers of the militia may be in *any part* of Great Britain.

Local militia officers shall not be exempt from serving the office of sheriff.

No serjeant, corporal, or drummer, of any local militia on permanent pay as such, or as a musician in the band, shall be allowed to enlist in the army, navy, marines, or regular militia.

Men shall not change their regiments in consequence of removing from one part of a county to another, and men shall not remove from one county to another while the regiment is assembled.

No commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or private man, shall be subject to the mutiny act, except while he is receiving pay.

[Passed the 12th of May.]

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

Letter from the Emperor Bonaparte to the Duke of Sudermania.

"MY BROTHER—I have received your Royal Highness's letter of the 17th March. You are right to believe that I wish Sweden to enjoy tranquillity, happiness, and peace with her neighbours: neither Russia, Denmark, nor myself, were eager to wage war against Sweden; but on the contrary, did every thing in our power to ward off disasters which it was easy to foresee. I have taken the earliest opportunity to acquaint those courts with your Royal Highness's sentiments and views, and trust that they will perfectly agree with me in opinion, and that it will not be our fault if Sweden should not be restored to the enjoyment of happiness and peace. As soon as I shall be informed of the intentions of my allies, I will not fail to communicate them to your Royal Highness. In the mean time, you will not entertain a doubt of the respect which I entertain for your nation, of my wish for its happiness, and of the high esteem with which your character and virtues have inspired me for your Royal Highness. I pray to God to keep you, my brother, in his holy guard.

"Your good Brother,

"NAPOLÉON."

"Paris, April 12, 1809."

FRANCE.

Among the correspondence published by the French government on the commencement of the war with Austria, is the following curious letter.

Dispatch of the 16th of August, sent to Gen. Androssy, through Count De Champagny.

"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur—His Majesty the Emperor is returned from his journey into the South of France. He arrived on the evening of the 14th at St. Cloud, and on the 15th, being his birth-day, with the usual

ceremony, received the Princes, ministers, great officers of the empire, the senate, the council of State, all the public functionaries, and, finally, the diplomatic body.—The audience which he gave to the diplomatic body was rendered remarkable by a long discourse his Majesty held with the Austrian ambassador, of which I shall at least transmit you a short sketch.—'Austria means to make war upon us,' said the Emperor, 'or she means to frighten us.' M. de Metternich bore testimony to the pacific dispositions of his government. 'If so, why such enormous preparations?' 'They are merely for defence,' said the Minister.—'But who attacks you, that you provide for your defence in such a way? Who threatens you, that you should think of being attacked? Is not all around you quiet? Has there been the least dispute between us since the peace of Presburg? Have I asked any thing of you? Has not the whole of our intercourse been friendly? And yet all on a sudden you have set up a cry of war. You have put your whole population in motion. Your Princes have been running through the provinces, and you have sent abroad the same proclamations, and taken just the same steps, you did when I was at Leoben. Were this only a new organization, you would have done all this more slowly, at less expence, with less violence, without creating such a ferment at home, or raising such a disturbance abroad. But your measures are not merely for defence. You have added 1300 men to each of your regiments. Your militia will furnish you with 400,000 men, which you can dispose of as you please. These men are put into regiments. A part of them are clothed, your fortresses are supplied with provisions. In a word, a sure sign that you are preparing for war is this; that you have been purchasing horses. You already possess 14,000 for the artillery. Such extraordinary expences are never made in the bosom of peace

peace. These expences are increased by those of your military organization. Your men are paid with money—you have clothed a part of them, and found them with arms. This cannot be done but at great expence; and yet you confess yourselves the sad state of your finances. Your exchange, which has been for a long time low, has fallen still lower; your commerce has decayed. Is it then without an object that you have bid defiance to all such difficulties? Do not say that you were forced to think of your own security. Confess that all our relations have been friendly. You know that I ask for nothing and want nothing, and that I even consider the maintenance of your power under present circumstances, as very necessary to the European system and the prosperity of France. I have put my troops in camp, in order to keep them in good discipline and activity. They do not encamp in France, because it costs too much. They encamp in foreign countries, where it is not so dear. My camps are scattered about. Not one of them threatens you. I should have had no camps, if I had had projects against you. And I was so very pacific, that I dismantled the fortresses of Silesia. I should certainly not have had those camps, if I had thought they would have given you any uneasiness. A single word from you would have been enough for me; and I am ready to break up all of them, if it is necessary for your quiet.

“M. Von Metternich having observed that there had been no movements of troops in Austria, the Emperor replied, ‘You deceive yourselves; you remove your troops from places, where they could be without the least expence: you send them to Cracau, that if necessary you may be able to menace Silesia. Your whole army is collected together, and has taken a military position. In the mean while what do you want? Do you mean to alarm me? You won’t succeed in that. Do you think the circumstances are favourable to you? You deceive yourselves. My policy was open before you because it is honest, and because I feel my own strength. I shall take 100,000 of my troops from Germany, in order to send them into Spain, and I still have enough remaining to oppose you. You arm—I will arm too; and if it is necessary, I can spare 200,000 men. You will not have a single power on the Continent in your favour. The Emperor of Russia, I can almost venture to speak for him in his name, will urge you to be quiet. He is already little pleased with your connections with the Servians. He, as well as I, may feel offended by your preparations. He knows that you have designs upon Turkey. You pretend that I have such myself. I declare that that is false, and that I want nothing from Austria or Turkey.

“Nevertheless your Emperor does not wish for war! I believe it. I reckon upon the promise he made when we had our interview together. He can have no feelings of revenge

against me. I had possession of his capital; I occupied the greater part of his provinces. He had all back again. I did not keep Venice for myself, merely that I might not leave any ground of dispute, any occasion for war. Do you think that the vanquishers of the French, in case they had been in possession of Paris, would have acted with the same moderation? No: your Emperor does not wish for war, your government does not desire it. The principal men of your country do not seek for it; and yet the movements which you have occasioned are such, that war will take place in spite of you and myself. You have caused it to be believed that I have demanded provinces of you; and you have roused in the breasts of your people a national and generous sentiment, which I am far from depreciating; they have run into extravagancies and flown to arms. You have issued a proclamation with a command not to talk about war; but the proclamation was equivocal, and people said it was merely political, and while your measures were opposed to your proclamation, they believed your measures, and not at all your proclamation. Hence the insults offered by a troop of your new militia to my consul at Trieste. Hence the murder of three of my couriers, who were on their way to Dalmatia. If there are any more of such insults, war is inevitable; for you may kill us, but cannot insult us with impunity. It is so that the authors of the troubles of all Europe incessantly excite war. It is so they provoked the war by the insult offered to General Bernadotte.

“You are drawn by various artifices into a situation contrary to your wishes. The English and their partisans induce you to take to these false measures. Already they rejoice in the expectation of once more lighting up the flame of war in Europe. Their funds have risen 50 per cent. in consequence of the impulse which they have communicated to Europe. It is they whom I blame for all this; they are the cause that no Frenchman can go to the baths of Bohemia without subjecting himself to insult.

“How can you permit such licentiousness? Do you meet with any examples of such conduct in France? Are not your travellers, your consuls, treated with respect and distinction? The slightest injury done them would be punished in the most exemplary manner. I repeat it, you are hurried along in spite of you: the ferment which has been improvidently excited in the minds of your people, the intrigues of the English partisans, and of certain members of an order of knighthood, who have carried with them, into the midst of you, all the bitterness of vexation and revenge—all tend to involve you in a war. The Emperor of Russia will perhaps prevent this result, by declaring to you, in a positive manner, that he is averse to it; and that he will be against you. But if it is to his interposition only, that Europe is indebted for the continu-

ance of peace; neither Europe nor I shall owe that obligation to you, and we can by no means consider you as friends; and I shall consider myself as completely at liberty to call upon you to make those arrangements which the state of Europe demands.

‘What may in the mean time happen. You have levied a force of 400,000 men; I will levy a body 200,000 men. The Confederation of the Rhine, which had disbanded its troops, will re-assemble them, and arm the mass of their population. Germany, which had begun to breathe after so many destructive wars, will find her wounds bleeding afresh. Instead of evacuating, as was my intention, the province of Silesia, and the Prussian states, I shall again put the fortresses of Silesia in a state of defence. All Europe will be in arms; the armies will be drawn up in the presence of each other, and the slightest occurrence will occasion the commencement of hostilities.

‘You say that you have an army of 400,000 men, a force more considerable than you possessed at any period of your monarchy; you intend to double it; if your example were to be followed, even the very women would soon be made to take up arms. In such a state of things, when every spring is on the stretch, war will become desirable, for the mere purpose of unbending them. Thus it is, that in the physical world, the state of suffering which nature experiences at the approach of a tempest, excites a wish that the thunder should burst forth, in order to unbend and give relief to the contracted sinews, and to restore the sweets of a pleasing calm to heaven and earth; a violent, but short illness, is better than a long period of suffering.

‘Mean while all hope of a maritime peace disappears; the efficient means of attaining it are rendered of no avail. The English smile with satisfaction at the prospect of discord being revived on the continent, and to her it is they confide their interests.

‘Such are the evils which you have produced, and that too, were I to credit your professions, altogether unintentionally. But if your intentions are as pacific as you pretend, you must give proofs that they are so; you must recal the measures that have produced so dangerous a ferment; and this impulse, involuntarily impressed, must be opposed by a direct contrary impulse; and whereas from Petersburg to Naples nothing has been talked of but the war that Austria was on the point of commencing, and which all your merchants represented as inevitable; all Europe must, I say, be completely convinced that peace requires that your pacific intentions should be universally talked of and confirmed by your actions as well as your professions. On my side you shall receive every assurance that you can desire.’

“Such, Sir, as far as I have been able to describe it, is an authentic statement of what his Majesty addressed to M. Von Metternich. His Majesty seemed to be moved, as men na-

turally are, in discussing matters of such importance! He, however, exhibited only that degree of animation, which such a motive was calculated to produce; he spoke of the Emperor of Austria and his government with the greatest reserve, and paid many personal compliments to M. Von Metternich. This Ambassador, who, it should be observed, has always given us assurance of the pacific sentiments of his court, was not, for a moment, placed in a situation of embarrassment; I had a conversation with him in the evening, and he felicitated himself on being employed at a court where communications of this description could be personally made by a sovereign to a foreign minister. M. Von Tolstoy concurred with him in this sentiment. The Emperor, to those who are capable of comprehending him, appears noble, magnanimous, frank, attentive to all the duties of etiquette, and performing them with a peculiar degree of refinement, and that perfect sensibility, which is awakened by the great interests of humanity. It might be clearly discovered that, equally prepared for war or peace, he wished for the latter without dreading the former; and it was the general opinion that to so frank and magnanimous a discourse, no other answer could be given than by declaring either that war is actually intended, or by proving the existence of a pacific disposition by deeds rather than by words. You may make this dispatch, Sir, the subject of your conferences with M. Von Stadion. The Austrian government can entertain no doubts with respect to the sincerity of the Emperor's pacific inclinations. But the Emperor will have tranquillity as well as peace. If Austria attaches an equal degree of value to this peace, she will neglect no means of completely tranquillizing the Emperor, with respect to her dispositions, and she will most effectually contribute to this object by giving another direction to public opinion; but this direction can only result from a change of measure.”

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

First Bulletin.

Head quarters at Ratisbon, April 24, 1809.

The Austrian army passed the Inn on the 9th April; that was the signal for hostilities, and Austria declared an implacable war against France and her allies, and the Confederation of the Rhine.

The following were the positions of the French army and her allies:—

The corps of the Duke D'Auerstadt at Ratisbon.

The corps of the Duke of Rivoli at Ulm.

The corps of General Oudinot at Augsburg.

The Head-quarters at Strasburgh.

The three divisions of Bavarians, under the Duke of Dantzic were placed as follows:—

The first division, commanded by the Prince Royal, at Munich; the second, by Gen. Derooy, at Landshut; and the third by Gen. Wiede at Straubing.

The Wirtembergh division at Heydenheim.

The Saxon troops encamped under the walls of Dresden.

The corps of the Duchy of Warsaw, commanded by Prince Poniatowsky, in the environs of Warsaw.

On the 10th the Austrian troops invested Passau, where they surrounded a battalion of Bavarians, and at the same time invested Kuffstein, where there was another battalion of Bavarians. These movements took place without even a shot being fired.

The Bavarian Court quitted Munich for Dillingen.

The Bavarian division which had been at Landshut went to Altorff, on the left bank of the Iser.

The division under the command of General Wrede marched upon Neustadt.

The Duke of Rivoli left Ulm for the environs of Augsburg.

From the 10th to the 16th the enemy's army advanced from the Inn to the Iser; there were several skirmishes between parties of the cavalry, in which the Bavarians were successful.

On the 10th, at Pfaffenhoffen, the 2d and 3d regiments of Bavarian light horse completely routed the hussars of Stipschitz and the Rosenberg dragoons. At the same time the enemy appeared in large bodies, for the purpose of forming at Landshut, the bridge was broken down, and the Bavarian division, commanded by General Deroz, vigorously opposed this movement of the enemy, but being threatened by the columns which had passed the Iser at Moorberg and Freysing, this division retired in good order upon that of General Wrede, and the Bavarian army took a central position upon Neustadt.

Departure of the Emperor from Paris on the 13th.

The Emperor learnt by the telegraph, in the evening of the 12th, that the Austrians had passed the Inn, and he set out from Paris almost immediately. He arrived at three o'clock on the morning of the 16th at Louisbourg, and in the evening of the same day at Dillingen, where he saw the King of Bavaria, and passed half an hour with that Prince, and promised in fifteen days to restore him to his capital, to revenge the insults which had been offered to his house, and to make him greater than any of his ancestors had ever been.

On the 17th, at two o'clock in the morning, his Majesty arrived at Donaueurth, where he immediately established his headquarters, and gave the necessary orders.

On the 18th the head-quarters were removed to Ingolstadt.

Battle of Pfaffenhoffen, on the 19th.

On the 19th Gen. Oudinot quitted Augsburg and arrived by break of day at Pfaffenhoffen, where he met 3 or 4000 Austrians, which he attacked, and took 300 prisoners.

The Duke De Rivoli arrived the next day at Pfaffenhoffen.—The same day the Duke of Auerstadt left Ratisbon to advance to Neustadt, and to draw near to Ingolstadt. It was then evident that the plan of the Emperor was to outmanœuvre the enemy, who had formed near Landshut, and to attack them at the very moment, when, thinking they were commencing the attack, they were marching to Ratisbon.

Battle of Tann, on the 19th.

On the 19th, by break of day, the Duke of Auerstadt began his march in two columns. The divisions of Moraud and Gudin formed his right, the divisions of St. Hilaire and Friant formed his left. The division of St. Hilaire arrived at the village of Pressing, and there met the enemy, superior in number, but inferior in bravery, and there the campaign was opened by a battle, which was most glorious to our arms. General St. Hilaire, supported by General Friant, overturned every thing that was opposed to him, and took all the positions of the enemy, killed a great number of them, and made between 6 or 700 prisoners.

The 72d Regiment distinguished itself on that day; the 37th maintained its ancient reputation. Sixteen years ago, this regiment obtained in Italy the name of the *Terrible*. In this action they maintained their pretensions to that title; they attacked singly six Austrian regiments in succession, and routed them.

On the left, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Moraud also fell in with an Austrian division, which he attacked in front, while the Duke of Dantzic, with a corps of Bavarians, which had marched from Abensberg, attacked them in the rear. This division was soon driven from all its positions, and left several hundreds in killed and prisoners. The whole regiment of the Dragoons of Levenher was destroyed, and its Colonel killed, by the Bavarian light-horse. At sun-set, the division of the Duke of Dantzic formed a junction with that of the Duke of Auerstadt. In all these affairs Generals St. Hilaire and Friant particularly distinguished themselves. Those unfortunate Austrian troops, who had been led from Vienna with music and songs, and under a persuasion that there was no longer any French army in Germany, and that they would only have to deal with Wirtemberghers and Bavarians, displayed in the strongest manner the resentment they felt against their chiefs, for the error into which they had been led; and their terror was the greater when they saw those old bands which they had been accustomed to consider as their masters.

In all these battles our loss was inconsiderable, compared with that of the enemy, who lost a number of General Officers and others, who were obliged to put themselves forward to give courage to their troops. The Prince of Lichtenstein, General Lusignan, and others, were wounded.—The loss of the Austrians

trians in Colonels and officers of lower rank, was considerable.

Battle of Abensberg, on the 20th.

The Emperor resolved to beat and destroy the corps of the Archduke Louis and General Keller, which amounted to 60,000 men. On the 6th, his Majesty took post at Abensberg; he gave orders to the Duke of Auerstadt to keep the corps of Hohenzollern, of Rosenberg, and Lichtenstein, in check, while with the two divisions of Moraud and Gudin, the Bavarians and the Wirtemberghers, he attacked the army of the Archduke Louis and General Keller in front, and caused the communications of the enemy to be cut off by the Duke of Rivoli, who passing by Freyberg, from thence proceeded to the rear of the Austrian army. The divisions of Moraud and Gudin formed the left, and manœuvred under the orders of the Duke of Montebello. The Emperor determined to fight that day at the head of the Bavarians and Wirtemberghers. He ordered the officers of these two armies to form a circle, and addressed them in a long speech. The Prince Royal of Bavaria translated into German what he said in French. The Emperor made them sensible of the confidence which he reposed in them. He told the Bavarian officers that the Austrians had always been their enemies; that they now wished to destroy their independence; that for more than 200 years, the Bavarian standard had been displayed against the Austrians. But at this time he would render them so powerful that they alone should be able to contend with the House of Austria. He spoke to the Wirtemberghers of the victories they had obtained over the House of Austria, when they served in the Prussian army, and of the advantages which they had recently obtained from the campaign in Silesia. He told them all, that the moment was come for carrying the war into the Austrian territory. This speech was repeated to the different companies by the Captains, which produced an effect which may easily be conceived. The Emperor then gave the signal for battle, and planned his manœuvres according to the particular character of the troops. General Wrede, a Bavarian Officer of great merit, was stationed at Siegenburg, and attacked an Austrian division, which was opposed to him. General Vandamme, who commanded the Wirtemberghers, attacked the enemy on their right flank. The Duke of Dantzic, with the division of the Prince Royal, and that of Gen. Deroz, marched towards the village of Rouhausen, in order to reach the grand road from Abensberg to Landshut. The Duke of Montebello, with his two French divisions, forced the extremity of the enemy's left, and overthrew every thing that was opposed to him, and advanced to Rohr and Rossemburg. Our cannonade was successful on all points. The enemy, disconcerted by our movements, did not fight for more than an hour, and then beat a retreat. Eight stand-

ards, 12 pieces of cannon, and 18,000 prisoners, were the result of this affair, which cost us but a few men.

The Battle of Landshut, and taking of that place.

The battle of Abensberg having laid open the flank of the Austrian army, and all their magazines, the Emperor by break of day on the 21st marched upon Landshut. The Duke of Istria defeated the enemy's cavalry in the plain before that city. The General of Division Mouton made the grenadiers of the 7th advance to the charge on the bridge, forming the head of a column. This bridge which was of wood, was set on fire, but that was not an obstacle to our infantry, who forced it, and penetrated into the city. The enemy, driven from their position, were then attacked by the Duke of Rivoli, who had advanced by the right bank. Landshut fell into our power, and with Landshut we took 30 pieces of cannon, 9000 prisoners, 600 ammunition waggons, and the hospitals and magazines which the Austrians had begun to form. Some Couriers and Aides-de-Camp of the Commander in Chief, Prince Charles, and some convoys of wounded men, coming from Landshut, also fell into our hands.

Battle of Eckmühl, on the 22d.

While the battle of Abensberg and that of Landshut produced such important consequences, the Archduke Charles had formed a junction with the Bohemian army under Kollowrath, and obtained some partial success at Ratisbon. One thousand of the 45th, who were left to guard the bridge of Ratisbon, and who had not received orders to retreat, having expended their cartridges, and being surrounded by the Austrians, were obliged to surrender. This event made an impression upon the Emperor, and he swore that in 24 hours Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbon to resent the insult which had been offered to his arms. During this time the Dukes of Auerstadt and Dantzic held in check the corps of Rosenberg, Hohenzollern, and Lichtenstein. There was no time to be lost. The Emperor began his march from Landshut with the two divisions of the Duke of Montebello, the corps of the Duke of Rivoli, the cuirassiers of Nausoutz and St. Sulpice, and the Wirtembergh division. At two o'clock in the afternoon they arrived opposite Eckmühl, where the four corps of the Austrian army, consisting of 110,000 men, had taken a position under the command of the Archduke Charles. The Duke of Montebello attacked the enemy on the left, with the division of Gudin. On the first signal the divisions of the Dukes of Auerstadt and Dantzic, and the division of light cavalry of General Montbrun, took their position. One of the most beautiful sights which war can present then presented itself; 110,000 men attacked on all points, turned on their left, and successively driven from all their positions; the detail of the

the events would be too long; it is sufficient to say, that the enemy was completely routed; that they lost the greater part of their cannon, and a great number of prisoners; and that the Austrians, driven from the woods which cover Ratisbon, were forced into the plain, and cut off by cavalry. The Austrian cavalry, strong and numerous, attempted to cover the retreat of their infantry, but they were attacked by the division of St. Sulpice on the right, and by the division of Nausoutz on the left, and the enemy's line of hussars and cuirassiers routed; more than 300 Austrian cuirassiers were made prisoners. As the night was commencing, our cuirassiers continued their march to Ratisbon. The division of Nausoutz, met with a column of the enemy which was escaping, and attacked it, and compelled it to surrender; it consisted of three Hungarian battalions of 1500 men.

The division of St. Sulpice charged another division of the enemy, where the Archduke Charles narrowly escaped being taken. He was indebted for his safety to the fleetness of his horse. This column was also broken and taken. Darkness at length compelled our troops to halt. In this battle of Eckmühl not above half of the French troops we engaged. The enemy, closely pressed, continued to defile the whole of the night in small divisions, and in great confusion. All their wounded, the greater part of their artillery, 15 standards, and 20,000 prisoners, fell into our hands.

Battle of Ratisbon, and taking of that place.

On the 23d, at day-break, the army advanced upon Ratisbon; the advanced guard, formed by the division of Gudin, and by the cuirassiers of Nausoutz and St. Sulpice, and they very soon came in sight of the enemy's cavalry, which attempted to cover the city. Three successive charges took place, all of which were to our advantage. Eight thousand of their troops having been cut to pieces, the enemy precipitately repassed the Danube. During these proceedings, our light infantry tried to get possession of the city. By a most unaccountable disposition of his force, the Austrian General sacrificed six regiments there without any reason. The city is surrounded with a bad wall, a bad ditch, and a bad counterscarp. The artillery having arrived, the city was battered with some 12-pounders. It was recollected that there was one part of the fortifications where, by means of a ladder, it was possible to descend into the ditch, and to pass on the other side through a breach in the wall. The Duke of Montebello caused a battalion to pass through this opening; they gained a postern, and introduced themselves into the city. All those who made resistance were cut to pieces: the number of prisoners exceeded 8000. In consequence of these unskilful dispositions, the enemy had not time to destroy the bridge, and the enemy passed pell-mell with them to the left bank. This unfortunate city, which

they were barbarous enough to defend, has suffered considerably. A part of it was on fire during the night, but by the efforts of General Morand and his division it was extinguished. Thus, at the battle of Abensberg, the Emperor beat separately the two corps of the Archduke Louis, and General Keller. At the battle of Landshut he took the centre of their communications, and the general depot of their magazines and artillery. Finally, at the battle of Eckmühl, the four corps of Hohenzollern, Rosenberg, Kollowrath, and Lichtenstein, were defeated. The corps of General Bellegarde arrived the day after the battle; they could only be witnesses of the taking of Ratisbon, and then fled into Bohemia. In all these battles our loss amounted to 1200 killed, and 4000 wounded!!!

[Then follows a list of the French officers killed and wounded, and very high eulogiums upon the different French Generals.]

Of 222,000 of which the Austrian army was composed, all have been engaged except 20,000 men, commanded by General Bellegarde. On the other hand, near one half of the French army has not fired a shot. The enemy, astonished by rapid movements, which were out of their calculation, were in a moment deprived of their foolish hopes, and precipitated from a delirium of presumption to a despondency approaching to despair.

Second Bulletin.

Head quarters, Muhlendorff, April 27.

On the 22d, the day after the battle of Landshut, the Emperor left that city for Ratisbon, and fought the battle of Eckmühl. At the same time he sent the Duke of Istria, with the Bavarian division, under General Wrede, and Mouton's division to proceed to the Inn, and pursue the two corps of the Austrian army beaten at Abensberg and Landshut.

The Duke of Istria arrived successively at Wilsburg and Neumark, found there upwards of 400 carriages, caissons, and equipages, and took from 15 to 1800 prisoners in his march.

The Austrian corps found beyond Neumark a corps of reserve which had arrived upon the Inn. They rallied, and on the 25th gave battle at Neumark, where the Bavarians, notwithstanding their extreme inferiority, preserved their positions.

On the 24th, the Emperor had sent the corps of the Duke of Rivoli from Ratisbon to Straubing, and from thence to Passau, where he arrived on the 26th. The Duke made the battalion of the Po pass the Inn; it made 300 prisoners, removed the blockade of the citadel, and occupied Scharding.

On the 25th, the Duke of Montebello had orders to march with his corps from Ratisbon to Muhlendorff. On the 27th, he passed the Inn and proceeded to the Salza.

To-day, the 27th, the Emperor has his head-quarters at Muhlendorff.

The Austrian division, commanded by General

several Jellachich, which occupied Munich, is pursued by the corps of the Duke of Dantzic.

The King of Bavaria has shewn himself at Munich. He afterwards returned to Augsburg, where he will remain some days, intending not to fix his residence at Munich till Bavaria shall be entirely delivered from the enemy.

On the side of Ratisbon, the Duke of Auerstadt is gone in pursuit of Prince Charles, who, cut off from his communications with the Inn and Vienna, has no other resource than that of retiring into the mountains of Bohemia, by Waldmunchen and Cham.

With respect to the Emperor of Austria, he appears to have been before Passau, in order to besiege that place with three battalions of the Landwehr.

All Bavaria and the Palatinate are delivered from the presence of the enemy.

At Ratisbon, the Emperor passed several corps in review, and caused the bravest soldiers to be presented to him, to whom he gave distinctions and pensions, and the bravest officers, to whom he gave baronies and lands.

Hitherto the Emperor has carried on the war almost without equipage and guards; and one has remarked, that in the absence of his guard, he had always about him the allied Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops; wishing thereby to give them a particular proof of confidence.

A report has been circulated, that the Emperor had had his leg broken. The fact is, that a spent ball had grazed the heel of his boot, but did not touch the skin. Never was his Majesty in better health, though in the midst of the greatest fatigue.

It has been remarked as a singular fact, that one of the first Austrian Officers made prisoners in this war, was the Aid-de-camp of Prince Charles, sent to M. Otto with the famous letter, purporting that the French army must retire.

The inhabitants of Ratisbon having behaved very well, and evinced that patriotic and confederated spirit which we have a right to expect from them, his Majesty has ordered that the damage done shall be repaired at his expence, and particularly the rebuilding of the houses burnt, the expence of which will be several millions.

All the sovereigns and territories of the confederacy evince the most patriotic spirit. When the Austrian Minister, at Dresden, delivered the declaration of his court to the King of Saxony, the latter could not contain his indignation.—“You wish for war, and against whom? You attack and you inveigh against a man, who, three years ago, master of your destiny, restored your states to you. The proposals made to me afflict me: my engagements are known to all Europe; no Prince of the confederacy will detach himself from them.”

The Grand Duke of Wurtzburg, the Emperor of Austria's brother, has shewn the same

sentiments, and has declared, that if the Austrians advanced to his territories, he should retire, if necessary, across the Rhine. So well are the insanity and the invective of Vienna appreciated. The regiments of the petty Princes, all the allied troops, are eager to march against the enemy.

A notable circumstance, which posterity will remark as a fresh proof of the signal bad faith of Austria, is, that on the day she wrote the annexed letter to the King of Bavaria, she published in the Tyrol the Proclamation signed by General Jellachich. On the same day she proposed to the King to be neutral, and invited his subjects to rise. How can we reconcile this contradiction, or rather how justify this infamy?

Letter addressed on the 9th April, by the Archduke Charles, to the King of Bavaria, and inserted in the First Bulletin of the Austrian army.

“SIRE—I have the honour to inform your Majesty, that in pursuance of the declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Napoleon, I have received orders to enter Bavaria with the troops under my command, and to treat as enemies those who shall offer resistance.

“I ardently wish, Sire, that you would listen to the desires of your people, who see in us none but deliverers. The severest commands have been given in order, until your Majesty make known your intentions on this head, that no hostilities be committed except against the enemy of all political independence in Europe. It would be very painful to me to turn my arms against the troops of your Majesty, and to involve your subjects in the miseries of a war, undertaken for general liberty, and whose first principle excludes all plan of conquest; but if the force of circumstances should lead your Majesty to a condescension incompatible with your dignity, and the happiness of your people, I beg you nevertheless to be convinced, that my soldiers will maintain, under every circumstance, the safety of your Majesty; and I invite you, Sire, to confide yourself to the honour of my Sovereign, and the protection of his arms.”

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers, you have justified my expectation;—you have made up for numbers by your bravery;—you have gloriously marked the difference that exists between the soldiers of Cæsar, and the armed cohorts of Xerxes.

In a few days we have triumphed in the three battles of Tann, Abensberg, and Eckmühl, and in the actions of Peising, Landshut, and Ratisbon. One hundred pieces of cannon, 40 standards, 50,000 prisoners, 300 waggons harnessed for baggage, all the chests of the regiments—such is the result of the rapidity of your march and your courage.

The enemy, besotted by a perjured Cabinet, seemed no longer to preserve any recollection of us;—their waking has been prompt—you have appeared to them more terrible than ever.

Lately they crossed the Inn, and invaded the territory of our allies—lately they presumed to carry the war into the heart of our country—now, defeated and dismayed, they fly in disorder; already my advanced guard has passed the Inn—before a month is elapsed we shall be at Vienna.

From our Head-quarters, Ratisbon, April 24.
(Signed). NAPOLEON.

Third Bulletin of the French Grand Army.

This Bulletin is dated from the head-quarters at Berghausen, April 30. It details nothing of importance. The Duke of Dantzic reached Altenmark on the 28th, Gen. Wrede entered Salzburgh on the 29th, and on the 30th the whole army crossed the Inn in full pursuit of the Austrians. Many prisoners were made. "The Emperor of Austria," says the Bulletin, "is gone to Scharding, a position extremely well adapted for a Sovereign, who neither wishes to be in his capital to govern his dominions, nor in the field, where he is known to be merely an incumbrance and dead weight. When he was informed of the result of the battle of Eckmühl, he judged it prudent to retire into the interior of his dominions."—Speaking of the Austrian imitations of the French military system, the Bulletin remarks, "But the ass is not ennobled to a lion because he is covered with a lion's skin; the long ears betray the ignoble beast."—The Austrians are precipitately evacuating the Tyrol, owing to the victories in Bavaria. Marshal Davoust is to proceed to the Tyrol to restore tranquillity.

SPAIN.

The following general orders were published at Head-quarters, in Madrid, on the 2d April:

"His Catholic Majesty has given orders, that information should be given to the army, of the new victory gained on the 28th March, by the first light corps under the command of the Marshal Duke of Belluno, at Medellin, over the army of the enemy, under the command of the Spanish General Cuesta. Ten thousand Spaniards having been killed, and 4,000 made prisoners by our light troops, and the rest saved themselves by flight in the best manner they could. The whole artillery, to the number of 25 pieces, with 6 standards, fell into our hands. The greater part of the superior and staff-officers were left on the field. The Spanish Lieutenant-general, Don Francisco de Frias, was found among the dead severely wounded.

"The army of Cuesta and a part of that of Andalusia are, by this fortunate event, annihilated. The Marshal Duke of Belluno gives the greatest praise to the Generals and Officers, as well as the troops under his command. Our loss, in comparison to that of the enemy, appears incredibly small, as this glorious day cost us, in killed and wounded, not more than 300 men. We are indebted

for this advantage to the impetuosity of our attacks, and the spirit with which they are maintained.

"This victory secures us the conquest of Andalusia, the whole of which will shortly be in possession of our troops.

(Signed)

"JOURDAN.

"Marshal of the Empire, and Major-general of his Catholic Majesty."

"Cadix, April 10, 1809.

"In spite of the multiplied treacheries of the Spanish and Portuguese Chiefs and Generals, in spite of the notorious imbecility, corruption, and perhaps even perfidy of this Government, and the wretched mismanagement on our parts, the views of the enemy seem to be completely baffled. In Catalonia he is retiring every where, except from Barcelona. The last accounts state, that he destroys the forts, &c. and leaves his sick and wounded to the mercy of the Spaniards. He is retiring also in La Mancha and Estremadura, after gaining advantages which seemed to lay the road into Andalusia open without assistance. The treachery of Urbino exposed the army of La Mancha to almost inevitable destruction, and it fled in the most disorderly manner, seized with a sudden panic, for several days before a small division of French cavalry. Albuquerque has represented to the Junta the perfidy of Urbino in the clearest light. The copy of his letter is here. You will no doubt have received the details of the cowardly behaviour of the Spanish cavalry at Medellin; which, if the French had properly used the advantage they gained on that day, would undoubtedly have made them masters of the pass at least, if not of Seville itself. Their numbers, however, seem to be too insignificant for further conquest, and notwithstanding the numerous partizans they have amongst the higher classes and officers of Government, if not in the Government itself, the people are true to their own cause.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting lately held at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, for the purpose of obtaining a Reform of Parliament, the following resolutions were carried:

1. That it is "the grand principle of the constitution, that the people shall have a share in the government, by a just representation in parliament."

2. That the long duration of parliaments greatly facilitates the corruption of the members, and removes that wholesome check or controul on their conduct, a frequent recurrence to the opinion of their constituents.

3. That in a petition presented to the House of Commons, on the 6th of May, 1793, it was offered to be proved at the bar, "that 154 individuals did, by their own authority, appoint or procure the return of 307 members of that house (exclusive of those from Scotland.)"

and), who were thus enabled to decide all questions in the name of the whole people of Great Britain."

4. That this meeting believes individual patronage in boroughs has increased since 1795—that the representation of Scotland is extremely influenced and unfree—that there are great defects in that of Ireland—and that in the English Boroughs called *open*, the returns are for the most part obtained for money; wherefore, upon the whole, it is the opinion of this meeting, that a great majority of the members of the Commons House are so returned, that the nation is not constitutionally represented; while yet it is taxed to support an expenditure of seventy millions sterling a year.

5. That in the act (commonly called the act of settlement) which placed the House of Brunswick on the Throne of these realms, it was asserted and recognized as the constitutional principle, that no person, who "has an office or place of profit under the King, or receives a pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons."

6. That it appears by a report laid on the table of the House of Commons, in June last, that 78 of its members are in the regular receipt under the Crown of 178,994*l.* a year.

7. That in 1782 it was declared by Mr. Pitt, in the House of Commons, that "seven or eight members of that house were sent there by the Nabobs of Arcot, and that a Foreign State, in enmity to this country, might procure a party to act for it under the mask and character of members of that House."

8. That such a state of representation is a national grievance.

9. That in every department of the State, into which inquiry has been made, scandalous corruptions and abuses have been detected.

10. That the exclusion of the public voice from all influence in, and the consequent corruption of, the Government of the Continental States, have been the causes of their subjugation.

11. That so long as the people shall not be fairly represented, corruption will increase; our debts and taxes will accumulate; our resources will be dissipated; the native energy of the people will be depressed; and the country deprived of its best defence against foreign foes.

12. That to remedy the great and glaring evils of which we complain, it is not necessary to have recourse to theoretical speculations, or dangerous experiments in government, but to recur to the principles handed down to us by the wisdom and virtue of our forefathers.

13. That the remedy is to be found, and to be found only, in a full and fair representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament; a remedy equally necessary to the safety of the Throne, and the happiness and independence of the country.

14. That we therefore recommend to every town, city, and county, to take the state of the representation into consideration, and urgently, but temperately, to apply to parliament to adopt such measures as shall secure to the nation the reality and uses of representation.

MR. MADDOCKS in supporting these resolutions stated, that he believed they contained the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He had made out a short abstract of the state of the representation in the House of Commons. There were 26 burgrave tenures, that were private property, which returned 52 members; there were 51 boroughs, the voters, in each of which did not, on the average, exceed 50 in number; which boroughs returned 100 members; 23 boroughs, in each of which the number of voters did not exceed 100, returned 45 members; 25 boroughs in each of which the voters did not exceed 200, returned 56 members. At the end of the list there were two unfortunate boroughs, the voters of which did not exceed 200, who returned four members; 257 members being precisely a majority of the leading members of the House of Commons of England, were returned by 11 375 voters. They had thus taken a view of numbers, from which he begged to divert their attention to the subject of influence. In the year 1793, it was stated that 71 Peers and the Treasury returned 126 members. In the calculation of the Friends of the People, in 1793, no calculation could be taken of subsequent events, which have greatly altered the state and extent of influence with respect to the representation in the House of Commons. Since 1793, 18 Peers had been created, who have influence over 39 Members, (*Loud cries of Infamous! Shameful!*) besides which six Baronets created since that time, have influence over 11 members. Altogether without the Baronets, there were 206 members influenced by Peers and the Treasury. The English Peers made in the present reign, returned 141 members, and the Irish Peers made during the same period, upwards of 50. There were upwards of 200 members influenced by Peers created during the present reign, besides the influence they have in counties; for he had only been talking of boroughs. The counties of Bucks, York, and Cambridge, were now represented by the sons of Peers. He hoped the people would search to the bottom of the principles of the *Borough-Faction*. The Borough-mongers in the House of Commons, to the number of 21, returned 139 mem-
bers.

bers. Altogether the number of members returned by corruption and by influence was 306. There were also 17 Boroughs, not containing on the average 150 voters in each, which 21 Peers and the Treasury commanded. The whole Borough Faction, together with these 17 Boroughs, returned 327 English members in the House of Commons. (*Shame! Disgrace!*) The English part of the House of Commons consisted of 513 members, from which deducting 327, there was a balance of 186, tolerably uninfluenced men. If therefore these 186 were deducted from the 327, there was a majority of 141 in favour of the Borough-Faction. The pensions and places of members actually sitting in the House of Commons amounted to 178,000*l*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reporting the budget recited the different heads of supply and ways and means, as under:

SUPPLIES.

Navy,	£18,986,967
Army,	21,144,770
Ordnance for England, 5,275,298	
Ireland, 627,877	
	5,903,175

Miscellaneous Grants for	
England	1,173,751
Miscellaneous Grants for	
Ireland	726,249
	1,900,000

Vote of Credit for England	3,000,000
Vote of Credit for Ireland 300,300	
	3,300,000

Swedish Subsidy,	300,000
Sicilian Ditto,	400,000

Total Joint Charge 51,954,912

SEPARATE CHARGES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Deficiency of Malt Duty	
for 1807,	366,211
Interest on Exchequer Bills	
for 1809,	1,500,000
Ditto 5 per cents for 1797,	
to be paid off	60,867
	1,927,078

Total Supplies, 53,861,990

Deduct Irish Proportion of Supply and Civil List, .. 6,273,966

Total to be defrayed by Great Britain,

47,588,024

WAYS AND MEANS.

Duty on Malt and Pensions,	3,000,000
Unappropriated Surplus of the consolidated Fund to the 5th of April, 1810,	4,000,000
Surplus of Ways and Means for 1808,	2,757,352
War Taxes,	19,000,000
Lottery,	300,000

Excess of Exchequer Bills of the 49th of the present reign, after reserving a sufficient sum to pay off 7,345,200 <i>l</i> . issued by the Act of the 48th, the remainder having been funded,	3,154,380
Excess of ditto voted during the present Session of Parliament, reserving sufficient to pay off 4,644,100 <i>l</i> . issued by an Act of the 48th year of the present Reign the remainder having been funded,	1,355,900
Exchequer Bills on Vote of Credit 3,000,000	
Repayment of part of the sum advanced to Portugal,	150,000
Loan,	11,000,000

Total Ways and Means, 47,711,052

Supplies,

47,588,024

Surplus of Ways and Means, .. £130,028

*London Gazette Extraordinary, May, 25,
Downing street, May 24, 1809,*

A Dispatch of which the following is a Copy, was received this Evening from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Oporto, May 12, 1809.

MY LORD—I had the honour to apprise your Lordship, on the 7th instant, that I intended that the army should march on the 9th from Coimbra to dispossess the enemy of Oporto.

The advanced guard and the cavalry had marched on the 7th, and the whole had halted on the 8th to afford time for Marshal Beresford with his corps to arrive upon the Upper Douro.

The infantry of the army was formed into three divisions for this expedition, of which two, the advanced-guard, consisting of the Hanoverian Legion and Brigadier-General R. Stewart's brigade, with a brigade of 6-pounders, and a brigade of 3-pounders under Lieutenant-General Paget, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Payne, and the brigade of guards; Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier-General ——— brigades of infantry, with a brigade of six pounders, under Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, moved by the high road from Coimbra to Oporto, and one composed of Major-General Hill's and Brigadier-General Cameron's brigades of infantry, and a brigade of six-pounders, under the command of Major-General Hill, by the road from Coimbra to Aveiro.

On the 10th, in the morning, before daylight, the cavalry and advanced guard crossed the Vouga with the intention to surprise and cut off four regiments of French cavalry, and a battalion of infantry and artillery, cantoned in Albergaria Nova and the neighbouring vil-

lages,

lages, about eight miles from that river, in the last of which we failed; but the superiority of the British cavalry was evident throughout the day; we took some prisoners and their cannon from them; and the advanced guard took up the position of Oliveira.

On the same day Major-General Hill, who had embarked at Aveiro on the evening of the 9th, arrived at Ovar, in the rear of the enemy's right; and the head of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division passed the Vouga on the same evening.

On the 11th, the advanced guard and cavalry continued to move on the high road towards Oporto, with Major-General Hill's division in a parallel road, which leads to Oporto from Ovar.

On the arrival of the advanced guard at Vendas Novas, between Souto Redondo, and Grijon, they fell in with the outposts of the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of about 4000 infantry, and some squadrons of cavalry, strongly posted on the heights above Grijon, their front being covered by woods and broken ground. The enemy's left flank was turned by a movement well executed by Major-General Murray, with Brigadier-General Langworth's brigade of the Hanoverian legion; while the 16th Portuguese regiment of Brigadier-General Richard Stewart's brigade attacked their right, and the riflemen of the 95th, 43d, and 52d, of the same brigade, under Major Way, attacked the infantry in the woods and village in their centre.

These attacks soon obliged the enemy to give way; and the Honourable Brigadier-General Charles Stewart led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th dragoons, under the command of Major Blake, in pursuit of the enemy, and destroyed many and took many prisoners.

On the night of the 11th the enemy crossed the Douro, and destroyed the bridge over that river.

It was important, with a view to the operations of Marshal Beresford, that I should cross the Douro immediately; and I had sent Major-General Murray in the morning with a battalion of the Hanoverian legion, a squadron of cavalry, and two six-pounders, to endeavour to collect boats, and, if possible, to cross the river at Ovinas, about four miles above Oporto; and I had as many boats as could be collected brought to the ferry, immediately above the towns of Oporto and Villa Nova.

The ground on the right bank of the river at this ferry is protected and commanded by the fire of cannon, placed on the height of the Sierra Convent, at Villa Nova, and there appeared to be a good position for our troops on the opposite side of the river till they should be collected in sufficient numbers.

The enemy took no notice of our collection of boats, or of the embarkation of the troops, till after the first battalion (the Buffs) were

landed, and had taken up their position under the command of Lieutenant-General Paget, on the opposite side of the river.

They then commenced an attack upon them, with a large body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under the command of Marshal Soult, which that corps most gallantly sustained, till supported successively by the 48th and 66th regiments, belonging to Major-General Hill's brigade, and a Portuguese battalion, and afterwards by the first battalion of detachments belonging to Brigadier-General Richard Stewart's brigade.

Lieutenant-General Paget was unfortunately wounded soon after the attack commenced, when the command of these gallant troops devolved upon Major-General Hill.

Although the French made repeated attacks upon them, they made no impression; and at last Major-General Murray, having appeared on the enemy's left flank, on his march from Ovinas, where he had crossed, and Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, who by this time had availed himself of the enemy's weakness in the town of Oporto, and had crossed the Douro at the ferry, between the towns of Villa Nova and Oporto, having appeared upon the right with the brigade of guards, and the 29th regiment, the whole retired in the utmost confusion towards Amaranthe, leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight ammunition tumbrils, and many prisoners.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this action has been very large, and they have left behind them in Oporto 700 sick and wounded.

Brigadier-General the Honourable Charles Stewart then directed a charge by a squadron of the 14th dragoons, under the command of Major Harvey, who made a successful attack on the enemy's rear guard.

In the different actions with the enemy, of which I have above given your Lordship an account, we have lost some, and the immediate services of other valuable officers and soldiers.

In Lieutenant-General Paget, among the latter, I have lost the assistance of a friend, who had been most useful to me in the few days which had elapsed since he had joined the army.

He had rendered a most important service at the moment he received his wound, in taking up the position which the troops afterwards maintained, and in bearing the first brunt of the enemy's attack.

Major Harvey also distinguished himself, at the moment he received his wound in the charge of the cavalry on this day.

I cannot say too much in favour of the officers and troops.

They have marched in four days over eighty miles of most difficult country, have gained many important positions, and have engaged and defeated three different bodies of the enemy's troops.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the
20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parenthesis.)

ADAMS Thomas, High street, Southwark, innholder. (Williams, Currier street)

Andrews John, Manchester, innkeeper. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Jepson, Manchester)

Aitton Thomas, Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper. (Jackson and Judd, Stamford)

Balls John, Yarmouth, Norfolk, draper. (Cory, jun. Yarmouth, and Hanrott and Metcalfe, Lincoln's inn New square)

Bamber John Ormkirk, Lancaster, wine and spirit merchant. (Wright and Palmer, Ormkirk, and Blacklock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)

Banister William, Romford, Essex, baker. (Cattings, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn)

Barber Samuel, Stepenhill, Derby, tanner. (Maffey, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane)

Barton John, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, brewer. (Drake, Old Fish street, Doctors' commons)

Barton Joshua, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinner. (Williams, Warford court, Throgmorton street, and Heslop, Manchester)

Bayley James, High street, Shadwell, ship breaker. (Chapman, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)

Benton Groves and James, Birmingham, jewellers. (Devon and Poole, Gray's inn square, and Burditt, Birmingham)

Bogg John, Mansfield, Notts, innkeeper. (Bovill, New Bridge street)

Bolton R. and G., Wigan, spirit merchants. (Gaskell, Wigan)

Bonner Francis Henry, Fleet street, Stationer. (Young and Hughes, Exchequer street, Strand)

Booth William, Carlisle, grocer. (Hodgson, Carlisle and Clement's inn)

Brain William, Sutton street, Westminster, plane maker. (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho)

Bright Thomas, Wenbury upon Severn, Gloucester, corn dealer. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn, and Ward, Gloucester)

Broad John, Vine street, Pedlar's Acre, Surrey, dealer and chapman. (Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster)

Capes, G. Gainsborough, Lincoln, wharfinger. (Capes, Epworth, and Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn)

Carter John, Clapham, Mason. (Marlow, Church row, Newington)

Charlton Charles, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Bacon, Southampton street, Covent garden, and Foster, Newcastle)

Charlton Watkin John, Melrose street, Edgware road, builder. (Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row)

Chenu Denis, Great Queen street, French stove manufacturer. (Abecker, Broad street, Golden square)

Chiffene Edward, Sarum, Wilts, musical instrument seller. (Warden, Salisbury, and Lymore, Red Lion square)

Clarke Richard, White Horse lane, Stepney. (Tyler, Bedford street, Bedford square)

Clarke Richard, Tooley street, cheesemonger. (Willetton, Furnival's inn)

Clay M. South Shields, linen draper. (Allen and Hodgkinson, Newark upon Trent, and Rofs and Co. New sootwell court, Carey street)

Cock Joseph Driver and James Pitchers, Norwich, wine merchants. (Simson and Rackham, Norwich, and Windus and Son, and Holloway, Chancery lane)

Coldwell Thomas, Wakefield, dealer and chapman. (Evans, Hatton garden, and Beaver, Wakefield)

Colekin William and John, Coventry, grocers. (Fieldier, Duke street, Grosvener square)

Coltson Thomas, Southampton row, Bloomsbury. (Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square)

Cooper Joseph, Friars o the Weight, Lancaster, victualler. (Foukes and Creswell, Manchester, and Foukes and Longdon, Gray's inn)

Cox Thomas, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, corn and coal merchant. (Preston, Yarmouth, and Peacock, Lincoln's inn fields)

Dakin Robert, South Shields, Durham, merchant. (Bland, Kew court, Fleet street)

Darlow William, Lancaster, woollen draper. (Blakewell and Makinson, Temple, and Atkinson, Lancaster)

Danfon Robert, Galfate in Elie, Lancaster, coal merchant. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New Inn, London)

Davidson J. East India Chambers, Leadenhall street, merchant. (Wilde, jun. Cable street, Falcon square)

Dent John, Shelton, Stafford, money scrivener. (Wilfson, Temple, and Seckerforn, Stafford)

Earl William, Edmond street, St. Pancras, dealer and chapman. (Eves, Chapel street, Bedford row)

Eaton James, Godstone, Surrey, farmer. (Dyne, Serjeants' inn, Fleet street, and Drummond, Croydon)

Edry John, High Holborn, cheesemonger. (Bryant, Copthall court, Throgmorton street)

Empton, Edward, Bowling street, Westminster, victualler. (Shepherd, Hyde street, Bloomsbury)

Fowler W. Dittaff lane, wine merchant. (Warrant, Cable court, Budge row)

Gamble William, Liverpool, linen merchant. (Print, Liverpool, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)

Gillepie William, Basinghall street, tailor. (Vandercora and Comyn, Bull lane, Cannon street)

Greenway Oliver, John Tripp G. and Francis Howard G. Bristol, stone masons. (Coulson, Bristol, and Evans, Hatton garden)

Halliday John, Bath street, St. Luke's, coal merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street)

Hankin Joseph, Holloway, Middlesex, builder. (Abbott, Spa fields)

Hart George, Stamford street, Blackfriars, horse dealer. (Epston, Lambeth road)

Hart Aaron Henry, Hounstitch, broker. (Henson, Dorset street, Salisbury square)

Hawkins Thomas, Bristol, grocer. (James, Gray's inn square, and Morgan and Livett, Bristol)

Heath Richard, Warrford court, Throgmorton street, merchant. (Adams, Old Jewry)

Hemhall Sophia, Newman street, shopkeeper. (Stokes, Golden square)

Hughes David Bangor, druggist. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn, and Ellis Pwelli, Carnarvon)

Jackon Peter, Manchester, small ware manufacturer. (Cooper and Grove, Southampton buildings, Chancery street, and Cooke, Salford)

Jackon Elwell and Samuel, Bilston, Stafford, japanners. (Hunt, Surry street, Strand, and Crowthers, Wednesday)

Jacobs Jacob, Wentworth street, Whitechapel, glazier. (Harris and Son, Cable street, Moundsditch)

Jones Mary, otherwise Mary Levy, Swansea, grocer. (Morgan and Livett, Bristol, and James, Gray's inn square)

Jones William, Woolwich, tailor. (Moore, Woolwich Knight street, Holloway, Islington, builder. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place)

Lea Thomas, Waltham le Willows, soap seller, innholder. (Plate, Bury, and Giles, Great Shire lane, London)

Lewis Giddens, White Lion street, Whitechapel, victualler. (Murray, Dorset street, Salisbury square)

Lewis John, Upper East Smithfield, needlemakers. (Wall, Coleman street)

Lewis Arthur, Banbury, Oxford, mercer. (Harvey, Currier street)

Lobban John, Great Wild street, Lincoln's inn fields, coach plat founder. (Sloper and Heath, Montague street, Russell square)

Lorion Alexander, Great Cable street, Oxford market, wine merchant. (Watcison, Barlow, and Grovesnor, Austin friars)

Low Abraham, late of Hoxton, builder, but now in the Fleet. (Alfred, Peatonville, and Burn, Coleman street)

Melson John, Spitalfields, furniture broker. (Eyles, St. George's court, John street, New Road, St. George's)

Mogge, E. Henry, Fleet street, boat maker. (Higdon and Sym, Currier's lane, London wall)

Morrens Joseph, Wall's end, Northumberland, ship owner. (Fenwick, North chies, and Meggison, Hatton garden)

Munt William, Portsea, plasterer. (Pouldent, Portsea, and Shelton, Old Bailey)

Newcomb Oliver, Holles street, Cavendish square, upholsterer. (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho)

Parfons John, sen. and jun. Ludgate hill, bookellers. (Glenn, Gavick hill)

Patterfon George, Hertford, merchant. (Edge, Essex street, Strand)

Paty Thomas, Lime street, merchant. (Mafon, St. Michael's Church yard, Cornhill)

Pawlett William, Great Windmill street, victualler. (Croffe, New Inn)

Pinney J. Bury street, tailor. (Fream, Great Queen street)

Pratt George, Manchester, hatter. (Check, Manchester, and Bunsfield, Bonyer street, London)

Price, W. B. Caffin, shopkeeper. (Stephens, Bristol, and Sweet, Temple)

Ratcliffe John, Manchester, baker. (Teale, Manchester, and Edmunds, Lincoln's inn)

Riddings Robert, Liverpool, innkeeper. (Leigh, Liverpool, and Manley and Temple)

Rowland Joseph, Greylock place, Fetter lane, carpenter. (Allan, Frederick's place, Old Jewry)

Sarqui Abraham Joseph, Bury street, merchant. (Pearce and son, St. Swithun's lane)

Scott Joseph, North shields, grocer. (Ramshaw, North shields, and Meggison, Hatton garden)

Smith T. Brandon, Suffolk, wine merchant. (Aysen, Gray's inn, and Ifaacs, Miden hall)

Spencer J. High street, Mile end New Town, victualler. (Davis, Louthbury)

Spring Redmayn, Caistor, Lincoln, mercer. (Nicholson, Louth, and Leigh, and Mafon, Bridge street, Blackfriars)

Sullings Samuel, Little Coggeshall, Essex, maltster. (Carter, Caistor, Lincoln)

Tatill C. Norwich, merchant. (Simson and Rackham, Norwich, and Arnou, sen. and Holloway, Chancery lane)

- Taylor J. Brown's lane, Spitalfields, baker. (Palmer, Alltop's buildings, New road
- Thorne Sampson, Stone, Stafford, corn dealer. (Barbor, Peter lane, and Adbury, Stone
- Towell John, Tenney, Lincoln, victualler. (Berry, Great Grimby, and Tuck, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
- Walker Joseph, East Ardley, York, maltster. (Seymour, York, and Smith, Middle Temple
- Wall Charles, Frith street, Soho, man's mercer. (Hodgson, Clement's inn
- Walton Thomas, Sheffield, linen draper. (Thomson, Sheffield, and Baitcy, Chancery lane
- Ward Thomas, Hull, merchant. (Rusler and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
- Wetzer William, and Joseph Holt, Spring Gardens, Charing cross, patent musical instrument makers. (Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square
- Webb Timothy, Hereford, saddler. (Edis, Abchurch lane, and Bird and Wollaton, Hereford
- West John, Charterhouse street, money scrivener. (Pullen, Fore street
- Wetherly Thomas, Great St. Thomas Apostle, ironmonger. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Cophall court, Throgmorton street
- Wharfe Thomas, St. Andrew's hill, glass cutter. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street
- Whellon Isaac, Cophall court, Throgmorton street, packer. Bryant, Cophall court
- Wilkinson Thomas and John Wighton, Cateaton street, woollen drapers. (Adams, Old Jewry
- Wilson John, Beak street, Golden square, men's mercer. (Dixon, Naffau street, Soho
- Wilt Thomas, Shaft's court, London, dealer. (Barber and Crauch, Union court, Broad street
- Wooden Matthew, Sheffield, butcher. (Parker and Brown, Sheffield and Elgarave, and Walter, Symond's inn
- Wright William, Great Barr, Stafford, dealer. (Stubbs, Birmingham, and Egeron, Gray's inn square
- Yates William, Sherard street, Golden square, army accoutrement maker. (Kirkman, Clock lane
- Young Andrew, Stamford, Lincoln, common brewer. (Harvey, Lamb's Conduit place, and Redifer, Stamford

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Adams James, Fore street, Cripplegate, dealer in spirituous liquors, June 29
- Arkenefs John, Adde street, Wood street, London, merchant, May 16
- Armstrong William, Shelf, Halifax, York, card maker June 1
- Atkinson Thomas, Brown's Quay, Wapping, wharfinger, June 29
- Bachman Paul and Andrew, Basinghall street, merchants, May 16
- Bamford Samuel Paul, John Cooke, and James Francis Clifford, of Tiverton, Somerset, worsted manufacturers, May 25
- Barber Robert, Oxford street, Jeweller, May 16
- Ba rett Anthony, Swindon, Wilt, shopkeeper, May 26
- Batton William, Oxford, glass and china maker, May 20
- Beaton Edward and Henry, Portsmouth, butchers, June 12
- Beeton Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, Aug. 5
- Bennett William, Ivy lane, London, carpenter, June 2
- Bixes Thomas, Secud, Wilts, cheese dealer, May 30
- Bird Henry Merrius and Benjamin Savage, Jeffrey's square, merchants, May 27
- Bland Joseph, Fen court, London, insurance broker, May 30
- Bland Joseph and John Satterthwaite, Fen court, insurance brokers, Aug. 5
- Blyth William, Manchester, plumber and glazier, May 20
- Boardman J. Manchester, glazier, June 1
- Borg John, Hemingby, Lincoln, brewer, June 5
- Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, June 6
- Bran William, Dover, butcher, May 31
- Bridge John, Southby, London, merchant, June 3
- Brown William, King street, Bloomsbury, grocer, July 4
- Bullock James, Scot's yard, Buft lane, London, wine merchant, June 27
- Burge John, Cable Cary, Somerset, Rocking maker, May 23
- Burrefts Eubule, Manchester, victualler, June 2
- Bury Richard, Manchester, dyestainer, June 1
- Calvert Thomas, Lancaster, grocer, May 30
- Cass J. Scarborough, cabinet maker, May 10
- Chapman Thomas, Macclesfield, Chester, butcher, June 3
- Cole Francis, North Tawton, Devon, serge maker, May 16
- Cole Isaac, Marshull, Dorset, woodlapper, May 18
- Cole Christopher, Luckfieldleigh, Devon, teilmonger, June 14
- Cooke John Christian, and Thomas Christian Corker, Leadenhall street, linen drapers, June 27
- Coufens George, Gray's inn lane, dealer and chapman, May 27
- Crafe G. P. Tooley street, furrier, May 20
- Cloudfin Thomas, Wigan, Lancaster, innkeeper, June 10
- Cruickshanks James, Gerard street, Soho, silk manufacturer, May 18
- Daviby Joseph, Liverpool, Slater, July 4
- Davis Samuel, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant, May 9
- Davis Samuel, Jun Bford, Essex, shopkeeper, June 2
- Dea J. Watling street, wholesale linen draper, June 3
- De Perrins Charles Francis Oliver, Duke street, Manchester square, victualler, May 30
- Eardley E. Exeter, dealer in glass, May 25
- Easton William and Robert E. Jun. Focklersbury, warehousemen, June 27
- Edmonds Elias, Monument yard, wine and brandy merchant, May 30
- Ethrington Thomas, Lawrence Pountney lane, broker, May 30
- Etty Simeon, Oxford, wine merchant, June 9
- Fincham William, Covent garden, earthenwareman, May 30
- Fox Jonathan, Pavement, Finsbury, merchant, May 16
- Fox William, Pavement, Finsbury, merchant, May 16
- Fox Jonathan and William, Pavement, Finsbury, merchants, May 16
- Franklin Thomas, Leighton Buzzard, Beds, money scrivener, May 16
- Freeman William, South Cave, York, grocer, May 16
- Fricker Robert, Portsea, builder, May 15
- Gardner William, Luton, Bedfordshire, sack manufacturer, June 1
- Gash John, Parker's row, Bedfordshire, victualler, June 3
- Gell Ediz and Ann, Wirksworth, Derby, grocer, May 21
- Gibson, W. H. Saville row, Walkworth, warehouseman, May 16
- Gray Thomas, Romford, Essex, innholder, June 6
- Hall W. Silver street, wood street, Manchester warehouseman, May 16
- Hamper John, Stone's end, Surry, shopkeeper, June 3
- Harkness J. Adde street, Wood street, merchant, May 16
- Harrison Benjamin, Clapton, Cumberland, dyer, May 22
- Hawkins John Isaac, Dalby Terrace, City road, manufacturer of musical instrument, June 3
- Hawkins John Drury, Cavern house, Blackheath hill, cabinet maker, June 13
- Haydock Robert, Liverpool, shipwright, May 21
- Hebb William Adley, Bridgnorth, Salop, line draper, June 13
- Herbert Thomas, Bernard street, Ruffel square, merchant, May 30
- Heseltine Benjamin, Beech street, Earbican, oil and hop merchant, May 30
- Hetrell John, Exeter, corn merchant, June 15
- Hill John, Rutherford, merchant, June 1
- Hine James, Exeter, money scrivener, May 27
- Holder John, Painwick, Gloucester, butcher, May 23
- Holding John, Wentworth street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, June 24
- Holm's Dixon, Piccadilly warehouseman, May 27
- Hughes J. F. Wigmore street, bookfeller, May 16
- Hunt Edward, Duke's row, Finsbury, painter and glazier, June 1
- Hurry James, Richard Prowles, and Ives Hurry, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchants, May 13
- Isaac David, Liverpool, soapfeller, June 6
- Itt-r Andrew, Wentworth street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, June 24
- Jackson James, Topham, Devon, lime burner, July 14
- Juel Moses, High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthenware, May 30
- Johnston John, Holborn Hill, linen draper, May 9
- Jones Jeremiah, Brinklow, Warwick, coal dealer, June 12
- Judin Frederic, otherwise Fedor Juan of Judin, Watton garden, merchant, May 16
- Juxon Elizabeth and Charles, Birmingham, brags founders, May 30
- Kennerly William, Hulm's Chapel, Chester, mercer, June 1
- Long James, Wakefield, merchant, May 15
- Langdale Thomas, Mandale, York, merchant, May 30
- Lardner Richard, Newton Poppleford, Devon, worsted spinner, June 3
- Lee Samuel, Bradford, York, cotton manufacturer, May 18
- Leedham John, Hull, linen draper, June 20
- Leeming John, Dutton, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, June 2
- Levi Jacob Isaac, Haydon square, Minorities, merchant, May 27
- Lindegreen Charles, Mincing lane, London, merchant, May 20
- Lockier J. Bristol, upholder, May 20
- Lovely Charles, Painwick, Gloucester, clothier, June 7
- Lovell James, Roundfitch, baker, June 3
- Lucas William, Cheapside, warehouseman, May 30
- Ludlow James, Old Sobery, Gloucester, money scrivener, July 5
- MacLaurin Duncan, Watling street, warehouseman, May 16
- Maitland Maitland, Thorley Cottage, Surry, chemist, June 3
- Martin H. Birmingham, horn button maker, May 10
- Matthews Richard and Thomas Jones, Abercromby, Cardigan, June 5
- Maughan Richard, Brentford, draper, May 10
- Medhurst William, Rofs, Hereford, innholder, May 25
- Medley Charles, Bolt and Tun inn, Fleet street, coach maker, May 16
- Mencein Isaac and David Amick, Cheapside, perfumers, June 14
- Mere r William, Mile end, horse dealer, June 3
- Morgan Joshua, Llanfair-ary-briu, Carmarthen, timber merchant, May 30
- Morton C. Croydon, horse dealer, May 16
- Mure r Hutchinson, Robert Mure, and William Mure, Fen-church street, merchants, July 29
- Nantes Henry, Warrford court, Throgmorton street, merchants, May 27
- Neville John and Sampson, Stoke, Stafford, curriers, May 23

Nichols Walter, Bristol, tallow chandler, May 26
 Ogilvie W. jun. George Mylor, and John Chalmers, Jeffrey's square, merchant, June 3
 Ogilvy William Frederic, Minorities, druggist, May 23
 Ogle John, esq. Pickwick, Wilts, and William Walton, Liverpool, merchants, May 23
 Page John, Bishopgate street, haberdasher, June 27
 Paine John, Plymouth Dock, mercer, June 13
 Pearce Eliha, Haymarket, music filer, June 3
 Pears Samuel, Bread street, warehouseman and factor, John Watfon, John Watfon the younger, and Joseph Watfon, Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, May 27
 Pollard James, Manchester, cotton spinner, May 29
 Pollard Wilham, Manchester, cotton spinner, May 26
 Pollard James and William, Manchester, cotton spinners, May 29
 Pound George, Liverpool, mariner, June 9
 Prentice Joseph, Boston, York, dealer and chapman, May 24
 Preston Bernard, Holborn, linen draper, July 8
 Proctor William, Great Ealing, Middlesex, dealer in hay, June 27
 Pullen William Henry, Dartmouth, Devon, spirit dealer, June 27
 Rains J. Ashford, Shropshire, farmer, May 18
 Ralton Isaac, Egremont, Cumberland, mercer, May 16
 Richardson William, New Cross, Surrey, baker, May 17
 Roberts David, Trump street, London, warehouseman, June 3
 Rood Edmund, London street, merchant, June 3
 Roff J. Road, Somersetshire, farmer, May 31
 Rundock Nicholas, Monkwearmouth shore, Durham, butcher, May 29
 Salter Thomas, Trinity square, Towerhill, merchant, June 29
 Savory C. Southwark, victualler, June 24
 Scotney William, Valentines, Oxford street, linen draper, June 3
 Sharp Richard, Ainsley, York, dyer, June 5

Shaw Joseph, Heights, near Delph, York, cotton spinner, May 25
 Smith John, Saffron hill, grocer, May 16
 Steal W. Brentford, linen draper, May 20
 Stockley M. Strand, grocer, May 16
 Surman William and Ephraim Ford, Cheltenham, linen drapers, June 8
 Taylor John, the elder and younger, Cockspur street, boot and shoe makers, June 3
 Thomson J. Liverpool, merchant, May 10
 Thomson Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Row lane, wholesale hosiery, June 3
 Troutbeck Charles, R. Tibbott place, upholsterer, May 30
 Turnbull John, John Forbes, Robert Allen Crawford, and David Skene, Broad street, merchants, May 6
 Tuthor Thomas Perry, Holborn Hill, linen draper, June 3
 Ullock Margaret and Mary, Chatham, linen drapers, June 3
 Unwin James, Wandsworth, miller, June 10
 Upcott John Ridge, Bedfordshire, grocer, May 26
 Wake William, Spiral square, silkweaver, July 18
 Watfon John, the younger, and Paul Catterall, Preston, cotton spinners, June 1
 Watfon William, Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, June 20
 Webb John Richman, Chertsey, Surrey, grocer, June 10
 Whitaker John, the elder, and William Whitaker, Stockport, and John Whitaker, the younger, Cheshire, cotton manufacturers, June 8
 Williams Henry, Cheppow, Monmouth, merchant, May 22
 Wills Thomas Hare, Lamb's Conduit street, linen draper, June 6
 Winter William and Thomas Farren Hay, Long Acre, lacemen, May 30
 Wife Joseph, Manchester, cotton merchant, June 3
 Wood James, Burnley, Lancashire, apothecary, May 23
 Woodroff Edmund, Woolston, Gloucester, iron manufacturer, May 21
 Yates Thomas, London, merchant, June 16
 Zinck Henry, Liverpool, merchant, May 31

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Society in London for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, in the course of last year, released 884 prisoners from 64 different gaols in the kingdom.

A fierce and destructive fire broke out on Sunday night, May 14th, in a vessel adjoining Billingsgate Dock, at a very short distance from the water's-edge. It was first discovered a few minutes before ten o'clock; but spread so rapidly, as to baffle all exertion. The flames extended almost instantaneously to the other shipping, and to the line of warehouses running from the Dock along Dyce Key, &c. Notwithstanding the assistance afforded by the engines, which reached the spot in a very short period from the commencement of the fire, such was its rapidity and violence that the water seemed merely to give fresh strength to the flames. The range of warehouses, filled with sugars, tar, oil, hemp, turpentine, tallow, &c. were all successively consumed, and the volumes of fire were rendered more furious and horrible every ten or fifteen minutes by some new combustible matter which they caught. The fire communicated in a gradual but rapid manner to the vessels next the shore. The sight from London and Blackfriars Bridge was awfully grand, and it was at one period apprehended that it would be impossible to preserve the whole of the shipping in that part of the river from absolute ruin. Fortunately the tide favouring about eleven o'clock, by the efforts which were made for the preservation of the vessels in the Dock, several were towed out, although with extreme difficulty.

Four were completely burnt, and about the same number damaged. A floating engine, which was worked with great skill, was of considerable service in preventing the extension of the flames along the river. The vessel on board of which the fire broke out, had nearly the whole of her cargo in, which was destroyed.—The extensive warehouses of Ralph's Key, Smart's Key, Young's Key, and Dyce's Key, with their valuable contents, are entirely destroyed; Wiggons's Key is partly so. Among the vessels consumed are a large brig from Hull (the Zealous), laden with hemp and tallow; the Britannia Margate hoy, and the Friends, a Deal vessel, laden with spirits and wine.—The fire is said to have been caused by a lamplighter imprudently striking his link when burning against a cask of spirits of turpentine, which immediately took fire. A watchman came to the lamplighter's assistance, and the cask was pushed forward with the view of rolling it into the Thames: it took a different direction, however, and fell into a ship lying alongside the wharf.—The flames first broke out very near that part of the Key where the Margate and Ramsgate hoy usually lie for the reception of passengers, and were got under at half-past three o'clock on Monday morning.

MARRIED.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, J. Q. Fagan, Esq. of the island of Montserrat, to Lucy, second daughter of Thomas Wiadle, Esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

At Mary-le-bone, Alexander Scott, Esq.

of Thayer-street, to Miss Antoinette Kirwan.—James Bogle Delap, Esq. of the 1st Regiment Dragoon Guards, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Hillier, Esq. of Stoke Park, Surry.—Major William Eustace, of the 96th Regiment, to Catharine Francis, only daughter of R. W. Talbot, Esq. M.P. for the county of Dublin.—Charles Cater, Esq. of Beckenham, Kent, to Philadelphia, daughter of the late George Osbaldeston, Esq. of Hutton Bushell, York.

At St. James's, Mr. Daniel Elfstrand, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Jane Lingard, daughter of the late John L. Esq. of that town.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. T. E. Cobson, vicar of Bradwell, Oxfordshire, to Miss Ann King Morris, youngest daughter of John M. Esq. of Amptill, Beds.

At Greenwich, Frederic Dufton Price, Esq. to Marian, youngest daughter of the late Charles Kensington, Esq. of Blackheath.

Mr. Bishop, the celebrated musical composer, to Miss Lyon, of the Drury-lane company.

At East Barnet, Mr. W. Jay, of Whetstone, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Bradbury, Esq. of Richmond, Surry.

At Whitechapel church, Captain G. Anthony, of the Cornwallis Packet, to Miss M. A. Wilson.

At Hampstead, R. Mills, Esq. of Colchester, to Miss Hines, of West End.

At Wanstead, T. A. Curtis, Esq. second son of Sir William Curtis, Bart. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Young Green, Esq. of Poole.

William Milner, Esq. eldest son of Sir W. M. Bart. to Miss Harriet Bentinck, daughter of Lord Edward B.

At Newington, Captain John Sandford, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Ann Letitia Chasterton.

At Islington, Mr. C. W. Crutwell, surgeon, of Bath, to Miss E. A. Wilson, daughter of the late John W. Esq. of Canonbury.

At Camberwell, Dr. Whiter, of Wrothing, to Miss Curties, daughter of William C. Esq.

DIED.

At Paddington-green, the Right Hon. Charles Francis Greville, second brother to the Earl of Warwick.

In Paris, Mr. Payne, bookseller of the Strand.

William Calvert, Esq. of the Stamp-office.

At Edmonton, Harriett, wife of John Scott Byerley, Esq. and daughter of the late Holland Cooksey, Esq. of Braceleigh, Worcester-shire.

In Devonshire-place, Lady Trafford Southwell, relict of Sir Clement Trafford, of Dunton hall, Lincolnshire, 77.

At Hillingdon, William Pope, Esq. of the King's Remembrancer's office.

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In York-place, Portman-square, Henry, the eldest son of Lyndon Evelyn, Esq. M.P.

In St. James's Palace, Mr. Nicholay, principal page to her Majesty, whom he accompanied to this country.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Doctor Morgan Hugh Kennedy.

In Devonshire-street, Mrs. Selby.

In Southampton-place, J. Mandell, Esq. 72

At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Langridge, 70.

In Owen's Place, Goswell-street, W. Beardmore, Esq.

At Dulwich, Mrs. Wright, widow of Alderman W.

At Clapham, R. Eaton, Esq. 80.

Mrs. Selby, relict of the late Thomas S. Esq. of Biddleston, Northumberland.

Miss Campion, daughter of John Campion Coats, Esq. of Whirby.

In St. James's Place, Mrs. Howard, relict of William Augustus H. Esq. F.R.S.

In Middle Row, Holborn, Mr. Daniel Wildman, the celebrated honey and bee-merchant.

In Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, Mr. Francis Legat, historical engraver.

In Baker-street, Mrs. Biggen, some years ago one of the most beautiful women in this metropolis. This lady was so attached to Colonel Montgomery, who, in 1803, unfortunately fell in a duel, that she lived wholly in retirement from that period, till within the last fortnight, and may be considered as the sacrifice of affection.

The Rev. Charles Poynter, D.D. prebendary of Durham, and rector of North Creech, in Norfolk, 74. He was promoted to the stall in Durham Cathedral upon the removal of Dr. Kaye to the deanery of Lincoln in 1783.

In Charlotte-street, Portland Place, Colonel Henry Knight. A nervous fever having produced a derangement of intellect, he took advantage of the absence of his attendant to throw himself out of a two-pair of stairs window. He survived the fall but three quarters of an hour.

At his house, in Cavendish-square, aged 73, George Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt, and Viscount Nuneham, of Nuneham Courtney, in Oxfordshire. [A further account will be given in our next.]

In Trinity Square, G. Parker, Esq. solicitor, nephew of the Countess of St. Vincent, and grandson of the late Lord Chief Baron P.

At Walthamstow, P. Merculfe, Esq.

In London street, Fitzroy-square, G. Sewell, Esq.

At Dover, John Bazely, Esq. Admiral of the Blue. Though fortune did not favor this gentleman with so many opportunities of displaying his skill and prowess as she afforded some of his brave contemporaries, yet his services were of an active and advantageous nature, and claim for him the gratitude of his country. [A further account will be given in our next.]

In Great Queen-street, *Anna Maria*, only daughter of the late E. Rudd, Esq.

In Hatton Garden, *Mrs. Sarah Fasson*, 71.

John Bastard, Esq. master shipwright's assistant in his Majesty's Dock-yard, at Deptford, much lamented by all who knew him: this gentleman had served his Majesty 49 years in the ship building line, and from his well-known skill and ability in that service, his loss must be severely felt.

In Cavendish Square, *W. Tuffnell*, Esq.

In Salisbury Place, Mary-le-bone, *Mrs. Elizabeth Grey*, youngest daughter of the late W. G. Esq. of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, 70.

In Bedford-row, *Mrs. Blake*, wife of William B. esq. banker, late of Ravenglass, Cumberland, 73.

In Fenchurch-street, *Thomas Cable Davis*, esq.

In the Hackney road, at the house of a relation, *Miss Frances Hord*, daughter of R. H. Hord, esq. of Piccadilly. Being somewhat indisposed with a cold, on retiring to bed she took some gruel. Two hours after she became indisposed, and surgical assistance being procured, the symptoms gave rise to an opinion that she had swallowed poison. She lived only about nine hours, and it was discovered that the oatmeal, which she used with her own hands for the gruel she had taken, was mixed with arsenic for the destruction of vermin. It was proved that her death was entirely an accident at her own hands, as she made the gruel unknown to the servant.

In Great Cumberland-street, *Miss Elizabeth Glyn*, daughter of Colonel G. 16.

In Bedford-row, *Mrs. E. Robinson*, relict of E. R. esq. late of Plymouth.—*J. Atkinson*, esq.

In Montague-street, Russel-square, *Mrs. Hood*, wife of William H. esq.

In Clifford-street, *Mrs. Boulton*, relict of William B. esq. 86

At Hanger-hill, *T. Wood*, esq. 74.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the *Hon. Mrs. Grant*, third daughter of the late Viscount Falkstone, and aunt to the Earl of Radnor.

At the Grove, Blackheath, *James Weleb*, esq. 77.

In High-street, Mary-le-bone, *Mrs. Charlotte Doughty*, youngest daughter of George Brownlow D. esq. 73.

In Park-street, Westminster, *T. Halifax*, esq.

In Guy's Hospital, *William Cummins*, formerly belonging to his Majesty's ship *Isis*. Several years ago, according to his own account, this man swallowed six of his messmates' knives in a drunken frolic, and that, feeling no immediate bad consequences, he had on two subsequent occasions, swallowed twelve or thirteen more. For these two years past he had applied, at frequent inter-

vals, for admission into various hospitals, and he was uniformly dismissed as an impostor, upon telling his strange story. He was received into Guy's only a few weeks ago, after having been stripped and minutely examined by Dr. Babington and Mr. Ashley Cooper. On opening the body, a portion of iron, four inches long, was found loose in the *abdomen*; and another was making its way through the *Ischiatic notch*. In the stomach were several portions of iron; one lining of a small pocket knife; two small ornaments of a knife handle, apparently of silver; and a naval captain's uniform button!—Of the pieces of iron, twelve are distinctly the remains of blades, and two others may possibly be considered so.—The remaining fragments are portions of the springs and linings of the knife-handles, some of them tapering to a point, and as sharp as a pin. The blades are all corroded, longitudinally, giving the appearance of several parallel grooves, running lengthways. The silver appears to be uninjured. He swallowed the knives in 1805, and voided some of them in 1807. When the fact was publicly made known, it did not obtain general belief, though most respectably supported; but his death, connected with these circumstances, must destroy every doubt.

At Thorndon Hall, the *Right Honourable Robert Edward, Lord Petre*, Baron of Writtle, 45. His lordship succeeded his father in 1801, but being a Roman Catholic, he never took his seat in the legislative assembly of the nation. Hence he had the more time to bestow on agricultural pursuits, to which he was particularly attentive. Urbanity of disposition, unaffected politeness and affability of manners, added dignity to his rank and conciliated the estimation of the distinguished circle in which he moved.—[*A further account will be given in our next.*]

In Craig's Court, Charing Cross, David Pitcairn, M. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. Fellow of the College of Physicians of London, and Physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales. He was the eldest son of the gallant Major John Pitcairn, of the marines, who was killed in the attack upon Bunker's Hill in June 1775, and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dalrymple, esq. of Annfield, in the county of Dumfries. His paternal family was one of the most ancient in Fifeshire, deriving its name from a landed possession called Pitcairn; Nisbett in his Heraldry says, that he has seen a charter to it dated in 1417. In the course of time, one of the family acquired by marriage the estate of Forther, in the same county; after which the lands of Pitcairn went off with a younger son, from whom was descended Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, of Pitcairn, justly famed as a physician, poet, wit, scholar, and mathematician. Of the elder branch Dr. David Pitcairn became the representative upon the death

death of his uncle, the well-known Dr. William Pitcairn who had practised physic here for nearly half a century, and had been many years president of the college of Physicians. Dr. David Pitcairn was born on the 1st of May, 1749, in the house of his grandfather, the Rev. David Pitcairn, minister of Dysart, in the county of Fife. When about nine or ten years old, he was sent to the high school at Edinburgh, where he remained four years; after which he went to the University of Glasgow, and prosecuted his studies there till he arrived at the age of twenty. At this period of his life he used to spend much of his leisure time with the family of the Rev. James Baillie, minister of Bothwell, in the County of Lanark, and father of the present Dr. Mathew Baillie, of London, and of the celebrated dramatic writer Miss Joanna Baillie. During this intercourse commenced an affectionate intimacy between Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Baillie; which afterwards, as the difference of their years became less in proportion to their whole ages, gradually changed into the warmest friendship, that continued ever after. It being now determined that he should be a physician, he went in 1769 to the university of Edinburgh, and studied medicine there for three years, under the immediate direction of the illustrious Cullen. In 1772 he came to London, and attended the lectures of Dr. W. Hunter, and Dr. G. Fordyce. About the same time also, that he might attain an English degree in physic, though he was then nearly 23 years old, he entered at Ben'et College, Cambridge. In 1780, several years before he received his Doctor's Degree, he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and about the same time may be placed the commencement of his private medical practice. In 1792, he was chosen physician to Christ's Hospital; and in the following year, his private practice being now considerable, he resigned the office of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His office at Christ's Hospital demanded but little of his time, and was therefore retained by him several years longer. By the death of Dr. Warren, which took place in June 1797, Dr. Pitcairn was placed at the head of his profession in London. One or two other physicians possibly derived as much pecuniary emolument from the practice of medicine as himself; but certainly no other was so frequently requested by his brethren to afford his aid in cases of difficulty. But this prosperous state did not endure long. In the autumn of the same year he fell from his horse, and bruised his side. Shortly after, his heart began to beat with violence, and his attention was more particularly directed to this symptom, as it had occurred in one of his brothers, likewise in consequence of a fall, whose heart, after death, was found considerably enlarged. He continued, however, to follow his profession till February in the following year, when he was attacked

with an hæmorrhage from his lungs. From this he recovered, after some time, so far as to be enabled to resume the exercise of his profession; but the same disease having recurred in summer, he embarked in September for Lisbon. During a stay of more than 18 months in Portugal, he had no return of the hæmorrhage, in consequence of which he ventured to come back to this country in May 1800. He was still feeble; and his heart was still beating too forcibly; he for some time, therefore, declined altogether engaging in medical practice. Afterwards, as his health improved, he began to receive patients at his house; then to meet other physicians in consultation at the houses of their patients; and at length, after an interval of several years, to undertake the entire care of sick persons at their own homes; except during four months in the latter part of the year, which he spent almost wholly in the country. In the mean time, however, the palpitation of his heart continued; on which account he for a long time lived very abstemiously, drinking only water, and abstaining almost entirely from animal food. But, as the beating did not increase, and no other sign of a diseased heart existed, and as he found a vegetable diet to produce in him much flatulence, about a year or two before his death he began to eat moderately of animal food once a day, and to take sometimes after dinner a single glass of wine diluted with water. Under this change of regimen his appearance altered considerably, and during the last six months of his life, he frequently received the congratulations of his friends on the improvement which his health had undergone. Disregarding the advice given by one of the masters of his art, "*si plenior aliquis, et speciosior, et colorator, factus est, suspecta habere bona sua debet,*" he seemed to look upon his increased strength as a permanent acquisition, and as chiefly valuable from enabling him to bear an increase of professional labour. In the course of the month of March for instance, he rose several times from his bed soon after midnight, and travelled between twenty and thirty miles before morning, to visit a patient. From these exertions, however, he appeared to suffer no immediate injury. But about the beginning of April he found that he was heated by his single glass of wine, though diluted largely with water, and therefore discontinued it. On the 13th he felt a soreness in his throat; but he thought so lightly of it, that he continued his professional visits during that and the two following days. In the night of the 15th, his throat became worse, in consequence of which he was copiously bled at his own desire, and had a large blister applied over his throat; but the irritation occasioned by the latter remedy was so distressing to him, that it was removed before its intended effect was fully produced. On the evening of the 16th, Dr. Baillie called upon him, without knowing that he was

ill; and having heard the history of his ailment, and an account of the remedies employed, he entirely approved of what had been done. At this time Dr. Baillie observed no symptom which indicated danger. The disease becoming more violent in the course of the night, a considerable number of leeches were applied to the throat early in the morning. Dr. Baillie visited him at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. His countenance was now sunk, his pulse feeble and unequal, his breathing laborious, and his voice almost lost, from the swollen state of the parts concerned in its formation. In this state he wrote upon a piece of paper, that he conceived his windpipe to be the principal seat of the disease, and that this was the croup. Mr. Home was also present; and it was agreed that an attempt should be made to give relief by wounding the tonsils. This was accordingly done; some blood issued, but nothing purulent. Both the patient, however, and those about him, conceived that he had derived benefit from the operation. Dr. Baillie saw him again between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and thought his situation much improved; for the pulse was now equal and more firm, and his general appearance indicated less debility and distress. Under this persuasion he left him, having previously agreed to return at 10 in the evening, when he was to meet in consultation Mr. Home, and another Physician, who had long time been intimate with his patient. A little before Dr. Baillie had paid the visit just mentioned, a slight drowsiness had come on, and this symptom rather increased after his departure. But nothing more remarkable occurred till near eight o'clock, when the patient's breathing became suddenly more difficult. About 20 minutes after this he died. The body was examined the second day after his death by Mr. Home, Dr. Baillie, and Dr. Wells. The throat and tongue were found much inflamed and swollen. The inner membrane of the windpipe was also found inflamed, but altogether free from that præternatural coating which occurs in croup. The heart and lungs were entirely sound; but the great artery, close to its origin, was somewhat diseased; sufficiently, perhaps, to occasion in a person of an irritable frame an increased force in the pulsation of the heart, though apparently not in such a degree as to affect the duration of life. On the 25th, his corpse was deposited in a vault in the church of St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, which contained the remains of his father and uncle. Dr. D. Pitcairn had five brothers; one of them died young; three others, all of them officers in his Majesty's service, died after they were men; the youngest, a counsellor at Law, survives him. He had four sisters, all of whom have been married, and are alive. His mother also still lives, and is in her 79th year. In 1781, he married Elizabeth the only daughter of Wil-

liam Almack, esq. of London, and a niece of his preceptor, Dr. Cullen, but had no issue. She likewise survives him. His person was tall and erect, but of late years rather thin; his countenance during youth was a model of manly beauty, and even in advanced life was remarkably handsome. While a boy, he was noted for possessing a grave and manly manner, connected with much sweetness of disposition. These qualities, added to considerable bodily strength and courage, gave him great influence over his play-fellows. But, though of a studious turn, he did not acquire knowledge at school as quickly as some of his companions. His memory, however, was strong, and his judgment sound; whatever, therefore, he learned was retained, and well assorted; so that in time he excelled most of those who had once been regarded his superiors. His knowledge of history and geography, from the strength of his memory, was particularly accurate. Few persons ever gained, without any direct effort to this end, so extensive an acquaintance with the various orders of society. His education began at the largest school in Great Britain. He afterwards studied for several years at each of the great universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, and attended the principal lectures upon medicine in London. While a young man in London, he lived with his uncle, who had many friends, and frequently entertained them at his house. He resided many years in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and, while there, associated daily with gentlemen of the law. He was early admitted a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and hence knew many learned men in addition to those of his own profession. He was fond of country sports, and athletic games, particularly the Scottish one named Golf, which carried him among other sets of men. He had a taste also for the Fine Arts; in consequence of which, he became acquainted with many of the professors of them; and his employment as a physician in the largest Hospital in the kingdom, and in private, made known to him a very great number of persons of every rank and description in life. From such opportunities, and an original turn for the observation of character, he obtained a most extensive knowledge of human nature, and an infinite fund of stories and anecdotes, which when at ease among his friends, he used to relate in the happiest way. None of his stories, however, related to himself; indeed, he scarcely ever spoke of himself to his most intimate friends; no doubt, from a wish to avoid a fault he saw so frequently committed by others. In conversation he shunned dispute. When he dissented from others, he either declared his opinion in a few words, or remained altogether silent. With literary men his value as a companion was considerably increased by his judgment in selecting, and lively mode

mode of repeating passages from new works of taste, most of which he read immediately after they were published. But, though he had lived so much in society, he never entirely lost a natural shyness of manner, which was more observable at some times than at others. This was often imputed by those who did not know him to pride; though, in truth, it seemed to arise from a diffidence of his own merit. As he advanced in years, his manners became less reserved to strangers; for to his friends they had always been frank and affectionate. His feelings were warm, and he was sometimes betrayed by them into little improprieties; but this disadvantage was greatly outweighed by the energy which was hence given to his character, and the interest which he took in the happiness of others. It may be regarded, perhaps, as no inconsiderable title to praise, that he behaved with the utmost kindness and generosity towards his numerous relations. But his endeavours to serve, were not confined to these. He was ever ready to assist his friends in their pursuits, not only by his advice, but by his influence with others, and the sacrifice of his time; to say nothing of other aids which he frequently furnished. Like other men of warm tempers, he was apt to bestow upon his present pursuits more than their due importance; and, as increase of years and professional employment, together with great varieties in the state of his health, necessarily produced alterations in his views of life, he was hence thought by some to be of a changeable disposition. But this was never said, respecting his attachment to persons. He continued to the last, loving to his first friends, and was, in return, most cordially beloved by them. His manner as a physician, was simple, gentle, and dignified, and always sufficiently cheerful to encourage hope, without offending by its incongruity with the scene about him. From his kindness of heart, he was frequently led to give more attention to his patients than could well be demanded from a Physician; and as this evidently sprung from no interested motive, he often acquired considerable influence with those whom he had attended during sickness. No physician, indeed, of his rank in London, perhaps, ever exercised his profession to such a degree gratuitously. His behaviour to other physicians was highly candid and liberal, and he most studiously avoided the slightest appearance of interfering in their professional concerns. Such conduct is no doubt, recommended by its ultimate utility; but in him it arose from a native sense of honour, that appeared in every other transaction of his life. As he attended very carefully to the symptoms of diseases, in the order and degree in which they occur in nature, he had, from this source, and the excellence of his memory, acquired great practical knowledge of his profession. He had, in consequence, also made many original observations upon the

history and treatment of diseases. He was, for instance, the first who took notice of the connexion between Rheumatism of the external parts of the body, and a certain affection of the heart, which he hence called rheumatism of that organ. Since it was mentioned by him numerous examples of it have been seen by others, which puts the justness of the observation beyond doubt; though no trace of it exists in any author prior to Dr. Baillie, to whom he had communicated it. He never published any of his observations himself; but several, besides that which has just been spoken of, have been given to the world by others. He never long enjoyed very good health from the time of his commencing to practise physic in London. For, not to repeat what has already been said respecting his disorders, he was, during many years of the first part of his residence here, much subject to violent head-achs. He twice laboured under severe agues; and suffered several attacks of inflammatory sore-throat. But none of his ailments made any considerable permanent impression upon his external appearance; for immediately before his death no person would have supposed, from seeing him, that his health had ever been bad, or that he had attained the age of nearly sixty years.

[Further particulars of Miss Anna Seward, whose death was announced at p. 410 of our last Number. The liberal attainments of Miss Seward, and her devotion to the Muses, long rendered her name celebrated in the lettered world; whilst her amiable manners, hospitality, and highly cultivated conversation, caused her to be universally sought after, and respected. Perhaps no person ever possessed in a greater degree, the colloquial powers of pleasing, than Miss Seward. To a minute and accurate acquaintance with the English classics, she added an inexhaustible fund of local and literary anecdote. Naturally eloquent, she communicated her knowledge in the choicest, and most energetic language. The animation of her countenance, and the brilliant lustre of her eye, gave a most forcible expression of feeling and intelligence to her words and actions. Conscious of her ability she freely displayed herself in a manner equally remote from arrogance and affectation. Her mind and information were accessible to all; and no one ever parted from her dissatisfied with herself, or without the desire to renew his visit. In familiar conversation she greatly excelled; and in reading, more particularly poetry, she was uncommonly spirited and correct. Her doors were at all times open with liberal hospitality, and to diffuse cheerfulness and happiness over her domestic, and social circles, was the endeavour of her life. Of infant genius and merit, wherever she met them, she was the warm encourager, and zealous friend. Her hand was ever extended in active benevolence towards the distressed, and her heart most readily paid the tribute of

of overflowing pity, to the tale of misery. In her intercourse with society no woman had less pride. At the table of the respectable tradesman, she was as easy, affable, and entertaining, as at the more sumptuous board of the nobleman. Politeness in her was an inherent quality, not an acquired habit; and her natural humanity was such as to prompt her to acts of kindness, even towards persons who had forfeited her esteem. Such, divested of the fulsome praise, which designing flatterers lavished upon her writings and genius, was the amiable and intelligent Miss Seward. Her merits were peculiarly her own; the spontaneous offspring of a good heart, and a liberally endowed mind. Her errors arose from a glowing imagination, joined to an excessive sensibility, cherished, instead of being repressed, by early habits and education. At the time Dr. Darwin came first to reside at Lichfield, Miss Seward was about thirteen or fourteen years of age. The circle which the doctor drew around him, for ten or twelve years from that period, was composed of young men of acknowledged talents, and of ardent speculative minds: whose spirits, too buoyant for the beaten track of knowledge, soared to explore the yet untrodden paths of science, and give new systems to an astonished world. To turn aside the smooth current of nature, and to despise established usages, were the principles upon which they conducted their researches. Their visionary pursuits were dignified with the application of philosophy; but were evidently more calculated to gratify their own passions and propensities, than to promote the improvement of mankind. Variety and originality were the objects of their adoration, to which they sacrificed without remorse, reason, and common sense. Among those persons were Mr. Day, (who from Miss Seward's own account of him, was a capricious wild enthusiast;) Mr. Edgworth, and Sir Brooke Boothby.—Doctor Darwin promoted and encouraged their idle schemes, and gave consequence to their speculations, by the reputation of his genius, and the variety of his talents. In this coterie, Miss Seward's early impressions were formed. In the daily habit of hearing new, and ingenious hypothesis, she became enamoured of novelty, and sighed for the meed of fame; in which she was encouraged and flattered by the gallantry of her admirers. Possessed of an active and ductile mind, and a romantic disposition, she fed with avidity upon the intellectual variety thus placed before her. To poetry she had been fondly attached from her childhood, and her warm imagination naturally became emulous of distinction in her favourite pursuit. But Miss Seward's genius was not of a class to strike out new models of poetic excellence; and her natural good taste had been perverted. She was deficient in fertility of invention; and wanted new and forcible combinations of thought, to accomplish such a task. All her attempts

at originality evaporated in turgid obscurity, and pompous inflation. We frequently meet in her poetry with nervous lines, and sometimes with beautiful stanzas; but neither the pleasing vein of easy flowing verse, nor the more happy inspiration of graceful energy, ever accompany her long. We seldom see her thoughts clothed in the dignified simplicity of nature, but usually find them loaded with factitious and ill-assorted ornaments. Her prose bears pretty much the same character with her poetic compositions. They abound in sparkling sentences, poetical images, and high sounding epithets; but want arrangement and precision. It is understood that she has left the whole of her works, as a legacy, to Mr. Scott, the northern poet, with a view to their publication in a collected edition, with her life and posthumous pieces; several of which the present writer has heard her name. But of all her works, her epistolary correspondence must be the most desirable. She had all her life an extensive acquaintance, and especially with men of literature. Her talents and disposition peculiarly fitted her for a species of writing free from the trammels and constraints of regular composition. It is from this source that the nature of her genius, and the powers of her mind, may be fairly appreciated; where, although intermixed with much tinsel and alloy, will doubtless be discovered no common portion of sterling metal. In her remarks upon the writings of her contemporaries, always a favourite topic of communication with her friends, she will be found to display much acute and genuine criticism. Her judgment in the selection of the poetic beauties of others, was for the most part chaste and correct; qualities which in her own compositions seem to be sacrificed to empty sound and vain show. Had the taste, and exquisite feeling, of this lady, been reared and cultivated with care and prudence, it is highly probable that she would have ranked among the first favourites of the Muses; instead of which, the candid and unprejudiced must acknowledge that her poetic fame cannot long survive the remembrance of her friends, and the partiality of her personal admirers. That a mind formed like Miss Seward's should be more liable to act from the impulse of feeling, than from the steady dictates of reason and principle; cannot be matter of surprise. A woman independent in fortune, and fascinating in manners, is more likely to be surrounded by flatterers than friends; and if the blandishments of the former found too easy an admission to her heart, it is a weakness which she shared with nine-tenths of the human race. And perhaps those who lamented the readiness with which she admitted the specious and designing to her friendship, will allow that, placed in her situation, few women would have conducted themselves with greater circumspection.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On the 20th of April, was laid in Newcastle, the foundation stone of a new square at the head of Howard Street, to be called Northumberland Place.

The new church at Wallsend, Newcastle, was consecrated for divine worship by Thomas Burgess, D. D. Lord Bishop of St. David's, on the 27th of April. This neat edifice stands on a spot of ground nearly adjoining the line of redoubts continued from the end of the Roman Wall to Tyne-mouth, and only about 800 yards from the Roman station called Seyedunum, where stood a Temple of Diana, as appears from the remains of antiquity found there.

At the late Ovingham fair, the Tyne side Agricultural Society awarded the following prizes; viz. To Mr. John Rowell, of Hollingball, for the best stallion for hunters or road horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. George Coxon, of Wall, for the best stallion for coach horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. John Turnbull, of Bywell, for the best stallion for draft horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Antony Wailes, of Bearl, for the best bull, 10l. 10s. To Mr. Thomas Bailes, of Haiton, for the next best bull, 5l. 5s. To Mr. William Johnson, of Brudhoe, for the best bull on a farm not more than 1l. per acre, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Antony Wailes, of Bearl, for the best pair of steers, 5l. 5s. To ditto, for the best boar, 3l. 3s. To Mr. William Jobling, of Styford, for the next best boar, 2l. 2s. The sweeps akes of 20 guineas for heifers, was adjudged to Mr. Antony Wailes, of Bearl.

Married.] At Croxdale, Durham, William Blundell, esq. of Crosby Hall, Lancashire to Miss Stanley, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Baronet.

At Newcastle, Lieutenant Collin of the West Kent militia to Miss Fearnley.

At Houghton le Spring, the Rev. John Reeves, of Stamfordham, to Miss Charlton.

At Durham, Thomas Greenwell, esq. of Willington, to Miss Isabella Prys.

At Brancepeth, the Rev. William Nesfield, to Miss Mills, of Winlaton.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. William

Watson.—Mr. John Davidson, one of the serjeants at Mace of this corporation.—Mr. Alexander Wilson, 76.—Mrs. Ann Dixon, 84.—Miss Hearn, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Hearn, of Preston, 14.—Mr. Calvert, Clapham, 67.—Mrs. Lowes, —Mr. Thomas Marshall, one of the oldest free burgesses of the corporation, 86.—Mr. Hutchinson, jun. a draughtsman and architect of great promise, 24.—Mr. John Shipman.—Mrs. Mary Bootimar, 69.—Mr. Thomas Hewitson, many years secretary to the shipping insurance societies, in South Shields.—Mrs. Thompson, 74.—Mr. John Grey, 81.—This man was an instance of the diversity that exists in human constitutions. For the last 50 years his beverage was Hollands Geneva. He drank it without water, sometimes in copious libations, yet continued healthy until within a few weeks of his death.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Woodfield, one of the Bishop's bedesmen, 42.—John Crookes Leighton, esq. 42.—Mrs. Thompson, 34.

At Plawsworth, Mr. George Foreman.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Hudson, 35.

At St ektion, Edward Brown, esq.

At Bishopwearmouth, John Paddison, 104.—Mr. William Read, 27.

At Low Elswick, Mr. William Ryle, 53.

At Ovingham Boat-House, Mr. John Johnson, 75. In the great flood, in 1771, he and all his family were swept away in the night, with his house, out building, and even his garden. All were drowned except himself and his brother, who caught the branch of a tree as they passed down the current, to which they clung till eleven o'clock the next day, nearly naked.

At Berwick, Mr. Braxton, 88.—John Nesbit, 99.—Mr. James Stewart, 24.—Mrs. Gray.—Mr. James Blackett, 74.—Mr. Thomas Hogarth, 73.—Mrs. Agnes Atchinson, 85.—Mr. Alexander McKenzie, 80.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Gate, 28.—

Mrs. Liddle, widow of the Rev. Mr. Liddle.

—Mrs. Mary Oxley, 63.—Mr. Tulip, 26.

At M r peth, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford,

72.

At Sunderland, the Rev. John Clegg, rector for 18 years of the independent congregation there, 60.—M. A. Higgins, 40.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. William Robinson, 72.

At the Clay Walls, near Hexham, Miss Jane Chait.

At Fishburn, Mr. Gilbert Trotter, 76.

At Grindon Lodge, near Berwick, Mr. John Gibson, 56.

At Bywell, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Henry Johnson.

At Kip-Hill, Mrs. Dorothy Cockrain, 79.

At Stitcheil, Berwick, in his 84th year, Sir James Pringle, of Stitcheil, bart. master of the King's Works, who represented the County of Berwick, from 1760 to 1779. He was son of Sir Robert Pringle, of Stitcheil, bart. nephew of Sir John Pringle, M. D. F. R. S.; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Norman Macleod, of Macleod, by whom he had several children, one of them married to George Baillie, of Jarviswood, M.P. for Berwickshire; and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir John Pringle, bart.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, John Wilson, esq. to Mrs. Hodgson.—Mr. William Muncester to Miss Margaret Govenlock, and at the same time Mr. William Monkhouse to Miss Mary Govenlock, sister to the above.

At Allonby, Mr. John Bragg, of Whitehaven, to Miss Beeby.

At Kendal, Mr. Joseph Braithwaite, to Miss Eleanor Wilson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Hewetson, to Miss Margaret Witherington.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. Edward Foster.—Mrs. Elliot, 61.—Mrs. Jane Simpson, 58.—Mr. Storey.—Mr. M. Ridley.—Mr. William Strickland.

At Whitehaven Mrs. Brocklebank.—Mrs. Mary Pears, 78.—Mrs. Wylie, 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson, 81.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Ann Postethwaite.—Mr. Wallace, clerk to the excise collector of this district.

At Seaton Iron Works, near Whitehaven, Mr. John Walton, aged 67 years, upwards of 40 of which he had been employed as forge carpenter, &c. at those works. His death was occasioned by an accident. While surveying the cylinder bellows of the blast furnace, his foot unfortunately slipped, and he became entangled with the revolving crank of the machine; which in an instant severed his foot from his body just above the ankle. Amputation a little higher up the leg was immediately performed, but a mortification ensued, and put a period to his life.

At Harrington, Mr. Joseph Drape, 67.

At Cockermouth, Dorothy, third daughter of Mr. Edmund Jefferson.

At Workington, Captain Joseph Bewley, 62.

At Egremont, Mrs. Mary Clarke, wife of Mr. Christopher Clarke.

At Keswick, Mr. Isaac Biglands.—Mr. George Hodgson.—Mrs. Mary Lancaster, 74.

At the Raffels, near Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Carruthers, 21.

At Wetherall Abbey, Mr. John Collin.

At Penrith, Mrs. Dinah Margin, 80.

At Birkett Field, near Keswick, Mr. William Gaskarth, 82.

At Branthwaite, Mrs. Linton.—Miss Head, daughter of Mr. Peter Head, 13.

At Bird Dyke, in Lamplugh, Mrs. Jane Dickinson, 58; and a few days afterwards her husband, Mr. John Dickinson.

At Kidburn-gill, Mr. Robert Watson.

At Whinning, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher.

At Woodside, parish of Dean, Mr. Harrison.

At Hullock, Mrs. Jane Mirehouse.

At Great Orton, Mr. John Stanwix, 93.

At Brampton, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, 49.

At Yealand Conyers, Mr. Nathan Hadwin, 87.

At Birks Hill, the Rev. William Kirkbridge, 85. He was Vicar of Hesket in the Forest, upwards of 45 years. His character was highly respectable; it was that of a truly pious and amiable man. The suavity of his manners recommended him to society, and his memory will long be remembered with affection.

At Great Salkeld, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. Thomas Boustead, esteemed by a numerous and respectable acquaintance as an experienced farmer and ingenious mechanic. He was a laudable instance of honest industry and successful ingenuity, through a long and useful life, spent in the active improvement of his talent, to the advancement of his family and fortune.

YORKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Hull, have resolved to apply to parliament for an act for establishing a nightly watch, with a provision for paving, cleansing, and lighting the lordship of Myton, and such other improvements as may be deemed proper.

On the morning of the second of May, the foundation stone of the intended New Theatre in Hull, was laid by John Broadley, esq. The stone was fixed with the ceremonies usual on such occasions, in the presence of a considerable number of spectators. In a cavity of the stone was deposited a sealed vial, containing a parchment, with appropriate inscriptions; and

another with the signatures of Mr. Broadley, Mr. Mountain, (the Architect) and the gentlemen who assisted; together with several gold, silver, and copper coins of his present Majesty.

The sum of about 500*l.* has been appropriated at Leeds, to the relief of the poor, by the distribution of soup, between the 29th of December and the 12th of May. The surplus of the fund collected for this purpose, in the hands of the treasurer, to be applied, with interest, at any future emergency, is 550*l.* The quantity of soup sold this season is 26,735 gallons.

Married.] At Skirgaugh, Godfrey Park, esq. of Catwick, to Eleonor, daughter of the late Robert Wood, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Howarth, merchant, to Miss Lee.

At York, Mr. Joseph Buckle, Jun. to Miss Houseman, daughter of Robert H. esq.—The Rev. Mr. Torre, rector of Rise to Miss Worsley, only daughter of the late Rev. James Worsley, formerly rector of Stonegrave.—Mr. Thompson, attorney, to Miss Hepworth.

At Bradford, William Bacon, esq. of Wolverhampton, to Miss Balme.

At Hull, Captain John Mason, of the Halifax, Hull and London Trader, to Miss Jane Sailer, daughter of Captain Angus S.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Brown, solicitor, to Miss Ward, daughter of Joseph Ward, esq.

Died.] At Moorgate, near Rotherham, Richard Holden, esq.

At Bawtry, John T. H. Kaye, son of John Kaye, esq.

At Kirk-Ella, near Hull, Mrs. Pease, wife of C. Pease, esq.

At Hull, Mr. Joseph Howard, 61.—Mrs. Berridge, 49.—Mrs. Boyle, 44.—Mrs. Elizabeth Haslewood, matron to the lying-in charity, 47.—Mrs. Sarah Maw, 69.—Mrs. Boyle, 44.—Mr. John Garnett.

At Thwing, Widow Dawson, aged 107 years. She retained all her faculties to the last, and was ill only one week. She has left two sons; the eldest of them, 73 years of age.

At Romalldkirk, Charles, son of the Rev. R. Bligh, rector of that place, 16.

At Pramham, Mr. Henry Childers, 102.

At Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds, Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. John Butler, 64.

At Doncaster, Robert Gave, esq. an alderman of that corporation, 74.—Isabella wife of the Rev. Richard Hawsworth, and daughter of the late Sir Michael Pilkington, bart 28.

At Bolton, near Sheffield, Mrs. Johnson relict of Joseph Johnson, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. William Cookson, 17.—Miss Elizabeth Warham.—Mr. Luke Cockroft.—Mr. James Pickering, 29.—Mr. William Chadwick.—Eliza, only

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daughter of Mr. Samuel Priestley.—Mr. William Dinsley.—Mrs. Sarah Jackson, 30.—Mrs. Rushforth.—Mr. Taylor.—Mrs. Rymer, 77.—Mr. William Carr.

At York, Mrs. Goodricke, relict of Henry Goodricke, esq.—Miss Fairfax, daughter of Charles Gregory Fairfax, esq. of Gilling Castle, 14.—Miss A. Moorehouse, of Gainsbro', 61.

In his 80th year, Alexander Hunter, M.D. F.R.S. L. & E. and Physician to the York Lunatic Asylum. He practised nearly 50 years in this city with the highest eminence and credit in his professional character, his knowledge of which was the result of science, skill, and well-founded experience. His goodness as a man,—his urbanity and gentlemanly manners,—his practice of every real and social virtue,—the manly and pleasing manner with which he gave his advice, whether as a Physician, a Friend, or a Mentor,—his encouragement of the Arts, or whatever appeared to be beneficial to mankind,—will ever embalm his memory in the hearts of his friends, and of all those who had an opportunity of knowing him; while his family and connections will long have to regret the loss of a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a kind relative, and an indulgent and liberal master. In the world of letters he was highly esteemed, being author and annotator of several works of great merit, among which were his editions of "Evelyn's Sylva," 2 vols. 4to; "Georgical Essays," 6 vols. 8vo &c. &c. In his leisure hours he used occasionally to amuse himself with composing miscellaneous pieces, such as "Essays on cases of Insanity," on "Agriculture," &c. &c. and which were always well received by the public. His remains were interred in the church of St. Michael le Belfrey, attended by a numerous and very respectable body of his friends and fellow citizens.

At Sheffield, Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. John Smith, bookseller.—Mr. Thomas Mills, son of Mr. Mills, of Stavely Bridge, near Manchester, 21.—Mrs. Shirtcliffe.

At North Cave, Anthony Foster, esq. 87. At Manningham, near Bradford, Mrs. Lister, relict of Samuel Lister, esq. whose charity to the poor, though private and unostentatious, was extensive.

At Barrowby Hall, Miss Smith, daughter of Charles Smith, esq.

At the New Building, near Thirsk, Francis Smyth, esq. F.A.S. 71.

At Halifax, Miss Elizabeth Smith, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Smith, bookseller.—Mr. John Wyld, 18.

At Wakefield, Mr. Thomas Rayner, 76.

At Huddersfield, Miss Sarah Chippendall, daughter of the late Thos. Chippendall, esq. of Blackburn, 23.

At Seby, Mr. Staniland, 70.

At Ripon, Mrs. Kilvington, wife of Thomas Kilvington, esq. M.D.—Mrs. Godmond, wife of the Rev. Mr. Godmond, vicar of that place, 76.

At Scarbro', Mrs. Kendall, wife of Admiral Kendall.

At Huggitts, the Rev. John Collings, Vicar of Dryford, Hull, 64.

At Northallerton, Mr. Dent, 76.

At Knaresbro', Mrs. Henlock, 77.

At Whitby, Miss Sarah Parkin, daughter of Mr. Parkin, Comptroller of the Customs, 17.

At Beverley, Mr. Humphrey Sandwith, Surg on and Apothecary.

At Boroughbridge, Mr. Fletcher, 87.

At Pontefract, the Rev. Thomas Heron, Vicar of that place.

LANCASHIRE.

It is intended to take down the spire and part of the steeple of St. George's Church, at Liverpool, a measure which, though greatly to be regretted on account of the architectural beauty of the structure, is yet become absolutely necessary to the security of the inhabitants, and all who attend the market.

Married.] At Liverpool, John Speed, esq. of Aldford, Cheshire, to Miss Hannah Bailey. — Captain M'Claring, of Maryport, to Miss Hannah Nicholson. — Captain M'Pherson, to Miss Nerion, of Greenock. — James Willasey, esq. to Miss Mary Casteen.

At Warrington, Mr. James Cropper, attorney, to Miss Martha Leigh. — Mr. Charles Asken, eldest son of David Asken, esq. of Cheadle, Stafford, to Miss Sherratt.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Wilson. — Thomas Foxcroft, esq. 77. — George Gleave. — Mrs. Long, of the Union Tavern, 33. — Mr. Robert Simon, formerly one of the Surgeons of the Dispensary, 41. — Mr. James Hague. — Mrs. Higginson. — Mr. J. Parry, 84. — W. Atkinson esq. 84. — Mr. Herbert Robinson, 29. — Mr. John Molyneux. — Miss Hastings. — Mr. Edward Lyon. — Mrs. Tunstall. — Mr. Richard Rutter, 62. — Mr. Edward Tuchy, 26.

At Lancaster, Henry, youngest son of the late Edward Salisbury, esq.

At Kinkland, near Garstang, Mr. William Armstrong, 57.

At Sandfield Wallasey, Mr. Alexander Witherspoon, 73.

At Aston, Mr. Henry Leyland.

At Fazakerly, Mr. John Maddock, 71.

At Eccleston-Hall, Mr. H. E. Frods-ham.

At Preston, Mrs. Lodge. — Mr. Thomas Stockley. — Mrs. Green.

At Hart-Common, near West Haughton, Mr. Hargraves.

At Parbold, Miss Charlotte Hatton, 25.

At Tattenhall, David, second son of Thomas Orton, esq.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Crook.

At Manchester, Mr. King, 49. — Mr. Samuel Thompson, 18.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Bagnall, surgeon, to Miss Bennion, daughter of the late Thomas Bennion, esq. — Ezekiel Boyd Stewart, esq. of Spring Lodge, near Wrexham, to Miss Sarah Jones.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. King, 49. — Mrs. Mary Wilbraham. — Mrs. Pennington. — Mrs. Dixon. — Mr. Joseph Young, schoolmaster.

At Stockport, Mrs. Barlow. — James Gee, esq. 88.

At Peover, Miss Harriot Drake, 24.

At Kingscy, Mr. Robert Churchman, 76.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. Samuel Lancaster, to Miss A. Wilcockson, both of Walton.

Died.] At Shardlow-Hall, Mary Anne eldest daughter of Leonard Fosbrooke, esq.

At Swarkstone, Mr. Thomas Bates.

At Hognaston, Mr. Charles Smith, 62.

At Derby, Mrs. Cantrill of the Nag's Head Inn, 40. — Mrs. Hopkinson, 86.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Gratton.

At Birchover, Mr. Prime, 53.

At Eckington, Mr. William Rotherham.

At Doveridge, Mrs. Palmer, 62.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] At Balderton, near Newark, Gerrard Hodgkinson, gent. of Carter-lane, Derbyshire, to Katherine, only daughter of George Cuskin, esq. of Charlton-le-Morland.

At North Clifton, Edward Swan, gent. of Gunthorpe, to Miss Pole.

Died.] At Farnsfield Mr. T. Kemp, 78.

At Rolleston, Mr. Samuel North, 78.

At Winfield-Castle, Mrs. Jane Pretymann.

At Newark, Mr. Chapman. — Mr. James York, druggist, of Nottingham, 32. — Mr. Pacey. — Mr. W. Crow.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Peet, 48. — Mr. George Nelson, senior. — Mrs. Cartwright. — Mrs. Barbara Sherwin, sister of the late John Sherwin Esq. 80. — Mr. James Wood, 46. — Mrs. Lewis, wife of Mr. Lewis, Jun. 29. — Mrs. Ward, 43.

At Willwood, Mrs. Sant, 96.

At Beeston, Mrs. Wilson.

At Snenton, Mrs. Mary Allcock.

At Kingston, Mr. John Stokes, senior.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Louth, Mrs. Allenby, 50. — Mr. C. Heaton, 22. — Mrs. Eleanor Foster, 54. — Mr. John Drinkall, 81. — Mr. Thomas Stanley of Hull, sloop owner, 63. — The Rev. W. Dunance, Vicar of Eliton and Scotcorne, both in this county, 82. — Mrs. Preston, 70.

At Withern, near Louth, Mrs. Keal, 93.

At Grimshy, George Smith, gent. formerly a partner in the banking-house of Appleton, Machell and Co. Beverley.—Mr. Samuel Alfred.—Mrs. Amelia Blow, wife of Mr. W. B. likewise their infant child; being the third wife, and eighth child that Mr. B. though only in his 37th year, has followed to the grave.

At Boston, George Moore, Surgeon in the Navy, 25.—Mrs. Davies.

At Donington, Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. J. W.

At Boothby, Mr. Masson, 82.

At Willoughton, Mr. Robinson, 84.

At Melton, Mrs. Towers, 35.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Bromhead, wife of R. B. Esq. 50.—Mr. John Hall.

At Stockwith, near Gainsbro', the Rev. J. Pearson, 62.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Sympson.—Mr. Cawthorne.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Webster, 51.—Mr. John Basslington, senior.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutland Agricultural Society, the Prize offered at the last general meeting for the best cart stallion, was adjudged to Mr. Berridge, of Frisby. The committee are directing their attention towards establishing a communication with the principal agriculturists throughout the kingdom, and their proceedings will be submitted for approval at the general meeting in October next. Mr. Hose of Melton, intimated his intention of laying before the meeting the result of some experiments towards improving the growth of wool, by a cross of the Merino with the Dinley breed.

Married.] At Rothley Temple, the Rev. Joseph Rose, to Miss Babington, eldest daughter of Thomas Babington, M.P. for Leicester.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. John Payne, of Coton, to Mrs. Moxon, of the Bull's Head Inn.

Died.] At Market Harborough, Mrs. Munton, of the Angel Inn, 63.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Robert Hill, 69.

At Bitteswell, the only daughter of T. G. Smith, esq. 16.

At Kerby Billairs, Mr. John Seagrave, an eminent land-surveyor.

At Leicester, Sarah, third daughter of Samuel Oliver, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, the Rev. John Constable, to Miss Frances Dodson, of Hurstperpoint, Sussex.—Mr. Ward, to Miss Jane Lloyd Jackson.

At Stafford, Mr. Joseph Lovatt, to Miss Lovatt.

Died.] At Rowley Regis, Mr. John Alsop.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Harper, Druggist.

At Compton, Mrs. Evans, wife of Charles Evans, esq.

At Penkridge, Mr. John Lander.

At Stafford, Mr. T. T. Nicholls, attorney of Lane end.—Mrs. Carter.

At King's Swinford, Mr. Pratt, 56.

At Leek, Mrs. Wood, 76.

At Rokester, Mr. John Watson.

At Abbot's Bromley, Mrs. Blackwell, 85.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married] At Birmingham, Mr. C. Tunstall, of Namptwich, to Miss Gibbins, daughter of Mr. G. banker.

At Coventry, Mr. Whitehead, to Miss Jane Parks, of Willenhall.

At Sutton Coldfield, Edward Grove, esq. of Shenston Park, Staffordshire, to Emilia, second daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart.

Died.] At Birmingham, George Croft, D. D. formerly fellow of University College, Oxford, preacher of the Bampton Lectures, in 1786, Vicar of Arncliffe, and Rector of Thwing, Yorkshire, late head master of Brewood School, Staffordshire, and for the last 18 years, Lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham. To great classical learning, he added a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew, the Syriac, and some modern languages, and an extensive acquaintance with ecclesiastical law. He was a zealous supporter of the Constitution, in Church and State, and made himself known in the literary world, by several publications on theology, politics, and ethics. By all who knew him in private life, he was highly esteemed for his integrity, his hospitality, his constancy, his ardour as a friend, his kind and anxious attention to the poor, and his most amiable disposition as a husband and a father.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. Collins,—Mr. J. Francis.—Mr. Thomas Pemberton, 78.—Mrs. Nutall.—Mrs. Ann Taylor.—Mr. John Bacon.—Mr. Samuel Tonks, 34.—Mr. Woodrofe.—In the 52d year of his age, John Morfitt, esq. son of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Horsforth, and Scarborough, Yorkshire; and perpetual curate of Hatton, Warwickshire. Mr. John Morfitt was a barrister-at-law, had formerly been a Member of University College, Oxford, and, was for many years, an inhabitant of Birmingham. With a benevolent temper, and honourable principles, he united a considerable share of classical learning, especially in Latin authors, great general knowledge of modern writers, a correct taste in English prose, and talents for English poetry; which, if cultivated more diligently, would have procured for him high and lasting reputation in the republic of letters.—Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. T. N. Lane.—Mr. Thomas Webb, many years principal clerk in the Banking-house, of Messrs. Coales, Wooley, Gibbons, and Gordon.—James Timmins,

esq.—Mr. Richard Whitehouse,—Miss Primer.—Mrs. Guest, 64.—Mr. Abel Grove. At Edgbaston, Miss Richards, daughter of Mr. Theophilus Richards, of Birmingham. At Coventry, Mr. Luke Dresser,—Mr. W. Cook.—Mrs. Leigh.

At Warwick, W. J. Plant, 64.—Mrs. Whitehead, wife of J. W. esq. banker.

At Redworth, Mr. Jackson, 59.

At Ashted, Mr. T. Neale, 70.

At Southam, Mr. Wm. Holland, of Oxford, 68.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Hales Owen, T. Phillips, esq. of Newton, Herefordshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Powell, esq.

At Winstanton, Mr. Thompson, of Badgely, Warwickshire, to Priscilla, youngest daughter of Thomas Beddoes, esq. of Cheney Longville.

E. Turner, esq. of Corson, to Miss E. Downes, daughter of J. Downes, esq. of Aston Hall.

At Westfelton, Mr. Thomas Lith, aged 80, to Mrs. Sarah Lloyd, 30.

Died.] At Orleton, W. Cludde, jun. esq. late captain in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards, (blue) and aid-de-camp to General Leighton.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thos. Robinson, 69.—Mr. Robert Webster, jun.—Mr. Rodbury,—Charles Price Stannier, esq. 32.—Mr. Tilley, one of the persons who lately succeeded to a portion of the long contested property of C. Barber, esq.—Miss Susannah Lloyd Parry, second daughter of Capt. P.—Mr. Thos. Robinson, 69.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Elizabeth Guest, 95.—Mrs. Eleanor Howarden, one of the church-singers, 18.—George, youngest son of J. Brookes, esq.

At Heaton, near Wellington, Richard Stanier, esq.

At Preston Montford, Mr. John Yale.

At Kinnerley, Mr. Thomas Griffiths, 74, and a few days afterwards his wife, Mrs. Mary G. 71.

At Houlston, Mr. Samuel Broughall.

At East-wall, Mr. Edward Smith, 68.

At Oswestry, Mr. W. Hughes,—Mr. Edward Aaron.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Collier.

WORCESTER.

On Wednesday evening the 26th of April about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the China Manufactory of Messrs Granger, Wood, and Co. situated in Rosemore, Worcester. In a very short time assistance was zealously rendered by the inhabitants, and the 36th regiment assembled to protect the property. Engines arrived at the spot without delay, and no means were left untried to subdue the fury of the element; but all efforts proved insufficient, and at

one o'clock, those spacious premises became a heap of ruins. The most strenuous endeavours of the neighbours to preserve any part of the valuable effects, were likewise abortive; and they had the regret and mortification to witness the entire destruction of every article connected with the Manufactory.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Sarah Allen,—Major Morrison, of the 89th. foot, to Miss Harriott.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Hereford has been held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making experiments, in order to ascertain whether coal exists under Checkley common, in the parish of Mordiford, an experienced proprietor of coal mines having given it as his opinion, that it may be found there. The measure was resolved upon, and a subscription entered into for defraying the expence.

Married.] At Foy, Thomas Protheroe, esq. of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Miss Mary Collin of Ingestone.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Francis Paul Palmer, attorney,—Richard, the youngest son of Mrs. Evans.—Mrs. Hooper, relict of T. H. esq. Panty Goitre, Monmouthshire,—Mrs. Saunders, of the Round-hill, Spetchley.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Jeremiah Clark,—Miss Sarah Wright.

At Rock, Mrs. Lingen, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. Reece of that parish, and of Castle Froome, Herefordshire.

At Henwick, Mr. Haywood.

At Upton Snodbury, Mr. Bullock.

At Bradley Green, Mr. Bonaker.

At Lindsworth Hill, near King's Norton, Mr. Joseph Crotchett, 87.

At Hanbury, Mr. Jackson.

At Suckley, Mrs. Bracer, 71.

At Church Lench, Mr. Tovey, Senior.

At Ombersley, Margaret Darby, 105.

At Clifton upon Teame, Mr. Edward Heywood, 68.

At Leominster, the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, bart. rector of Letton, Wiltshire, and Cold Weston, and curate of the perpetual curacies of Kimbolton and Midleton, in the diocese of Hereford, 90.

At Treworgan Farm, Mrs. Howells.

At Hereford, Mrs. Lilwall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Dods, Vicar of Almondsbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Swayne, Rector of Dyrham, and Vicar of Pucklechurch.

At St. Briavell's, Mr. Howell, of Stow-Grange, to Miss Branch.

At Thornbury, Mr. Joseph Davies, of Guernsey, to Mary, third daughter of Joseph Hunt, esq. of Exeter.

Died.] At Cheltenham, George Leicester

esq. of Toft, Cheshire, 74.—Mrs. M. B. Bishop, 22.—Theodore Henry, son of Theodore Gwinett, esq.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Henry Prior, 92.

At Cirencester, John W. Austin, esq. 72.

—Mr. Thomas Forder, 85.—Mr. Thomas Davies.

At Gloucester, Mr. John Read.

At Mangersbury, Mr. John Edginton, 90.

At Stonehouse, Nathaniel Dymock, esq.

At Frampton, Mrs. Barnard.

At St. Briavell's Mr. Richard Milson.

At Horton, Mrs. Alway, sen.

At Berkeley, Mr. John Nicholas, 43 years master of the Free School there.

At Gatecomb, Mr. Jordan.

At Twynning, Mrs. Maxwell, relict of George M. esq.

At Beckford, Mr. Hicks, 62.

At the Moat Farm, parish of Longden, Mr. Clarke.

At Painswick, Mr. Zacharias Horlick, 67.

At Stratton, Mrs. Newcombe, relict of W. N. esq.

At Slowwe House, Arlingham, Francis Badladon Thomas, esq. 71.

At Tetbury, W. Maskelyne, esq.

OXFORD.

Married.] At Wheatfield, the Rev. Benjamin Pope, of Caversham, to Miss Caroline Viret.

At Oxford, W. Whitworth, esq. of Watchfield House, Berks, to Miss Rebecca Court, youngest daughter of Mr. John C.

Died.] At Fawley, Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. brother to the very reverend the dean of Canterbury, and father-in-law to the Rev. E. Cooper, of Hamstal Ridware. Mr. Powys had been to the Quarter Sessions at Oxford, and was returning home, accompanied by Thomas Cooper, esq. When they got to the lane leading from Assendon to Fawley, Mr. Powys got out of the chaise to walk home, but as it was then getting dark, Mr. Cooper wished him to permit the chaise to go round, or else have some one to attend him home, but he refused both, saying he could find his way blindfolded. Some person with a lantern came by just afterwards, and shewed him by the spring at Assendon, which was then very high, Mr. P. said he did not want him any further; but as it was getting very dark the man much wished to see him home. This he refused, telling him also that he could find his way blindfolded. Next morning, however, his body was discovered in a neighbouring pond. It is thought he must have been overcome by fright, as the water scarcely covered him, and there appeared no bruises of consequence about him. No man could be more esteemed, or sincerely lamented. In him the poor have lost a valuable friend,

and society a man of the most amiable disposition.

At Islip, Mr. G. Raymond, 58.

At Drayton, Mr. Deane, 90.

At Oxford, Mr. George Smith, 80.—The infant son of T. R. Walker, esq.—Mrs. Brock, 84.—The Rev. Ellis St. John, of West Court, Berks.—Mr. John Beckett, 33.

At South Hinksey, Mrs. Sarah Faulkner, 67.

At How Farm, Watlington, Mr. Sampson Hine.

At Ewelme, Mr. Batten, 70.

At Ilfley, Mr. Thomas Smith.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Beaconsfield, the Rev. R. Norris, of Tatterford, Norfolk, to Miss Esther Sparke, of Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire.

At Worminghall, John Parsons, esq. of Brill, to Miss Catherine Read.

Captain M' Lereth, of the 68d regiment, to Amelia, second daughter of Robert Hazard, esq. of Perciers.

Died.] At Stewkley, Mr. John Bull, 100.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kimbolton, the Rev. J. Thompson, vicar of Spaldwick, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Maule.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Little Barford, the Rev. John Blackiston, rector of that place, 57.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hitchin, Mr. Rayner, to Miss Grice, eldest daughter of John G. esq.

At Buntingford, W. Hill, esq. banker of Uppingham, to Miss Drage, daughter of W. D. esq.

Died.] At Hadleigh House, Kingsmill Berry, esq. 75.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Castor, the Rev. R. Spranger, vicar of Tamerton, near Plymouth, to Sarah Maria, daughter of the Rev. Stephen White, L.L.D.

Died.] At Bugbrook, Mr. Elisha Linnell. At Aynho, Mrs. Susannah Powett, relict of David P. Gent. 96.

At Moulton Grange, Miss Pywell.

At Harpole, Mr. Thomas Baker, 66.

At Oundle, Frances, second daughter of Mr. Sherard, attorney.

At Barnwell, Mr. Francis Parsons, and a few days afterwards, his widow, Mrs. P.

At Daventry, Mrs. Fallowfield, wife of the Rev. Mr. F.

At Northampton, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Charles S. jun.

At Stanground, Mr. Nickols, 77.

At Duddington, John Smith, M. D. He was of an ancient family in North Britain, and after serving several years as a surgeon in the Navy, settled at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, in the same house where two of his immediate predecessors and countrymen, Drs. Fordyce and Garthshore had been so successful as to establish themselves afterwards with eminence in London, as physicians. He was for many years in extensive and respectable practice in the principal families in the town and neighbourhood; punctual and indefatigable in his profession, and, in addition to his medical services, ever charitable to the poor.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, has presented the university of Cambridge, with about eighty volumes of valuable Oriental Manuscripts, which have been placed in the Public Library.

The Rev. Herbert Marsh, D. D. and Lady Margaret's Professor, on Saturday, April 29th, commenced a Course of Lectures in Divinity, in Great St. Mary's church Cambridge. The lecture will be continued every Saturday during term. This lectureship has been enjoyed as a sinecure for many years, on account of its being formerly delivered in Latin, and few or no auditors attending. The revival of it in English by so able a theologian must be highly useful in this university; admittance *gratis*, as well to the members of the University as the inhabitants of the town.

Married.] Mr. Basham, merchant, of Cambridge, to Miss Mary Ann Wiles, third daughter of the late William Wiles, esq. of Chesterton.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Johnson Baines, Vicar of Burwell, to Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. John Bullen of Barnwell.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Susannah Last.

At Elsworth, Mrs. Whitechurch,

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. J. A. Nies, assistant surgeon in the Royal Navy, to Miss Butcher.

At Lynn, Henry Morley, esq. to Miss Micklefield, both of Stoke Ferry.

Died.] At Terrington St. John's, Mr. H. Sutterby, 71; and two days afterwards at Clenchwarton, near Lynn, his brother Jonathan Sutterby, gent. 65.

At Ashwicken, Mr. John Goss Herring, 26.

At Great Bircham, Mr. T. Hebgin, 55.

At Bressingham, Mr. Ezekiel Read.

At Downham, Lucy, wife of Mr. Adam Stanford of the Chequers Inn.

At Morton, Hall, Mr. Harley.

At East Tuddenham, M. C. High, 60

At Thetford, Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Smart.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Stephen Godfrey, 79.

At East Harling, Mr. Robert Bunnett, 86.

At Norwich, Mrs. Ellis, 65.—Mr. John Corbould, 79.—Mr. Bishop, 83.—Miss Sarah Love.—Miss Francis Johnson, 12.—Mr. Digby.—Mr. Robert Atkins, 49.—Mrs. Amy Whitton, 75.

At Cripplisham, Susan, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Royle, 21.

At Wymondham, Mr. William Peterson, 76.

At Thorston, Miss E. Stannard, second daughter of Mr. Stannard, 15.

At Lakenham, Mrs. Elizabeth Towler, 73.

At Little Milton, Mr. Betts.

At Mindham, Mr. William Sheppard, 71.

At Bauham, Mr. Notley, 76.

At Lynn, Mr. R. Geary, comptroller of the customs, 54.

At Attleburgh, Mr. John Knight, 65.

At Gatesend, near Rudham, Mr. William Parker.

At Great Hockham, Mr. Warner, 79.

At Longlands, Mr. Edward Wright, upwards of 30 years farming steward to T.W. Coke, esq. of Holkham.

At Denver, near Downham Market, Mr. Robert Starkin.

At Norwich, Mr. B. Roe, 60.—Mr. Isaac Bircham, 65.—Mr. George Ward.—Mrs. Elizabeth Culyer.—Mr. Aldred, jun. 27.—Miss Sarah Love, 18.

At Yarmouth, Lieut. T. R. Seaman, R. N. 23.

At Bramerton, Mrs. Rudd.

At Terrington, St. John's, Mr. H. Sutterby, 71; and two days afterwards, at Clenchwarton, near Lynn, his brother Jonathan Sutterby, gent. 65.

At Wells, Mrs. Dennis, 62.

At Walton Green, Charles Sackville Scott, second son of the Rev. Thomas Scott, late a midshipman on board the Alexandria Frigate, 13.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stonham, John Wright esq. of Kilverston-Lodge, Norfolk, to Miss Rose, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. rector of Broughton and Draughton, Northampton.

Mr. Thomas Jones of Sudbury, to Miss Sarah Fitch.

At Bury, Mr. John Brooks of London, to Miss Bird.

Died.] At Yoxford, Mr. S. Barnes, 59.

At Wingfield Castle, Mrs. Jane Pretymann.

At Bury, Mr. Matthew Spilling.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Walthamstow, Francis Evans, jun. esq. to Harriet, third daughter of John Locke, esq.

At Maldon, Mr. Shynn, of the Blue Bear Inn, Prittlewell, to Miss Harris, of Goldhanger.—M. Clifford, esq. captain in the 28th regiment, to Miss Payne.

At Colchester, R. Willis Mapowder, esq. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Robert Cawre, esq.—Mr. Charles Robertson, of Surry House Boarding School, to Miss Sarah Wayman.—T. W. Maybey, lieutenant in the Essex militia, to Miss Ann English.

Died.] At Cold Norton, Mr. Thomas Grant.

At Springfield, Mr. James Harwood, 86.—Mr. John Abrey, 83.—Mrs. Moss.—Mr. Joseph Wilshire.

At Prittlewell, Miss Eleanor Kemp, 23.
At Wakes Colne, William, eldest son of William Brett, esq. 14.

At Billericay, Mr. Samuel Clay.

At Lexden, C. A. Crickett, esq. 41.

At Colchester, Mr. Stephen Betts.

At Sible Hedingham, Mrs. Fowke, relict of Tharpe F. esq. late major in the royal marines.

At Witham, Mr. Perceval.—Edward, son of Mr. E. Aldridge.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Mary Frost, widow of Mr. Charles F. bookseller and printer.—Mrs. Chipperfield, 74.—Lieutenant Augustine Mercati, of the Cornwall militia.—Mrs. Pearson.

At Great Dunmow, Mrs. Barnard, 73.

At Bocking, Louisa, eldest daughter of William Nottidge, esq. of Bermondsey, Surry.

At Galleywood Common, Colonel Colborn, of the royal artillery.

At Ramsden Park, Mr. Thomas Mayotts.

KENT.

For the better accommodation of the troops stationed in Canterbury, an hospital is about to be erected, in a healthy situation at the back of the range of barracks, in the northern quarter of the city. Its size is estimated to accommodate about five in every hundred of the troops usually stationed there, and every attention is to be paid in its construction, to render it conducive to health and comfort. Comprehended in its site, will be an area of several acres of land, which is to be used in future as an exercise ground for the cavalry regiments, that may be stationed in the barracks. The ground has also been chosen near Fort Pitt, at Chatham, for a similar hospital, for the use of the troops at that place. These buildings will supersede the necessity of regimental hospitals at the above places, which are too often, from their nature and construction, rather the promoters than the preventives of disease.

Married.] At Sittingbourne, Argles Bishop, esq. banker, of Maidstone, to Mary-Ann, daughter of Edward Brenchley, esq.

At Gillingham, Lieutenant de Bacher, of the royal waggon train, to Mary Philippa, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Bland, of Tunstal House.

At West Malling, John Scudamore, esq. of Maidstone, to Charlotte Catharine, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Downman, of the royal artillery.

At Lewisham, the Rev. John Stevens, rector of East Wittering, Sussex, to Miss A. M. Norton.

At Folkstone, John Wallis, esq. of Sidmouth, Devon, to Miss M. Haden.

Died.] At Tenterden, Mrs. Winser, 78.—Mrs. Batchelor, 90.

At Dover, Mrs. Burrows.—Mr. John Walker, surgeon.

At Ashford, Mr. William Wall, 69.—Mrs. Joy.—Mr. Stewart.

At Margate, Mrs. Hunter, 51.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Jacobson, relict of J. J. esq.

At Faversham, Mrs. Doswell, wife of Captain D. of the Custom House cutter stationed there.—Mr. Gibbs, 82.

At Debden Farm, Petham, Mr. Stephen Partridge, 31.

At Bethersden, Mr. Hawkins.

At Biddenden, Mrs. Sarah Holness, 87.

At Eythorn, Mr. Samuel Sankey, 36.

At Sheldwich, Mrs. Read.—Thomas Read, gent. 69.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mr. William Mears, 22.

At Cranbrook, William Thompson, gent. 75.

At Gravesend, J. Williams, gent.

At Rochester, Mrs. Alexander.

At Deal, in his 18th year, Mr. James Murray Clapham, midshipman and master's mate of his Majesty's brig, Pandora, greatly beloved and regretted by his captain and officers, and the whole ship's company, only son of the Rev. Samuel C. vicar of Great Ouseborne, Yorkshire, and rector of Gussage St. Michael, in Dorsetshire, &c.

At Longport, Mrs. Margaret Giles.

At Wickham, Mr. Thomas Hatcher, 85.

At Wye, Mr. William Kennett, 68.

At Borden, Mr. John Kirby.

At Canterbury, Mr. Newport, sen.—Catharine, wife of Mr. William Gorely, 33.—Mr. Henry Hearn, 74.—Mr. Hardeman.—Mr. Gillman, 41.—Mrs. Davis.

At Eastry, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. M. of the Beil Inn, Sandwich.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Jarman.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Stanner.

SURRY.

On the 1st of May the Guildford Agricultural Society held their first meeting. Lord Somerville's Spanish rams and fat oxen, were much admired, as were such of Mr. Ellis's stock as had been fattened with molasses. The following prizes were adjudged; to Mr. Coles, of Croydon, for the best South-down rams, the first prize; to Mr. G. Ryde, of

of Chilworth, for Southdown tegs, the second; to Mr. Gouldlock, for the best pigs; and to Mr. John Smallpiece, of Guildford Park for the best cart stallion. Mr. Bennet Frodsham received a prize of 20 guineas for his two very effective sowing machines. Seventeen ploughs were started, when 15 guineas were adjudged to Mr. Woods for his ten-wheeled plough, his own invention, and to Mr. Boulton five guineas. A gentleman of Dorking exhibited a plough drawn by two oxen without a driver which gave universal satisfaction.

Married.] At Egham, Joseph Golston, esq. of Knuston-hall, Northamptonshire, to Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of the late James Knowles, esq. of Englefield-green.

Died.] At Dorking, Mr. George Birch, second son of Mr. Alderman B. of London, 18.

At the Oaks, Lady Lucy Eliza Smith Stanley, eldest daughter of the Earl of Derby.

At Aldershot, near Farnham, the Rev. John Brownrigg, A. B. a native of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

At Ewell, Mrs. Gapper, 79.

SUSSEX

The following is a remarkable instance of the extraordinary increase in the value of land.—A farm called Oakhurst and Harn Farm, in the parish of Sidesham, containing 291 acres, was purchased by the late Sir John Carter, for 2000l. This farm was, last month, sold by auction, for 12,890l. including the half-duty. The timber is computed to be worth 3000l. more, to be taken at a fair valuation.

Married.] At Brighton, the Rev. George Monck, to the Hon. Sarah Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Boyne.

Died.] At Glynde, Mr. Tugwell.

At Horsham, Mr. Henry Messiter, late of Wincanton, Somerset, surgeon to the 26th reg. of foot. He was wounded in the breast at the battle of Corunna, from which he had recovered, and fell a martyr to a fever which he caught in attending some soldiers of the regiment.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Fareham, W. Maidman, esq. to Miss Catmore.

At Alton, Mr. Frederic Gray, to Miss Mary Clement, eldest daughter of Mr. C. solicitor.

Died.] At Gams, near Fareham, John Delmé, esq. 36.

At Beaulieu, Mr. George Gorence.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Hammond.—Mr. King, 83.—Miss N. Shepherd.—Serjeant Joseph Bishop, of the West Middlesex Militia. Being on guard in the dock-yard, he accidentally fell into the bason and was drowned.

On board the Ewiritta, at Spithead, on his passage to Quebec, Robert Cruickshank, esq. of Montreal, Canada.

At Southampton, Mrs. Rix, the wife of Rev. George R.

At Romsey, Mr. Robert Godfrey.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Winscomb, 64.

At Andover, Mr. John Arthur, sen. 79.

At Hill, near Southampton, Captain S. Baker, late in the East India Company's service.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Cricklade, the Rev. William Wavell, to Miss Poulton.

At Nettleton, Mr. John Farmer, of West Kingon, to Miss Hulbert.

Died.] At Church Yatton, Sophia, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel Pidding.

At Bradford, Mr. John Sandell, 65.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Spencer, relict of Matthew S. esq. of Herrington, Somersetshire.—Mr. John Sharpe, one of the city beadles.—Mrs. Cooksey.

At Mere, the Rev. Thomas Grove, 64.

BERKSHIRE.

At a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Reading, lately held at that place, it was resolved to establish a society there, in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, and to adopt, as far as possible, the rules and regulations of the parent society. Donations and subscriptions to forward this plan, have accordingly been received to a considerable amount.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Windsor Forest, have made three reports upon the subject, which have been laid before the House of Commons and printed. The following extracts from them shew its present state:

“This forest was formerly of much greater extent than at the present time. According to an inquisition in the time of Charles the first, and the perambulation made under the authority of the 46th of the King, it extends into the five hundreds of Ripplesmere, Cookham, Charlton, Wargave, and Soninge, and comprehends the whole of some of them and part only of others. The entire parishes within the forest are twelve in number, and it extends into parts of five other parishes. It contains fifteen principal or chief manors, having within them several subordinate or mesne manors. Of the principal or chief manors, some are co-extensive with the parishes in which they lie, others are not so, and some of them extend over more parishes than one.

The whole quantity of land in the forest, according to the survey and map, taken in the years 1789, and the three following, amounts to	Acres R. P.
	59,600 0 0

Of which the inclosed property of the crown amounts to	5,454 2 6
The private inclosed property of individuals	29,025 2 36

Total inclosed land	34,480 1 12
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	Acres.	R.	P.
Total inclosed land	34,460	1	2
Open wood lands on the wastes of different ma- nors	2,230	0	28
Open heath and commons, the wastes of dif- ferent ma- nors	22,233	0	39
Land covered with water	165	1	9
Total open for- est land	24,628	2	36
Encroachments inclosed by in- dividuals, from different wastes, but claimed by the crown	491	0	2
	59,600	0	0

"The number of deer have of late years been much diminished. And it appears by the returns made in November, 1731, that there were at that time more than 1,300 deer in the forest; and by a return in November, 1806, that there were then only 318 deer in the whole forest. It would be supposed that these having a range over 24,600 acres of land, would find sufficient food, with proper assistance, in winter; the contrary, however, is the case; and the deer in almost every walk of the forest, except one, are all nearly starved; many actually die of hunger, and the surviving does, have not strength to rear their fawns. This principally arises from the unlimited manner in which animals of all descriptions are turned out in the forest, by persons who have no right or pretence whatever to do so, and by the surcharge of the common by those who have a right to a certain extent. The assistance that ought to be given to the deer in severe weather, is not attended to. The provision made for that purpose is, in every walk in the forest, inadequate; and in one instance, that came accidentally to the knowledge of the commissioners, perverted to private advantage.

The ruinous effects of the system which has hitherto prevailed in Windsor Forest, cannot be better illustrated than by stating, that the timber now growing in the forest is valued, upon a loose estimate, to be worth nearly 200,000*l.* of which (from the want of care) only a small portion will be applicable to naval purposes. The greater proportion of the timber is now going rapidly to decay, and ought to be cut as soon as possible. There are now in the forest of Windsor about 2,230 acres of land, on which trees are standing; but throughout the whole of that district there is not a single sapling, or growing young tree, to succeed those which decay, or are cut down. There are also in the forest

about 22,233 acres of heath and open land, on which there are no trees of any age or kind, excepting a few oak and beech pollards of inconsiderable value.

The lodges in the forest (except those occupied by the under keepers, which are mere cottages) are Cranbourn Lodge, New Lodge, Swinley Lodge, and Bigshot Lodge; and it appears, by the return of Lord Cranley, in the explanation of his office of Out Ranger, that there is a lodge annexed to his office, called Trys Lodge, near Chertsey (which is out of the forest), now in the occupation of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Baronet.

Cranbourn Lodge was occupied by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, when Lord Warden of the forest; it has, since his death, been completely repaired and fitted up, and is now in the occupation of the Honourable George Villiers, by permission of his Majesty, but who does not hold any office within the forest.

New Lodge was granted by his Majesty, with the office of Ranger of New Lodge Walk, for life, to her Highness Princess Sophia of Gloucester, by letters patent, in the year 1798. This Lodge, as her Highness states, in her explanation of her office, is in such a dilapidated state, that it is scarce habitable by the servants who are put into it to take care of it. There are about twenty acres of grass land attached to this lodge.

Swinley Lodge, with its inclosures, containing about one hundred and ninety acres, is always occupied by the master or keeper of his Majesty's stag hounds, who is at the same time ranger and keeper of Swinley Walk, and circuitor bailiff and chief forester of Battel Bailiwick.

The state of Bigshot Lodge is much more ruinous than that of New Lodge, and is in no degree whatever habitable; there is a large quantity of building belonging to it, and was for many years inhabited by the late Major-General Cox and his family, but has been long deserted.

Married.] At Hoe Benham, Mr. Joseph Shuff, aged 85, to Sarah Marshall, his servant maid, aged 25.

Died.] At Newbury, to which place he came for the benefit of his health, the Rev. William Vipond, aged 33. The last 11 years of the life of this valuable man, were devoted to the ministry among the Wesleyan Methodists; and not only in the pulpit, but by the influence of example, it may be truly said, that he was an eloquent preacher of righteousness. In health, every Christian grace shone forth with engaging lustre; but in sickness their brightness was doubly increased, by that holy submission, and heavenly composure, which true religion alone can inspire. And as long as affection and gratitude retain their influence, will his virtues be recorded on the hearts of all who knew him; and knowing, could not fail to respect, esteem, and admire him.

At Warfield, Mr. Thomas White.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedminster, Wm. Vincent, esq. of Allen, Hants, to Miss Mary Atwood. At Clifton, the Hon. Captain Gardner, R. N. to Miss C. V. Straubenzee.—The Hon. James Hewitt, eldest son of Viscount Lifford, to the Hon. Mary Anne Maude, sister of Viscount Hawarden.

Died.] At Westerleigh, Mr. Samuel Crease.

At Thornfalcon, Mary Colman, 106.

At Frome, Mr. James Crouch, 98.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Lord Hinton, son of Earl Poulet, to the sister of Mrs. Farquharson.

Mr. R. W. Andrews, of Dorchester, to Miss A. Luckham, daughter of Mr. L. of Steepleton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Lieut. Devon, R. N. to Miss Thompson.

Died.] At Fursdon, Mrs. Briggs.

At Whilborough, Mrs. Balle, relict of Mr. Thomas B. late of Riley, solicitor, 92.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Simpson, 53.—Mrs. Richards.—Mrs. Hoel.—Mrs. Elizabeth James, 87.

At St. Columb, Fanny Hawton, 91.—Mr. Clemon, 87.

At Point, parish of Feock, Mr. William Rogers.

At Camelfoy, Mrs. Ann Snowden.

WALES.

Married.] At Rhyddellau, the Rev. Reginald Heber, rector of Hodnet, Salop, to Miss Amelia Shipley, youngest daughter of the Dean of St. Asaph.

Died.] At Heathfield, near Swansea, Sir Gabriel Powell.

At Beaumaris, whither he had retired with his family for the benefit of his health, the Rev. Edward Waterson, rector of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 54.

At Lower Millington, near Churchstoke, Montgomery, Thomas Bebb, esq.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Armedale, in Skye, John Alexander Graham, esq. chamberlain of Skye.

At Smidholm, Jean Burgess, aged 93. She had been sixty-seven years married to one husband; and, before she died, 113 could call her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. Thirty seven of these were great grandchildren.

At Edinburgh, Christina Elizabeth, dowager, countess of Kintore.—John Campbell, esq. M. P. colonel of the Argyleshire militia.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Nassau, New Providence, Mrs. Lydia Edwards, wife of the Honourable Peter Edwards, esq. The inconsolable grief of a husband, the amiable deportment of a numerous offspring, and the deep regret of all who knew her, are the best tribute to her memory.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AN event, most important to the commercial interests of this country, has taken place within the last month. We allude to the repeal of the orders in council, relative to our intercourse with America, which is now as free as ever it was, prior to our disagreement with our transatlantic brethren. This measure, which is highly creditable to the political talents of our rulers, has already given new life to our manufactures of every description; at the same time, that it has destroyed the ungenerous expectations of the monopolizers of American produce. We can now mock the attempts of the French Emperor, to dry up the sources of our trade; and smile at his endeavours to procure for his people a participation in a traffic which they have no means of carrying on. By a late decree, Buonaparte clearly evinces his opinion upon this subject; for notwithstanding his principal ports being in a state of blockade, he thinks to amuse and pacify the French nation, by permitting the exportation of all articles, the produce of the soil and industry of France, and also the importation of various articles, such as iron, tin, dye stuffs, &c. The embargo has been taken off Turkish vessels by our government, and thus an advantageous channel is opened to our manufactures, especially the clothing and hardware branches. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has signified, that it is the intention of government to permit the importation of Martinique produce on one condition only—that of its being re-exported. This declaration must, doubtless, prove highly satisfactory to our West India merchants, who have abundance of colonial produce on hands, without being able to find a market for the greater part of it. Since our last Report, the following vessels belonging to the honourable the East India Company are arrived, viz.—Surat Cuttle, from China; Diana, Preston, and Ceylon, from Bengal; Wexford, Ann, and Alexander, from Bombay; Phoenix, from Fort St. George; and Preston, from Bengal, and Fort St. George. Their cargoes are as follow:—Tea of different descriptions, 1,071,490 lbs.—*Bengal piece goods*: muffins, 3189 pieces; calicoes, 37,692 pieces. *Prohibited goods*, of silk, and cotton 7947 pieces.—*Madras piece goods* Mullins, 400 pieces; calicoes 67,840 pieces.—*Prohibited goods*: calicoes, 3790 pieces. *Company's* 178 bales, and 3 half bales cotton; 22,059 cwt. salt-petre: 1 bag Mocha coffee; 17,474 cwt. sugar; 1655 cwt. funn; 47 cwt. hemp 9200 lbs. cochineal; 1776 bags rice; 52,425 lbs. raw silk. *Privilege*, 73 chefts Mungret, 90 chefts sal ammoniac, 38 chefts faffiover, 9 chefts campher, 951 chefts indigo, 676 bales cotton, 103 bales cotton thread, 85 chefts Turmeric, 29 chefts Turai 19 hides, 62 chefts gum arabic, 75 bags long pepper, 15 bales raw silk, 61 bales piece goods, and 1285 bags of coffee.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, Brewery Shares, &c. &c. 26th May,

1809.—London Dock Stock, 121l. per cent. West India ditto, 175l. ditto. East India ditto, 129l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 135l. ditto. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 165l. per share. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. do. Kennet and Avon ditto, 23l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 118l. ditto. Albion ditto, 58l. ditto. Hope ditto, 6s. per share premium. Eagle ditto, par. Atlas ditto, par. Imperial Fire Assurance, 65l. per share. Kent ditto, 50l. ditto. London Assurance Shipping, 21l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 120l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto, par. East London ditto, 53l. per share premium. West Middlesex ditto, 12l. ditto. Golden Lane Brewery, 77l. per share. British Ale Brewery, 4l. per share premium. Constitutional Ale Brewery, par. Kent Water Works, 12l. per share premium. Tavistock Mining Canal, 150l. per share. South Lushington Mine, 120l. ditto. L. Wolfe and Co. Canal-Dock and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in May, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—The Trent and Mersey Navigation, 1,020l. per share, dividing 40l. per share clear, per annum. Monmouthshire, 107l. dividing 5l. per share clear. Grand Junction, 163l. dividing 4l. clear. Ellesmere 66, Wilts. and Berks. 27l. Kennet and Avon, 23l. West India Dock, 174l. 10 per cent. London Dock, 120l. to 121l. per cent. Globe Insurance, 117l. 10. Albion, 8l. per share premium. Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share premium.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 24th of May, 1809, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

[The present order commences by noticing an order of the 26th April last, for subjecting the ports of Holland to a rigorous blockade; then adverts to the provisional agreement entered into by Mr. Erskine, with the American Government, for withdrawing it, so far as respects the United States; then proceeds.]

And whereas, although the said provisional agreement is not such as was authorized by his Majesty's instructions, or such as his Majesty can approve, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons, being citizens of the said United States, may be led by a reliance on the said provisional agreement, to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places of Holland, contrary to, and in violation of, the restrictions imposed by the said orders of the 7th of January, and of the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the order of the 26th of April last; his Majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniencies that may ensue from the circumstance above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said several orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, so sailing under the faith of the said provisional agreement, viz. that, after the 9th day of June next, no vessel of the United States, which shall have cleared out between the 19th of April last and the 20th of July ensuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, from any Port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage.

And it is further ordered, that no vessels of the United States, which shall have cleared out from any port of America previous to the 20th of July next, for any other permitted port, and shall, during her voyage, have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said provisional agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted by the commanders of any of his Majesty's ships, or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

[The order then observes, that after the said 9th of June next, no vessel of the United States, or from any other place not subject to the restrictions of the order of April last, which shall have cleared out previous to actual notice of this order at her place of clearance, shall be molested on her voyage.]

The said several orders of the 7th of January, and 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last, shall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the United States which shall clear out, to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade, from any port of Holland between the 9th day of June and the 1st of July next; provided always, that nothing that is contained in the present order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessels or their cargoes, that may be liable to condemnation or detention, for any other cause than the violation of the aforesaid orders of the 7th of January, and 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last.

Provided also, that nothing in this order contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessel, which shall enter any port actually blockaded by any of his Majesty's ships of war.

STEPH. COTTELL.

[The gazette likewise contains an order in council, allowing the importation of provisions into Newfoundland, during the ensuing fishing-season: and also an order, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, &c. for six months, from the 6th June next.]

COURSE

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Apr 25th	28th.	May 2d.	5th	9th.	12th.	16th.	19th.	23rd.
Amsterdam. 2 Us.	32 6	32 6	32 6	31 6	31	31	31	31	31
Ditto, Sight	31 11	31 11	31 11	30 11	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	10 4	10 4	10 4	9 17	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14
Hamburgh, 2½ Us.	30 6	30 6	30 6	29 8	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6
Altona, 2½ Us. . .	30 7	30 7	30 7	29 9	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 7
Paris, 1 day date. .	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 19	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, Sight	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5
Bordeaux	21 5	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 3	21 5	21 5	31 5	21 5
Madrid									
Ditto, effective . .	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz									
Ditto, effective . .	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Leghorn	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Genoa	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	32	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Oporto	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Rio Janeiro	67½	67	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Malta	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Gibraltar	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Dublin	9	9	9	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Cork	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN No. 115, of the Botanist's Repository, we find *Ferula persica*; the plant supposed to produce the *Asia-fetida*; and indeed, as it was produced from seeds sent to Petersburg, from the spot whence this drug is known to come, there can be little doubt, when the very strong smell of *Asia-fetida*, which pervades every part of the herb, is taken into the account, but that it is the real plant. From Petersburg, it was communicated to Dr. Hope, the late professor of Botany, at Edinburgh, where ripe seeds were produced, and the young plants have been distributed to many other botanic gardens; yet it is still very far from being common.

Kämpfers, in his *Amoenitates Exoticæ*, has given a very full account of the plant which produces the *Asia-fetida*, and the mode of collecting it, accompanied with a figure, which so ill accords with Dr. Hope's plant, that it has been hence concluded, that the two species must be different. Yet this author, when in Persia, took very great pains to enquire if there were more than one; and although the natives themselves believed there were two, yet upon a careful comparison of them both, he was convinced that there was only one species. But he remarks, that the leaves of different individuals were so very unlike one another, that when alone examined, no one would hesitate to pronounce them not to belong to the same species. The umbels, however, in his figure, are fully as unlike to our plant, as the leaves; we must therefore conclude, that our author has done right in separating the *Ferula persica*, from the *Asia-fetida*, of Kämpfer; but he would have done better, had he acknowledged that, in so doing, he was following his predecessors, and that the plants were considered as distinct in Willdenow's edition of the species *Plantarum* of Linnæus. An unimportant variety of *Camellia japonica*, in which, part of the filaments are become petal-like. *Yucca acutiflora*, a new species of Vereæ, with white sharp-pointed petals, from the collection of the late Right Honourable Charles Greville, at Paddington, whose death is a public loss to the science of Natural History. *Heranthemum fragrans*, a new species, from the Cape of Good Hope, chiefly valuable on account of its flowers being fragrant; which, as is here observed, is a very unusual circumstance in plants of this genus. What is here supposed to be a new species of *Cynanchum*, and named *bicolor*, but which appears to us to be a mere variety of *extensum* of Jacquin, and *Hortus Kewensis*.

In Number 116 of the same work, we have *Mimosa Elegans*, supposed to be a new species, a native of New South Wales, growing ten feet high, in the conservatory of Mr.

A. B.

A. B. Lambert, a zealous botanist, and the professor of one of the first Herbariums in this country, which he makes subservient to science, by generously affording a ready access to all inquiring botanists. The name of *elegant* is not very appropriate, as all the pinnated-leaved species are equally, and some of them much more elegant, if we may judge from the figure; the plant itself we have not seen. *Ixia curta*, supposed to be a new species, but which we should be disposed to consider as a dwarf specimen, scarcely a variety, of *Ixia conica*. *Ruta linifolia*, a native of Spain. Mr. Andrews received it from Mr. Doun, of Cambridge, by whose skill and assiduity, the botanic garden of that University, has risen to be one of the first importance in Europe. It is much to be lamented, that the managers of this garden cannot, or do not, furnish more ample funds for the maintenance and increase of this collection; having been fortunate enough to get a curator, who possesses so much ardour in his calling, they may be very sure that the funds would be well applied, as long as the garden was under his direction; but if ample funds were made permanent, a successor would probably find means of applying them to far other purposes than the promotion of science. *Callicoma serratifolia*, a flowering shrub from New South Wales, which may perhaps be a species of the *Codia* of Forster, notwithstanding the latter describes his genus as being octandrous, and having four petals, whilst this has many stamens and no petals: these circumstances do not in all cases divide a genus; but having seen a specimen of Forster's *Codia*, we are unable to decide. *Ceratonia filiqua*, a male plant, and a great curiosity, having never been known to produce blossoms in this country before. In the most southern parts of Europe, the Carob tree is of very great importance; the fruit being in many parts the chief support of the cattle, and in some of the lower orders, of the human species.

The last Number of the Botanical Magazine, containing *Tradescantia discolor*, with a specific character, by Mr. Gawler, of thirty lines!!! Yet two words are perhaps sufficient to distinguish it from every other species of this genus. *Watsonia rosca-alba*, β . *Watsonia Meriana* (γ .) *Watsonia humilis* β . All three varieties of three species before published in the Magazine; but much more beautiful than their prototypes. *Arnica bellidifrum*: Linné referred this plant to his genus *Doronicum*; Haller, and Scopoli, to *Aster*; Villars, and Willdenow, to *Arnica*. In the artificial system, its characters unite it with the latter; but in natural affinity, Dr. Sims seems to think it approaches much nearer to *Bellis*, with which genus all the older botanists united it, and he doubts if the mere circumstance of the seeds being crowned with a pappus, be sufficient to separate it from a genus, with which, in every other respect, it perfectly accords. *Ancuba japonica*; of which, now very common, shrub, no coloured figure seems to have been before given. Most japan plants introduced into our gardens, have had a fate similar to this, that of being first nurtured in the hot-house, then removed to the green-house; and finally expelled to brave the wintry storm abroad. *Glycine apios*; here again the author shows his forbearance in making alterations, by retaining this plant in the genus *Glycine*: to us it appears, that Morrison, with more propriety, added it to *Astragalus*; but it is probably a genus distinct from either. *Epacris pungens*: Dr. Sims has taken an opportunity of acknowledging, that his former *Epacris, pungens*, was erroneously so called, being a distinct species from the plant described, and figured, by Caranilles. This variety is a beautiful shrub. Dr. Sims observes, that in this species it is very evident, that the filaments are not really inserted into the corolla, but merely adhere to it so slightly, that the corolla may be pulled off, without removing the filaments, some of which will remain attached to the receptacle below the germen. In some other species, though the filaments are more firmly attached to the corolla, they may nevertheless be traced down to the receptacle. This circumstance, as the Doctor has observed, strengthens the affinity between *Epacris* and *Erica*.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

APRIL

Budding Month.

Come gentle spring, ethereal mildness, come.

THE weather, during the present month has, for the most part, been cold and unpleasant; the wind east, north, and north-west; and only for two or three days south-west. There has been much rain; and on the 19th and 20th, we had some snow. The night frosts have generally been very severe. In the morning of the 19th, all the ponds and slowly-running ditches were covered with ice of considerable thickness. The 28th was a fine spring day. During the last fourteen days of the month, there has been more or less rain every day. We have this year entirely, or almost entirely, escaped the equinoctial gales.

It was on the 22d of March that I first heard the death watches, (*Plinus tessellatus*) begin to beat. This they continued till the cold weather set in, when they again became silent, till nearly the end of April.

April 10. The Naked Canty-tuft (*Iberis nudicaulis*), Ground-ivy, (*Glechomahederacea*), Dandelion, (*Leontodon taraxacum*), and Goose-grass, (*Galium aparine*), are in flower.

The Peach and Apricot trees begun to put forth their bloom, but the subsequent cold weather,

ther, particularly the night-frosts and easterly winds, have not only checked the progress of their flowering, but, it is to be feared, have done great injury to the setting of the fruit. The elm and mountain ash, are both in flower.

April 16. Some Hirundines were this day seen for the first time; they were observed in rapid flight, in a direct line, and not playing about in the air, as they usually do, when the principal part of them are arrived.

April 21. I this day observed several House-martins, playing about the surface of the river; and occasionally dipping in and washing themselves.—I likewise saw some wheat-eaters.

In the night of April 21st, we had, without any apparently sufficient cause, in the preceding fall of rain, the highest flood of fresh water that has been known in this neighbourhood since the time that the Halfewell East Indiaman was lost. It was extremely sudden, and its course so rapid, as in some places to have done great injury. About a mile from the place from which I write, it has swept away a house, that was supposed to be out of the reach of the water; and some of the bridges have received considerable damage.

The hawthorn hedges are beginning to appear green, and the leaves of the elm are shooting out.

April 24. A caterpillar of the goat-moth, (*Bombyx cossus* of Haworth,) which had been taken out of the wood of a decayed willow-tree, in the month of October last, and which almost immediately after I received it, began to spin its web, crawled out this day to my great surprise, still in its caterpillar state. Under the impression that it would soon undergo the change into a chrysalis, I had neglected to supply it with any food: it has thus subsisted for upwards of six months, without any nutriment whatever, and is not, as far as I can judge from recollection, at all diminished in size.

April 26. I this day caught a speckled wood-butterfly, (*Papilio egeria* of Linnaeus and Haworth,) so fresh and weak, that it had evidently only just come to life.

Mullet, are now caught in the harbours, and at sea, near the shores.

April 28. A fine and mild spring day. The hawthorn-flower buds begin to shew themselves; there are immense quantities of a species of phryganea, flying about the roads and fields, the same, apparently, as I remarked towards the latter end of April, last year.

The young of *Cancer flagnalis*, are very abundant, in nearly all the splashes on the roads. It is evident that the old animals of this species, previously to the drying of the places which they inhabit, deposit their eggs; and that these eggs continue through the summer and winter uninjured, either by drought or frost, till the commencement of the ensuing spring, when they are brought to life.

April 30. It has been asserted, that red-breasts are always silent during their breeding season; and that they do not resume their song till the young ones are able to procure their own food. This, however, is not the case, for I have heard them almost every day.

Corn, fallad, (*Valeriana locusta*,) Harebell, (*Scilla nutans* of Smith,) and Subterraneous Trefoil, (*Trefolium subterraneum*,) are in flower.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Thermometer.

Highest, 30.00. May 7. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 29.00. May 1. Wind N. W.

Highest, 77°. May 18. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 38. May 3. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 38 hundredths of an inch { On the 25th in the morning, the mercury was 29.93 and at the same hour on the 26th, it had fallen to 29.55.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 10°. { On the 28th, the mercury stood, in the middle of the day, at 54°, and on the next day at the same hour, it was no higher than 44°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.6 in the depth nearly.

In the course of the present month we have had some very heavy rains; but the storm on the 19th, was the most remarkable event that we have to record in this period. In this neighbourhood, it may be regarded as two storms, with a short interval between them. The thunder and lightning did not come as usual, at the distance of several minutes between each flash, but the lightning was almost incessant, the flashes remarkably vivid, and in some instances, they put on appearances that are by no means common; from this place (Highgate) the

the weight of the storm was at a distance, the thunder not very loud, but like a continual rumbling, and unaccompanied with hail. At a similar distance, on the fourth side of London, the hail did much damage to sky-lights, green-houses, conservatories, &c. &c. The hail-stones were not only very large, but they appeared in some places rather like pieces of ice, broken from a large sheet, in its fall from the clouds, than as regularly-formed hail-stones. Since the 19th, the atmosphere has been cool, approaching rather to cold; but on the day previously to that, the thermometer stood at 77° , since which it has not been higher than 68° , and once or twice, the greatest heat in the day was 62° . Still the average heat of the month is about 56° , which is 14° higher than it was for April, but 7° or 8° less than it was for the month of May, 1808. The wind had been variable, but in the easterly points full half the month. The average height of the barometer is reckoned at 29.56.

The average temperature taken at Shide, Isle of Wight, for the month of April, is 45.566: it must be remarked, that the observations were made every day at half-past eight, A.M. which perhaps gives scarcely the average heat of the 24 hours. In the neighbourhood of London, we know, from accurate observations in several places, that the average heat of the day may be taken without error at nine, or from that to half-past nine in the morning. The quantity of rain fallen at Shide, measured, by a rain-gauge, similarly constructed to that which we use, is, from November 5, 1808, to March 31, 1809, twenty-two inches; and for the month of April, it is five inches.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS.

The new moon will fall this month on the morning of the 13th, at 42 minutes past three; and the full moon, at 7 minutes past three in the afternoon of the 27th. For the first fortnight, mercury may be seen in the evenings, if the weather be favorable. On the 1st, he sets at two minutes past ten (night), on the 4th at eight minutes past ten; on the 7th, at ten minutes past ten; on the 10th, at eight minutes past ten; and on the 13th at three minutes past ten; and on the 16th, at fifty-five minutes past nine. On the 5th, this planet will come into conjunction with the ϵ , in the constellation of the twins, a star of the third magnitude; on which day the star will be only $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of a degree to the north; and on the 12th, he will be in conjunction with the δ , in the same constellation; and another star of the third magnitude, when the planet will be $12^{\circ} 23'$ to the north. The beautiful planet, Venus, is now a morning-star, and will continue such till the 15th of March, 1810. For the first week she will hardly be visible to the naked eye, on account of her proximity to the sun; but in the after-part of the month, she will make a splendid appearance every fine morning, towards the north-east. Throughout the month she will increase in lustre; and her telescopic appearance will be very interesting. On the 29th and 30th, her brightnefs will be equal to what it was in the evenings about the middle of April last. Mars will be still an evening-star. He will not set till after midnight. Jupiter will be up in the mornings, from two to three hours before sun-rise. On the 1st, he comes into conjunction with the ζ , a star of the fourth magnitude, in the constellation of the fishes, when the difference of latitude will be 58 minutes, the planet being to the south. On the morning of the 15th, at 26m. 4s. past two, the third satellite of Jupiter may be seen to emerge out of its primary's shadow; and on the morning of the 24th, at 30m. 18s. past two, will take place a visible immersion of Jupiter's second satellite. Saturn will be put up in the evenings, and part of the mornings, of the present month, throughout which, his apparent motion will be retrograde, from $29^{\circ} 48'$, to $27^{\circ} 58'$, of the anastrous sign scorpio. The Georgium Sidus, as well as Saturn, may be seen for a great part of the night. From the noon of the 1st instant, to the noon of July 1, this planet's place in the zodiac, will have moved from $6^{\circ} 19'$, to $5^{\circ} 38'$, of the sign scorpio, the apparent motion being retrograde. On the evening of the 21st, at 56 minutes past our nine, the sun will touch the tropic of Cancer, which is his utmost limit north-ward. The solar declination, north of the equator, will then be $23^{\circ} 27', 43, 7''$, which quantity is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic at that time. For the entertainment of our readers, we subjoin the following table of the sun's rising and setting, at London, for a few days before and after the summer solstice; carefully calculated to seconds, the latitude being stated at $51^{\circ} 30'$.

June.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
17	3h. 43m. 33s.	8h. 16m. 35s.
18	3 43 21	8 16 46
19	3 43 11	8 16 53
20	3 43 5	8 16 58
21	3 43 1	8 17 0
22	3 43 0	8 16 59
23	3 43 3	8 16 54
24	3 43 8	8 16 47
25	3 43 17	8 16 37
26	3 43 27	8 16 25

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 25th of April, to the 25th of May, both inclusive.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	Navy 5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Imper. 5 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheq. Bills.	Omni.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
APRIL.																		
25	—	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	Holiday.	82	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	L. 4 0
26	245	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. 4 0
27	245	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
28	—	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68	4 0
29	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68	4 0
MAY 1	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holiday	—	—	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
3	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
4	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
5	246	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	14 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
6	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
8	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 P.	—	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
9	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
10	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	Holiday.	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	14 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
11	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	99	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
12	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	186	15 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
13	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	99	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	—	68	—
15	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
16	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holiday	83	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
17	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	17 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 P.	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
18	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
19	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	17 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
20	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holiday.	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	187	17 P.	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15 P.	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 186.]

JULY 1, 1809.

[6 of Vol. 27.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not surprised at the countenance given, by various high legal authorities, to the novel practice of the Court of King's-Bench, of banishing persons, convicted of misdemeanors, to strange and remote places of confinement. Public men, and particularly colleagues in power, cannot well avoid sacrificing truth at the shrine of politeness, and compromising their principles, from the regard which they feel for their personal comfort and convenience.

Hence it is, that the errors, or crimes of power, are constantly kept in countenance; that truth seldom obtains effective votaries; and that the follies of every age remain to be exposed by the dispassionate voice of history.

On this universally prevailing rule of conduct, we may account, without a libel, for the perversion of human reason, which takes place in the discussion of almost every political topic. The errors and passions of men in power are flattered by the slaves of interest, of prejudice, or politeness; and thus, a number of enormities are practised in an enlightened age, in the most enlightened country in the world; and even law itself, which professes to be the perfection of human reason, is often perverted to the worst purposes, and made subservient to the basest passions.

Else how can it be gravely maintained, in this free country, that the Court of King's-Bench possesses, by the custom or common law of England, a right to send persons, convicted of misdemeanors, to any remote prison in England, subject to an arbitrary or capricious election of its own?

The common law of England is founded on sound reason and common sense.

What say these?

1. That the object of all punishment is example.

2. That example should be made where the crime was committed.

3. That secret punishments, or punishment

inflicted at a distance from the seat of crime, were never in the contemplation of the law.

4. Hence, every punishment should have relation, in regard to its locality, to the place where the crime was committed.

What could be so preposterous, as to order a man to be whipped at Durham, for a crime committed at Falmouth?

Reason, and therefore common law, are obviously at variance with the novel practices of the Court of King's-Bench, and I have heard of no statute to justify these novelties; and I defy the lawyers to produce one.

What says *history*? Our legislative authorities quote the *precedents of past ages*. I believe no such precedents exist in their modern interpretation. If a man had committed a crime at Lancaster, or at Exeter, it is reasonable, that the Court of King's-Bench should have referred him back to Lancaster, or Exeter, respectively, for punishment; and in this sense, and this sense only, the Court of King's-Bench has jurisdiction over every prison in the kingdom.

The principle of punishing in the place where the crime was committed is anterior and universal, and cannot be counteracted by the ulterior and partial rights of any Court, which acts only under the authority of common law. Precedents afforded by times of rebellion, or insurrection, or by the tyrannical usurpation of power, are exceptions, which afford no general rule.

But the domestic historian will tell us, that such cases of remote imprisonment, in former ages, except of Kings, and other such personages, were rendered impossible, ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE and IMPRACTICABLE, by defect of ready intercourse between one part of the kingdom and the other, by the difficulty of conveying a petty offender to distant places, and even by the wretched condition of the prisons themselves.

No man can gravely contend, that in the state of the roads, and of communi-

4 A

cation

cation between distant parts of this kingdom, only one hundred years ago, any ordinary culprit could have been sent two or three hundred miles to undergo a few months imprisonment; except it were to his own county, or back again to the place where he had committed his crime.

Besides, before the vehicle of the daily press gave notoriety to punishments, no check existed against the secret destruction of a culprit, or his perpetual imprisonment, if thus sent into a distant county, and thus banished, in effect, from the cognizance of his friends.

Again—What says expediency? If such a capricious power existed in the King's-Bench, might not all persons, convicted of misdemeanors, be sent to some one prison; and thus a single county, by being so burdened, be mulcted for the crimes of all the others?

One might indeed pursue the subject through a volume, to prove the cruelty, bad policy, and unreasonableness, of such a system.

It will not, however, be difficult to convict the lawyers of perversion, by means of the positive enactments of the legislature.

Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights afford abundant security against these novelties; but the special provisions of certain revenue laws, by which the judges are permitted, in order to separate gangs of smugglers, to send them to distant prisons, proves, incontestably, that the law in all cases, not so excepted, does not recognize such power; and that, without a new and formal statute, such a practice of *banishing*, for misdemeanors, is *ILLEGAL*.

Need I say more?—If I add another word to expose the injustice of this practice, which ought never to have been called into discussion, I shall simply refer to another statute, which provides, that every man shall be tried for every offence in the county in which his offence was committed;—thereby identifying, in locality, the crime and the responsibility.

Such, Sir, are the doctrines of your old correspondent,

COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An elegant METHOD of OBTAINING very exact and pleasing REPRESENTATIONS of PLANTS.

TAKE the plant of which you wish to obtain a representation, and lay it on some sheets of blossom or blotting paper, and having properly displayed the leaves and flowers, so as to lie in the most advantageous manner, lay some more of the same kind of paper upon it,

and a large book, or some other convenient weight upon it, in order to press it with a gentle degree of pressure. In this state let it remain two or three days, then remove the upper paper, and see whether the plant be sufficiently firm or stiff to bear removing; when this is the case, smear over every part of the plant with ink, made by dissolving a quantity of Indian ink in warm water; then carefully lay the smeared side on a piece of clean and strong white paper, and covering it with a piece of the blossom, or soft paper, press with the hand on every part, and rub it uniformly over: after remaining some time longer, remove it from the paper, and a distinct and beautiful impression will remain, far exceeding, in softness of appearance, (if well conducted,) and justness of representation, even the most elaborate and highly-finished engraving. It is only to be lamented, that, in this method of figuring plants, some of the minuter characters of the flower must unavoidably be expressed indistinctly: these, however, as well as any other minute parts, which may not have been impressed with sufficient sharpness, may be added with a pencil and Indian ink; sometimes a small press is made use of in this process; and various compositions may also be used, as well as Indian ink, viz. a kind of fine printer's ink, composed of lamp-black, with linseed oil, &c. The figures may occasionally be coloured afterwards, in the manner of engravings. Their great merit consists in so happily expressing what botanists term the habit, or true general aspect of the natural plants; a particular in which even the best and most elaborate engravings are found defective.

Your's, &c.

WILLIAM PYBUS.

Hull, May 8, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the method of regulating the divisions of musical time by the vibrations of a pendulum, is plausible in theory; yet the application of it to practice, is attended with so much difficulty and uncertainty, that it is not likely to become a popular one. Regular bands of music, or professed masters, may attend to such instruments; but there is not one in an hundred of those amateurs, who play for their own amusement, or that of their friends, who will be at the trouble of doing so. And, even supposing the pendulum commonly used, the inconvenience and imperfection

fection of it are so great, as to render it very objectionable. For, as every different movement of time requires an appropriate length of pendulum, and impulse of projection, a tedious and incessant labour is required, to attend to these things; since it is hardly possible that the most retentive ear could suggest the numberless different velocities, adapted to every kind of music. This inconvenience is so great, that, even in military bands, only *three* rates of time are attempted to be ascertained by pendulums. But the chief objection is, that, unless a pendulum be connected with some powers, that will keep up a regular motion, it will soon cease to vibrate in equal divisions of time; the difference will be perceived, by a nice ear, in a few seconds; and it will appear the sooner, if the instrument be exposed to a current of air, or any thing that may retard its motion. Pendulums, connected with machinery, are used for this purpose at Milan, where music is studied in the most scientific manner; but they are too complex, expensive, and troublesome, to be generally adopted.

As it is extremely desirable, however, that some correct and easy method, for regulating the time of music, should be devised, I suggest the following remarks, which may prepare the way for something more perfect.

The common division of time, into minutes and seconds, appears the most convenient for this purpose. By means of it, physicians ascertain the pulsations of the human system, with so great facility, that an experienced practitioner can pronounce, pretty correctly, the number of pulsations in one minute, without looking upon a stop-watch, or a moment-hand. In the same manner, I conceive that the number of crotchets to be played, or sung, in one minute, might be easily determined, and marked accordingly, at the beginning of every tune, or piece of music. The practice of playing, or singing, at the rate specified by this mark, would be easily acquired; by using, for some time, a common clock, or watch; and it would be liable to no variety, imperfection, or uncertainty.

But if it should be thought that the number of crotchets, in a minute, would be too great to be marked at the beginning of a quick tune, the same end might be accomplished, by ascertaining the number of crotchets, or quavers, in a second; which could be easily done, by

dividing those in a minute by 60. If the crotchets in a minute were noted, it should be done in a whole number; if the crotchets, or quavers, in a second, in a fraction, whose denominator would specify the kind of notes, as is commonly done, and its numerator the number contained in one second. Thus, 90 is equivalent to $\frac{3}{2}$.—To illustrate this system:

A slow march requires seventy-five steps, in one minute, each step, half a bar, or two crotchets; so that the whole number of crotchets, played in one minute, must be 150; of quavers, 300; which number, divided by 60, will give 5. Hence, the mark for such tunes should be $\frac{5}{2}$, denoting, that five quavers should be played in one second.

A quick march admits one hundred and eight steps in a minute. Some of the tunes for this movement are set in $\frac{2}{4}$, or, as it is called, French time; others in $\frac{3}{8}$, or compound common time. Of the former, one crotchet is played to each step; hence, the number of quavers in one minute, will be 216; of semi-quavers, 432. As this number cannot be divided exactly by 60, it might answer common amusement to mark such tunes $\frac{7}{6}$, implying, that seven semiquavers should be played in one second. But it would be more exact to mark 108, in a whole number, denoting, that so many quavers should be played in one minute. The quick marches in $\frac{3}{8}$, admit one hundred and eight steps also in a minute; but allow three quavers to each step. Hence, the number of crotchets in a minute will be, 162; of quavers, 324; which, being divided by 60, will give nearly 5; and such tunes may be marked $\frac{5}{2}$, for common amusement; though, more exactly, 162, in a whole number.

The application of this practice to other kinds of musical composition, where so much precision is not indispensable, will be very evident and easy. Thus a psalm, or hymn tune, containing 30 minims in one minute, may be marked $\frac{1}{2}$. A minuet, containing 90 crotchets in a minute, marked $\frac{3}{2}$. But it is, particularly in performing mixed pieces of music, that the different movements of allegro, largo, presto, &c. being marked $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, or the like, would give steadiness to practitioners; and produce a uniformity in the manners of leaders, which is greatly wanted at present.

I have thrown out these hints, for the consideration of those who are abler judges

judges of the subject than myself; and I shall be very glad to see them followed by improved remarks, upon this fine and liberal art.

Your's, &c.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dundalk, May 24, 1809.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

SINCE my last communication on the subject of Electricity, I have discovered, that Eustathius gained his information, concerning the phenomena there mentioned, from a Life of Isidore, written by Damascius, who also composed four books *de Incredibilibus*, which have never seen the light, but may probably lie concealed in the Vatican library; where some unedited philosophical works of this author are stated, by Hæschelius, to be preserved. They were probably of equal value with the *Mirabilia* of Antigonus the Carystian, and the *Incredibilia* of Apollonius and Phlegon Trallianus; the second of whom should be consulted for the sake of a curious description of the British Isles. This Damascius, of whose history I know little more than that he seems to have lived shortly after the time of Severus, falls under the heavy displeasure of the pious and learned patriarch Photius; who, in more places than one, mildly reproves him with the appellations of a fool, an atheist, a polytheist, and an impious wretch, for sleeping, as he terms it, in the deep darkness of idolatry. At the same time, he does not withhold from him the praise of writing in a style neither inelegant nor obscure. If any judgment is to be formed from the little which remains of him, the good patriarch must have been easily pleased.

Before I transcribe the passage in question, as extracted by Photius from the original work, I will notice a curious coincidence of appellations, p. 1043, *ad fin.* Βάβια δὲ οἱ Σύροι, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ ἐν Δαμασκῷ, τὰ γεροντὰ καλῶσι παῖδια. It should be observed, to the credit of this sophist, that he does not appear to be unacquainted with the Attic poets, since he quotes Æschylus, though the words are mixed with the prose, and Eupolis, p. 1035.—We may collect from the words of Photius, p. 363, that he was not far removed from the age of Achilles Tatius and Heliodorus. But to the extract in question, p. 1041. Ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν (i. τῶν) περὶ Ἀττίαν ἑνα ἵστα, τὸν Βαλίμεριν, ἀπὸ τοῦ δικαίου σώματος ἀποσπάλλειν σπινθῆρας· ὅδε ἦν ὁ Βαλίμερις ὁ Θεουδερῆος πατρὸς, ὃς οὖν τὸ μέγιστον ἔχει κρή-

τος Ἰταλίας ἀπάσης· λέγει δὲ καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ ὁ συγγραφεὺς (i. e. Damascius), ὡς καὶ ἡμοὶ ἐνδοξαίμενοι τε καὶ ἐκδυομένοι, εἰ καὶ σπανίον τοῦτο συμβαίνει, συμβαίνει δ' οὖν, σπινθῆρας ἀποπνέειν ἐξ αἰσίου, ἔσθ' ὅτε καὶ κτύπον παρέχοντας· ἐνόησε δὲ καὶ φλόγας ὅλας καταλάμπειν τὸ ἱματίον, μὴ μόντοι καιοῦσας· καὶ τὸ τέρας ἀγνοεῖν, εἰς ὃ τελευτήσῃ. Ἰδεῖν δὲ λέγει καὶ ἀνθρωπὸν τινα ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀφιέντα σπινθῆρας· ἀλλὰ καὶ φλόγα ἀναπνέοντα. ὅτι βούλοιο, ἱματίῳ τινὶ τραχεῖ παραπεριβομένης.

The concluding words are very remarkable, inasmuch as they clearly ascertain the electrical nature of this luminous appearance, which was produced by rubbing his head with a coarse cloth, probably a woollen one. I perceive, that I inadvertently erred in my preceding communication; for I believe that a dry skin is non-electric, and the luminous phenomena described will often take place, upon suddenly stripping flannel from the skin, or silk from flannel. I have made one or two slight alterations in the Greek text; but I do not think it correct as it now stands—we should read, καὶ φλόγας ὅλας καταλάμπειν, μὴ μόντοι τὸ ἱματίον καιοῦσας. We want also the words οὐ μόνον after κεφαλῆς.

As I alluded in my last to the theories of geologists, I will venture to produce a few more examples, to shew that the modern notions on these subjects are not entirely new. Zeno, as it appears from Laërtius, entertained opinions similar to those held by the Neptunians of the present day. Indeed, Thales seems to have been the father of the sect; and he, perhaps, as Lipsius says, took the hint from Homer.

Ὡκεανῷ, ὅσπερ γένεοις πάντεσσι τέτυκται.

Homer himself, probably, learned this from the Brachmins; in whose opinion, according to Strabo, ἀρχαὶ μὲν τῶν συμπάντων ἕτερα, τῆς δὲ κοσμοποιίας ὕδωρ.—To rise a step higher, the Indian philosophers might have been instructed by the Egyptians, whom Philo Judæus states to have held similar opinions. Manilius l. 1. briefly states this and the Huttonian theory:

“*Seu liquor hoc peperit, sine quo riget arida rerum*

Materies, ipsunque vocat, quo solvitur, ignem l’”

The great author of the Huttonian or Vulcanian theory, was Heraclitus, whom most of the stoics, and even sometimes Zeno himself, followed. He taught, ἓνα εἶναι κόσμον, γεννᾶσθαι δὲ αὐτὸν ἐκ πυρός, καὶ πάλιν ἐκπυροῦσθαι κατὰ τινας περιόδους ἐναλλάξ τὸν σύμπαντα αἰῶνα. If there be any truth in the fanciful speculations of Buffon, with

with respect to the encroachments of the frigid upon the temperate zones, this last supposition of Heraclitus, "the Darkling," as they called him, would be necessary, in order to restore the equilibrium of temperature—But I alluded to some notes on Athenæus, by "Græculus." At present I have only the 20th number at hand. Why not *πανταπασιν*? and why *ἀπροχόλου*, which word does not exist, when Casaubon has given the true reading *ἀπραχόλου*? Why, moreover, does he call the play of Pherecrates Corianne, which is a mere error of Dalecampius, and not, as it is in the text, Corianno? At some future opportunity I shall resume my strictures on these notes; recommending, in the mean time, the author of them, when he proposes emendations, carefully to assign them to their original owners—*μὴδ' ἀλλότριον ἄμα γινέσθαι*.

May 14, 1809.

B. J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Unappropriate quotations or strained analogy, may shew reading, but they do not shew taste. That just and happy allusion which knows by a word how to awaken a corresponding image, or to excite in the hearer the idea which fills the mind of the speaker, shews less pedantry and more taste, than bare citations; and a mind imbued with elegant knowledge will inevitably betray the opulence of its resources, even on topics which do not relate to science or literature. Well-informed persons will easily be discovered to have read the best books, though they are not always detailing catalogues of authors."—*Mrs. More's Strictures on Female Education. Chapter—Conversation.*

THESE are certainly very excellent and judicious observations, and well deserving the attention of the female writers of the present day, (I mean those who dedicate their talents to the improvement of the rising generation), whose propensity to quotation I have long remarked, and have endeavoured, in vain, to find a reason for it. One cannot suspect such well-regulated minds of harbouring so weak a feeling as vanity; a desire to make a display of their reading, therefore, cannot be the motive. Is it then their extreme modesty and diffidence which will not permit them to advance any opinion, or lay down any position unsupported by authority? though it is to be remembered, poetical authority is not always infallible. Letters are but one degree above conversation; yet the lively Mrs. Grant, whose pen (to

use a common phrase) runs away with her, sprinkles her letters with poetry in no sparing manner; and as that lady would certainly say, were she writing on this subject,

"Where beams of warm imagination play,
The memory's soft traces fade away."

So Mrs. Grant sometimes quotes incorrectly, and sometimes assigns to one author what belongs to another: it is to be hoped these errors will be corrected in the next edition, given to the public, of the interesting and entertaining *Letters from the Mountains*.

Miss Hamilton, to whom the present age is so much indebted, is not so faulty in this respect as her sister writers; but, in the next edition of her valuable *Letters on Education*, we may, perhaps, see a mistake corrected, which has long offended the eye and ear of every reader of Shakspeare: in telling us, that some children have learning thrust upon them. Miss H. gives to the merry Sir John Falstaff the observations on greatness, made by the fantastic and melancholy Malvolio.

But what shall we say, when we find the law-giver transgressing her own laws? Cælebs, the justly celebrated Cælebs, though not the avowed production of Mrs. More, is yet universally supposed to proceed from her pen; indeed, the style and sentiments speak it hers in every page: after having remarked, that I think the book replete with good sense and judgment, and that it contains many very excellent observations on life and manners, it may appear trifling to notice the style; but as Mrs. More observes in a former production, "there is no piety in bad taste;" so, without detracting from the merits of the sentiments, I may observe, that they are sometimes delivered in such lofty pedantic language, as to be almost unintelligible. This book consists nearly altogether of conversations, and according to her own rule, (*vide* quotation at the beginning), Mrs. M. has given almost all her characters a bad taste, for almost all are extremely fond of making quotations and comparisons, which, not unfrequently, are "unappropriate quotations and strained analogy." Sir John Belfield, we are told, has a fine taste in poetry; yet, though he resides almost constantly in town, he has not learned (according to the happy expressions in the just and admirable *encomium on London*, page 22), that "quickness of allusion, which brings the idea before you

without detail or quotation." The following citations are surely very awkwardly introduced:—Sir J. Belfield, speaking of Mrs. Fentham's daughter, says, "The damsels still remain, like Shakespeare's plaintive maid, 'in single blessedness;' they do not, however, like her, spend gloomy nights 'chanting cold hymns to the pale lifeless moon,' but in singing sprightlier roundelays to livelier auditors." Here we are first to be told in lofty verse what they do not do, before we hear in humble prose what they actually do. In the play from which this forced allusion and quotation is made, *Hermia* asks the Duke what is to befall her, if she refuse to wed *Demetrius*? The Duke tells her either to die, or to live in a cloister "chanting, &c." but hints, that more earthly happiness is to be found in marriage than in "single blessedness;" here we have no plaintive maid "chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon" (which, by the bye, is as Shakespeare wrote it. I wish these ladies, when they quote, would turn to their Shakespeares and Popes, and not give their lines from memory, which is a very treacherous faculty). Again, Sir John is quite poetical in his relation of what he supposes occurred in his young friend's visit at Mrs. Fentham's; but he keeps within bounds, till he commits the absurdity of making Milton tell us what *Cælebs* did not do, before he tells us himself what he did do!

Cælebs, as soon as he enters Stanley Grove, grows poetical; but as he almost as soon becomes a lover, we must allow him as a privilege belonging to that character, the full range of poetry; though it would surely be a greater compliment to the lady, were this verse original and not borrowed.

Is not the following line from Pope very awkwardly forced in (I may say) by that indefatigable quoter, Sir J. Belfield? Mr. Tyrrell proposes making a general bonfire of the poets: after a reply from Mr. Stanley, Sir John exclaims, "And if fuel fails, we might not only rob *Belinda's* altar of her

'Twelve tomes of French romances, neatly gilt,'

but, &c."—

I do not like the task of censuring, therefore shall here close my remarks, with recommending to the female writers who adorn the present age, to preserve a plain and simple style, free from forced allusion and frequent quotation.

Your's, &c.

SENEX.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of THOMAS MAJOR'S CONFINEMENT in the CASTLE of the BASTILLE, in the YEAR 1746, interspersed with several ANECDOTES of POPISH BIGOTRY, in a LETTER to THOMAS HOLLIS, ESQ. of LINCOLN'S INN, F.R.S. and S.A.S. 1772, REVISED and PUBLISHED by his GRANDSON, THOMAS WILSON.

(Concluded from page 435.)

THE morning after my confinement, the governor sent to know if I would acquaint my friends with my imprisonment, that they might endeavour to get my release. This I took as a great civility, and I returned him my thanks, and said I should take it as a particular favour. Accordingly pens, ink, paper and wafers, were sent me. I wrote to Monsieur D'Anville, (the King's geographer)* who knew that my coming to France with his brother, Monsieur Gravelot, of whom I had been a pupil, was purely for my improvement in the arts. I desired that he would apply to the Duke of Orleans (the king's uncle) for whom I had engraved some copper-plates; and entreat his interest for my release, that I might pursue my studies. This letter, as wafers were sent, I inconsiderately closed, not then knowing the nice punctilios of the French, and how tenacious they are of ceremonious trifles. This was an incivility to the governor; it should have been sent open for his inspection, for which reason he never forwarded it. Perhaps, it was only a method used to come at the connections of the prisoner, and by that means to obtain light into any affair they may wish to be acquainted with. But of this I am not certain, it is only a surmise, and I should be sorry to cast any reflection upon this gentleman, who behaved so genteely to me. I have since been informed, that no prisoner is allowed to write from hence, but by a particular order, first obtained for that purpose, from the minister of state; and this confirms my conjecture, that the above was an artifice only. My landlord earnestly entreated the exempt, to acquaint him where he was going to take me, and to tell of what I had been accused, saying, he had no reason to suspect me of harm. He was deaf to his entreaties; and, with the usual brutality annexed to his profession, absolutely refused to give him an au-

* A gentleman universally known by the learned, for his excellent mips.

swer, further, than he seized me by a *Lettre de Cachet*, which was fully sufficient, and his authority for what he was doing. My old landlady, too, was very desirous of knowing whither they had taken me. She went early the next morning to enquire of the people near the Bastille, whether they had heard of any prisoner having arrived that day. They asked, If any belonging to her had been taken up. She said, a young Englishman, who boarded with them. They answered, For God's sake do not say you know him, but get away as fast as you can, lest you bring yourself into trouble. During my stay at Paris, I frequently took a walk to view my old habitation, the place of my captivity. When I stopt to look attentively at the prison, and make observations, if the centinel perceived me, he would come up to me, and say, *Monsieur, passez votre chemin*—Sir, go about your business. This severity may be a proper check upon many violent, ill-designing people; but at the same time, it must be a shocking weight upon the minds of others, who probably may have innocent relations or friends confined there.

Possibly I might have remained a prisoner for years, languishing out the remainder of my days in close confinement and hopeless captivity, (perhaps, "with a rusty nail, scratching on a stick another day of misery, to add to the heap,") as perpetual imprisonment has sometimes been deemed a favour, had not my landlord received a friendly hint from the commissaire, when we left my lodgings, who kindly whispered in his ear—*Bastille*. That gentleman behaved nobly as a man and as a citizen of the world, and I should certainly be wanting in gratitude, if I did not pay him this acknowledgement. It was fortunate for me, that I was not taken up in the street; had this been the case, none of my friends could have known what was become of me, as they never would have thought, a person like me, who came to France purely for study, could possibly be an object for the minister's attention, and commitment to the Bastille, on affairs of state; but would have naturally concluded, that by some accident I had been privately murdered. Had a change of ministry then been made, I might have remained a prisoner the rest of my days; it being customary for the succeeding minister, never to make enquiries after the prisoners, taking it for granted, that their crimes occasioned their confinement; and as a caution to others, not to meddle with political affairs; consequently they remain

immured there, during their lives, unless released by application from their friends, which cannot always be done, it being unknown what persons are there.

It is not improbable, that many who have suddenly disappeared at Paris, and who have never been heard of since, have unluckily been taken up in the street, at a distance from their friends and acquaintance. The following anecdote was told me, by Dr. Longfield, who, when he resided at Paris, had contracted an intimacy with several learned gentlemen of different nations; they used to meet at a coffee-house for the sake of conversation and amusement. One night when five or six of them were at supper, an exempt entered, and took away a Spanish gentleman, who was never heard of more.

Another extraordinary circumstance was, of a young surgeon, who went to Paris to study his profession, having strong recommendations to a French gentleman living near the rue St. Antoine. Immediately on his arrival, he went with his letter; but not finding him at home, left it, intending to call again, and dismissed his guide. In the mean time, taking a walk, he happened to go by the Bastille, and, mistaking the entrance for a thoroughfare, by chance he passed the first centinel, whose back was towards him. However, he was stopped by the second, and not speaking French, he was taken before the governor; the account he gave of himself, was not sufficient for his release, and there he remained. Some time elapsed, and the Frenchman wondered that his English visitor did not appear; his friends in England were as much surprised, they had no tidings of his arrival. At length, they wrote to Paris, to enquire for him; they received for answer, that he certainly had been there, by the delivery of his letter, but that they had not seen him at all. In short, he was given over. Three years had passed, when an officer, who had formerly been stationed on duty at the Bastille, supped in company at this gentleman's. This strange circumstance happened to be mentioned; the officer recollecting the time, said that when he was stationed there, a foreigner was taken up, and, not giving a satisfactory account of himself, was secured. Possibly it might be the same; but desired his name might not be mentioned, as giving intelligence. The French gentleman, through his friends, immediately made application to the minister; and finding the object of their search in the Bastille, by their interest he was released, after three years imprisonment.

imprisonment. To return to myself.—Monsieur Le Bas, (under whom I was studying,) waited on the governor at his house in the city, desiring that I might be permitted to engrave for him in my apartment, and he would furnish me with materials. The governor, upon enquiry, found the implements to be such, as, by the duty of his office, he could by no means entrust me with, lest I might be tempted to do myself an injury. It is not unlikely, the account the governor had received of me by the exempt, from my landlord, being strengthened by the recommendations, and good opinion of Monsieur Le Bas, might contribute greatly to the lenient manner in which I was treated.

The noise of bolts, locks, keys, and bars, are terrible beyond description; I could hear the prison-doors unlock, and lock, a great while before they came to me, and a long time after; this made me conclude there were several others in my condition. One day, I asked the keeper, if there were many of my countrymen fellow-inhabitants with me; it was very natural for me to enquire. He stopped me short, by desiring me not to ask him any questions; and said, he was not suffered to talk with the prisoners. From that time, I never held any conversation with him, but merely for necessaries. However, I found him to be a very keen artful fellow; for one day he accosted me in this manner; pray Sir! how is your money made in England; is it like ours? I immediately perceived what he aimed at. Money to me then was, like the diamond to the cock in the fable, of no kind of value. I gave a six livre piece (5s. 3d.) and some small pieces besides, telling him it was all the money I had, and as he behaved civilly, he was welcome to it. He took it, and was very thankful and obliging.

This was a most insinuating and genteel way of making me sensible of recompensing him for his trouble. It is true, he did not ask me for money, not being permitted to take any from the prisoners; and had this circumstance been known, he would certainly have been discharged from his place, and perhaps punished. The French are very nice in these affairs, receiving no money in royal prisons, or palaces, which redounds much to their honour. The trifle I gave, was entirely at my option, and therefore cannot be deemed any other than as a gift. I did not think this money ill bestowed; (not that I thought a composition here could

set a prisoner free,) for among other reflections, that intruded themselves at times, I had more than once this uneasiness occurred to me, that if I remained long here, I might perhaps be forgotten, and the impossibility of making my wants known, would have made starving an additional distress to imprisonment, and would have rendered my state truly deplorable, and superlatively wretched.* As I had occasion for linen, &c. the following billet was sent to my landlord, by order of the governor: "Monsieur Dennis will be so good as to send to Mr. Major, a flannel waistcoat, a night-cap, and shirts, to the Bastille.—To Monsieur Dennis, opposite St. Bennet's Church, St. James's Street, Paris."

In the evening, the keeper used to bring a lighted candle. Being remarkably uneasy and fatigued, having racked my tortured mind to no purpose, closely scrutinizing into every circumstance and transaction, that I could recollect, to find out, if possible, the cause of my being thus shut up; for in uncertainties, the mind is abundantly employed in raising a thousand phantoms, more terrible in idea, than in reality. In this plight, I used to go to bed early, and put out my candle, in hopes that sleep, which brings to a level the prince and the slave, would free me from reflection.

One night, the keeper not coming to me so soon as usual, and being in the dark, I endeavoured to light my candle, which by the following accident I was enabled to do; in the strict search of my room, I had left no corner unexamined, I had found upon the ledge of the chimney-piece, almost buried in dust, two or three matches, a steel, and a flint, but no tinder-box; upon which I struck a light into the snuffers, and accomplished my wish. When the keeper came, opening the door, and seeing me reading by a candle, his astonishment was very great; he started, and gave a sudden spring backwards, believing me the devil. He could not conceive how it was possible for me to obtain a light, as he knew there was no tinder-box in the room. I soon undeceived him, by shewing him the operation; otherwise he might (knowing me to be an heretic,) have raised some strange reports of witchcraft, by no means to my advantage, among a bigoted and superstitious people.

When I had been here a few days, the

* For of all the terrors of nature, that of dying by hunger is the greatest.

surgeon came to shave me; they still continue in France the old appellation of barber-surgeons, these branches being yet connected. He was not very expert at this part of his profession, or his tools were bad; perhaps it might be owing to the length of my beard. A little time longer, would have qualified me for a Capuchin Friar.

He wanted to draw something from me, by the questions he asked, whether I had served in the English army. I told him, I was only a military man by name; those in the English service, were very different sort of men; that I was one of the least of my countrymen. He very politely asked my pardon; and said, he hoped it was no offence, it was purely for conversation. He then asked me, if I chose to have a confessor, (the confessor is always a Jesuit, and by their artifices, they had contrived to have this office hereditary to their fraternity). I did not half relish this question, lest it might be a prelude to something else, being generally the last ceremony before execution. As I did not know why or wherefore I was confined, I could not tell whether some tricks were not hatching up against me; in this respect I certainly did him great injustice: in the thought, I told him, as I was of a different persuasion, I would not give any gentleman an unnecessary trouble. He said, perhaps his company and conversation might be agreeable to me. I thanked him for his civility, and begged to decline it. I was therefore uninterrupted in my melancholy meditations, during my abode there.* Had I admitted one of these reverend fathers to visit me, he would then naturally, out of pure charity, have touched upon his profession, and by his insinuations, have laboured at my conversion. My non-compliance with his weak and fallacious arguments, might have been deemed as obstinacy, and possibly might have brought me into some inconveniencies. I was perfectly well acquainted with their system of religion, and sufficiently prepared for an attack of that kind, especially upon their most essential article—*Transubstantiation*.

The following anecdote is unanswerable, and more expressive than all the volumes that have been written upon that subject.—A protestant gentleman, who

had been long intimate with a Romish priest, was by him frequently importuned to change his religion. The gentleman at length asked him, if he truly, in his own conscience, believed, that he had power to convert the wafer and the wine, into the real body and blood of Christ; hereplied, that he firmly believed it. His friend then told him, that he would be a Roman catholic immediately, provided he would do one thing, which was, to give him a wafer; that he would poison it, and if he (the priest) had power to change and convert it, by his prayers, into the body of Christ, it was no longer hurtful. *Eat that, and I am of your religion.* The priest very prudently declined the test, conscious of his inability to perform what he had so confidently asserted.*

This pagan priesthood, is mentioned by Horace, *Sat. V.* wherein he says, at Bari, they would have persuaded him, that the sweet incense, on their altars, burnt without fire. The liquifying of St. Januarius's blood, at Naples, is a remnant of that ancient imposture, and still esteemed a miracle by the Roman catholics.

I had contracted a violent cold, attended with a fever, occasioned by the excessive dampness of the place, inso much, that one day I was obliged to keep my bed. The surgeon came the next day to see me, and acquainted the governor, that he thought it requisite for me to have a fire, which was continued daily to the time of my going out. To the names of my unfortunate predecessors, which ornamented and covered these walls, I could not help following the example, by adding my own, notwithstanding the old Proverb, *He is a fool, &c.* In one place of the room, I perceived, was written, though almost defaced by time, James Dabuisson is confined here for nothing. This is exactly my case, said I to myself; I am not the only innocent man, who has felt the iron hand of adversity, and visited the inside of these dismal walls; drank here the bitter cup of affliction, and felt the dreadful effects of arbitrary power, and ministerial cruelty; and though many have felt

* "He who on earth cou'd be so evil
To eat his God, in hell will eat the devil."
S. Butler.

"And whatsoever contradicts the sense,
I cannot bear, and never can believe."
Ld. Roscommon.

"Quodcunque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi."
Horace.

* I met him once afterwards in the street, I had a great inclination to speak to him; but the recollection of what had passed, damped my spirits; gave a sudden check to my curiosity, and kept me silent.

the like, thou art not less bitter on that account: it is but cold comfort to find others as wretched as ourselves.

In a despotic state, the mind insensibly becomes languid, and loses its faculty of exertion. Tyranny suffocates the effects of genius and emulation: renders mankind inactive, and debases its existence. The finest country in the world, when subjected to tyranny and oppression, by degrees becomes deserted. Liberty is the darling object of all beings, and much more so to a rational mind.

This is verified in Bishop Burnet's Travels; speaking of the Grisons, in Switzerland, he says; "the liberty of the country is such, that the natives, when they have made estates elsewhere, are glad to leave even Italy, and the best parts of Germany, and to come and live amongst those mountains, of which the very sight is enough to fill a man with horror. An easy government, though joined to an ill soil, and accompanied with great inconveniencies, draws, or at least keeps, people in it; whereas a severe government, though in general ideas it may appear reasonable, drives its subjects even out of the best and most desirable seats."

Some time after, I took notice of the dates of years, upon the hexagon tiles, with which the floor was paved, and traced them to the top; Monsieur Dubuisson had there cut his name at length, and underneath were the years, successively, that he had been shut up in this place. He had been confined eighteen, or twenty years, I cannot now remember which.* This excruciating thought made me excessively uneasy at times; when I beheld them with a steadfast eye, it shrunk my very soul within me; for a heart, filled with anguish, undergoes the severest agonies of mind: my blood was chilled, a cold damp insensibly overspread my vital frame: all nature revolted at the idea of perpetual imprisonment, consigned over to the hopeless prospect of ending my days in confinement. And this aggravated the thought; reflecting, that it possibly might be my own hard fate; and if the prime of my life should be sacrificed in this manner, the rest of my days would scarcely be worth the having; believing that I had taken an eternal adieu of the arts I loved.

Spes et Fortuna, valet.

How, or which way, Monsieur Dubuisson had contrived to cut these indelible

* A mournful sight for a heart possessed of any feeling.

characters, I cannot comprehend, unless he made use of the flint, or perhaps, of the iron fork; certainly it was a work of great patience; however, it cannot be said, he was straitened for time to finish his tedious undertaking.

On the demise of Louis XV. the prisoners were released from the Bastille, (as is customary on the death of a king). Monsieur de la Salle, of the family de la Salle, in Canada, in 1687, a gentleman of fortune, who had been confined forty-two years, at his release, was reduced to the greatest degree of misery, by his brother (who thought him dead) having squandered away all his patrimony. Upon his application to the minister, they procured for him, of the present king, a pension of 3000 livres. The death of Louis XV. gave liberty to an infinite number of unhappy people, and to many, who would have been released sooner, but had been forgotten. When some of these were told they might go out, they replied, 'Then we are sure Louis XV. is dead.' He died the 10th of May, 1774.

After I had been here some days, the governor very genteely sent to let me know, that I might come down into the court-yard, for the benefit of the air; I cheerfully accepted this offer, and gladly followed my keeper. It was about noon, the sun at that time shining, whose enlivening rays were welcome to me, as the smallness of the window, and the thickness of the walls of my apartment, which were at least 10 feet, had entirely excluded his visiting me; I could see his beams enlighten the tops of the houses, a dreary view, and which was almost my only prospect. After I had stretched my legs, by walking to and fro, I sat down in a disconsolate mood, on a bench adjoining the governor's apartments, meditating on my hard fate. I had not long been seated there, before a venerable officer, adorned with the order of St. Louis, came and placed himself by me; he very kindly enquired how I did, who I was, and what brought me to France. I satisfied his curiosity, by acquainting him with every particular circumstance. He seemed to sympathize with me, encouraging me not to be disheartened, to keep up my spirits, and hoped I should soon obtain my liberty; and wishing me well, took his leave. In all probability, this was one of the commanding officers in this fortress.

He was the only person I saw in the court, except the centinel, walking in the palisades. The height of the walls, of one hundred feet, and the iron grates, to the

the windows, gave this place a most frightful aspect. Here an awful and eternal silence reigns, that adds to it a gloominess and horror beyond expression.

After I had been here about half an hour, the keeper came to tell me I must retire to my cell. He held several large keys across his arm, tied by a leather thong, which made me compare myself to an animal that had been tamed, and was following its master to be shut up in a den. My room was not dark, although the window was small, at a great height, and the walls enormously thick, by reason that the opening enlarged withinside. There were three steps of stone to mount up, by which means I could look out without difficulty; but then it was only a view straight forward. My chief amusement, at my window, to pass away my dreary hours, and dull solitude, was feeding sparrows, who came daily between the bars; and as I suppose, have some method of communicating to one another, and giving intelligence where they fare well. I at last was visited by many of them; they were very regular to their time in the morning, being sure of finding a plentiful repast. In them I saw a true emblem of mankind; though there was sufficient for them all, yet furious battles would ensue, attempting to engross more than they could tell what to do with. When they were glutted, they retired one by one, leaving me a wish to accompany them. I would then, with a sigh, say to myself, Happy beings, who thus enjoy freedom without restraint, may you never fall into the hands of your enemies, and experience what I now feel! Had I continued longer here, I believe, I should have brought these feathered gentry, to have been partakers with me at my table. I had an excellent lesson from Monsieur Pellison, (secretary to the celebrated Monsieur Fouquet, *Intendant des Finances*;) who was shut up here four years and some months. "Monsieur Pellison was confined in a remote place, that received light only from a small window. He took a precaution against the attacks of an enemy, that a good conscience and courage cannot always overcome; that is against an idle imagination, which is a most cruel executioner in solitude, when it becomes wild and extravagant. The Spanish proverb says, *Guarda me Dios de me!* God keep me from myself! He thought on this stratagem. A spider made her web at the small window, while he played on the viol; by degrees, the

spider began to distinguish the sound of this instrument, and came from her hole, to seize on the prey that was brought to her. He always called her by the same note, constantly putting her food near. After many months discipline, the spider knew the sound of the instrument so well, that she would come at the first signal, to take a fly from the further end of the room, and even on the knee of the prisoner."—*Hist. l'Acad. Fran.*

One day I heard a sudden report, like a violent clap of thunder, that shook my habitation, and which was followed by several others. It was the firing of cannon very near me from the ramparts. I could not conceive the reason, until I was informed by my keeper, that it was a rejoicing for a victory they had obtained over the allies in Flanders. This news damped my spirits; I felt for my countrymen, sincerely wishing they might have it in their power to retrieve their loss. However, when I came out, I found it had only been a skirmish or drawn battle, where both sides claimed the victory; a thing not uncommon in time of war, to keep up the spirits of the people. The tops of the towers compose a platform, strongly built, whereon are thirteen pieces of cannon, fired on days of solemnity, or public rejoicing.

After I had been here some time, the governor sent to let me know, that a gentleman wanted to see me. I was at a loss to think, who this could be, and imagined I was sent for to undergo a strict examination, as hitherto nothing had passed, but what I have related. I was preparing myself accordingly, hoping to give a satisfactory account, and to get my discharge. I was brought before the governor, to the same room I had been in before, (the council-chamber); to my great surprise, I there found my good friend, Mr. Richard Selwin, the banker; he had obtained an order of admittance from the minister of state (as no one is suffered to enter here without) to see Earl Morton (afterwards president of the Royal Society), who had been taken up two or three days before me.* He

* Lord Morton staid in prison nearly three months, with his wife and child, and Lady Morton's sister. They were kept in separate apartments. His lordship, was a free mason, and had scratched with his fork a sign in masonry on a pewter-plate; and what is remarkable, he received an answer on the next plate that came to him. After my return to England, I often saw his lordship, who complained much of the ill treatment he had received.

hearing I was taken up, and imprisoned also in the same place, had very obligingly got me inserted in the same warrant; by which means I had the pleasure of this kind visit. From the joy at seeing him, I immediately accosted him in English, upon which the governor desired we would speak French; he placed me in a chair on one side of the chimney, opposite my friend, and seated himself between us. He was witness to all our conversation; for it is not permitted to speak of the cause of a person's confinement, or any thing relative thereto; this is an invariable rule. Mr. Selwin told me to make myself easy, that my friends were endeavouring to get my release, he doubted not of their success, and hoped he should see me at his table in a few days. His friendship in coming at this time, and the hopes he had given me of a speedy deliverance, chased the cloud of sadness, and entirely dispelled all apprehensions of my long continuance here. I now began to be remarkably impatient and uneasy, at not hearing from my friends, fearing their good intentions towards me would prove ineffectual, and felt a sinking of spirits, and sickness of heart, from hope deferred; for I could by no means familiarize myself to my loathsome cage, as every hour seemed a day, from the suspense I was in. To the unfortunate, days seem as tedious as years; and to embitter their condition, every thing is seen in the worst light. At length, however, the keeper came one afternoon, and told me to make up my packet, for there was an order come for my going out. This was joyful tidings to a mind, that had just before been cruelly agitated. I made up my bundle of linen in a handkerchief, and followed my guide.* He brought me before the governor, who said, he had received an order for my release, and congratulated me thereon. At that time, I did not fully comprehend the extensive meaning of a congratulation on my lucky discharge. As an innocent man, and as an Englishman, I

thought liberty my birth-right; and did not look on this as an obligation, or an act of justice, but a claim that was my due; not then knowing, how few persons, who unhappily enter this place, come out alive from these subterraneous sepulchres, and that it may be almost said to be the *bourn*, from whence no traveller returns, unless it be feet forwards, to the parish of St. Paul, where they are buried (if Roman-catholics), and generally registered under the false denomination of servants, let their condition be what it will. This is done with a view to deceive posterity. Had I died in this place, (as an heretic) the ceremony would have been short. I should have been thrown upon a dunghill. I was a sorrowful witness of this method of burial, at the interment of my intimate friend, Mr. Andrew Lawrence, engraver, natural son of Mr. Lawrence, apothecary to Queen Anne. He was an honour to his country, as an Englishman, by his unrivalled performances in the arts, and to the world in general, as a pious good man, endowed with the most extraordinary talents. He was buried at midnight, in a timber-yard, without the gates of St. Anthony, at Paris. Mr. Soubeyran, engraver, (afterwards director of the academy at Geneva), Mr. Blakey, painter; Mr. Ingram, engraver; and myself, went in a Hackney-coach, and by order of the commissary of that quarter, we were attended by four soldiers, armed, to protect us from the insolence and rage of the populace, who otherwise would have torn us in pieces, so strong are the prejudices of the common people, which are continually fomented by the Romish clergy, against the protestants. They carry their in-

* My countryman, and intimate friend, Mr. Ingram, (who had lived many years in France, had been a pupil of Mr. Le Bas, and was constantly employed by Mr. Cochin, the king's engraver), having occasion to come to England, to see his relations, had made some stay, much longer than he intended, and therefore he was unwilling to return to France, notwithstanding he had an employment there, as engraver to the Royal Academy of Sciences; and being a Roman catholic, he had a pension settled upon him.

His knowledge of the persons then in power, and the little reliance he could have of their probity, made him apprehensive of his being confined, at his return. The dread of the Bastille determined him to finish his days in his own country, where, he knew he was in safety, and enjoy that liberty and freedom, that other nations envied.

veterate

* Although some instances have been known of persons being restored to society, after having been immured in the Bastille for a great length of time, yet such is the gloom and horror of its appearance, that every part of it seemed to repeat, to its wretched inhabitants, the words which Dante read on the gates of hell.

“Lasciate ogni speranza, voi che n'trate.”

“You who enter here, abandon all hopes.”

veterate malice, even beyond death, refusing christian burial to their fellow-creatures, who worship the same being in a different form. How inconsistent is this behaviour, and how repugnant to the christian religion! I once had a specimen of this kind of benevolence, with a priest in an exalted station, who, finding his arguments had no effect upon me, said, I was an obstinate heretic; and very piously told me, I was damned. To wave all further dispute, I replied, I was happy in one thing, that he was not to be my judge.

Very different was the behaviour of a charitable old lady, with whom I happened to sup in company; finding I was an Englishman, and an heretic, she said, it was a pity I should be damned, and went the next morning to pray to St. Genevieve (the patroness of Paris) for my conversion. Whether the saint had not power, or myself grace, I cannot determine, as I never felt the effect of her good-natured intercessions on my behalf.

I had a convincing proof of the absolute power and influence the priests have over unthinking people, by my landlord, who was a very good-natured, ignorant, weak man; and from the most trivial, and ridiculous circumstance, which, if it had not happened to myself, I could scarcely have believed, or given credit to its being possible. Frequently, on Sundays, he used to bring me a bit of cake from the vestry, where the parish officers transacted the parochial affairs, and after business, used to eat some plain cake, called *du pain bénit*, blessed bread, being blessed by the priest, and to drink a glass of wine, by way of refreshment. This cake I had by accident, one day, left on my table, where it was demolished by my cat. I told Monsieur Dennis; I had come short of my cake, and in what manner. For some time afterwards, I perceived, I had no cake as usual; and telling him, he had forgotten me, he said, he must not give me any more. Upon asking his reasons, he told me, with some hesitation, that he must not give the *blessed bread to dogs*. Startled at this, I asked him, if he called me a dog? No Sir, said he, with great simplicity, but you are an heretic, and you know that is as bad. At last, I drew from him, that he had been at confession, and, relating this idle affair, had received injunctions from the reverend father, not to give me any more. From that time, I seldom was a partaker with

him in this heavenly food. The real cause of this hatred to protestants, proceeds from their having exposed the fallacies and impositions of Roman priestcraft, daily practised on the ignorant, by which means their fraudulent revenues are in danger of being lessened by the detection. This makes the clergy endeavour to suppress learning and knowledge, to keep the people in total ignorance, and blind faith in the most egregious absurdities of miracles, by their saints, absolutions, indulgences, &c. This is an inexhaustible mine to the Romish clergy, and the main pillars by which they are supported, according to their tenet, that ignorance is the mother of devotion.

On my first arrival at Paris, I was very desirous of seeing all the churches, and passing near that of Saint Claire; I went in, and luckily, for satisfying my curiosity, it was the festival of that saint, by which means I had the pleasure of seeing the ceremony, of curing disorders in the eyes, performed by miracles, accomplished at the intercession of that lady. At the entrance, on the right hand, was a long counter, whereon were placed several plates, at small distances from each other, into which the afflicted petitioners put money, according to their abilities; then kneeling, the priest invoked the saint for redress, and with something like a sceptre, (at the end of which, between two glasses, about the size of a crown piece, appeared a black spot,) touched the eyes of the supplicants. This, I was told, was the eye of Saint Claire, to effect a cure. If, perchance, no benefit accrued, the saint, however, never got into disrepute; it was then deemed want of faith in the diseased, and not the inability of her saintship. I was then in my English dress, and had planted myself against a pillar, directly opposite, to observe this ceremony, which I saw performed to many. I looked stedfastly at the operator, for a long time, till I perceived he took notice of me, and turned pale, then flushed as red as scarlet. This I thought very extraordinary, and retired immediately, but it made such a strong impression on my mind, that I desired my landlord would make particular enquiries, who officiated at that ceremony, without letting him know my reasons. He brought me intelligence, that it was an Irish priest.

This man, knowing me to be an Englishman by my dress, and the attention I had given to his fallacies, was conscious

scious of the fraud he was acting, and perhaps some little remorse, or it may be anger, had excited that sudden change of countenance. It was well I went away, or otherwise he might have given notice to these poor deluded souls, (with enthusiastic minds, and heated imaginations), of my being an heretic, and despising their saint, which probably would have exposed me to some insults from these misled and infatuated people. At the church of Saint Genevieve, I several times saw the linen that had been applied to the distempered part of those afflicted with any disorder, put upon the end of a long pole, elevated and rubbed against the shrine of St. Genevieve, containing her relics, (which hang in a fine superb wrought case, suspended from the ceiling by a gilt chain,) to cure those who had a large share of faith, in her powerful intercessions on their behalf. Any failure in cure, was solved in the same easy way, without any discredit to her ladyship; that is, want of faith. But if success attended, which often happens, as nature always exerts herself to throw off disorders, it then raised the saint's reputation, and consequently brought more adorners, and lucrative customers, to be duped in the same manner.

It is astonishing to think, what blind faith the poor ignorant people have in the virtues of *holy-water*. When it thunders, they sprinkle themselves therewith, believing it a preservative against divine vengeance, evil spirits, or any temporary ills.

At an evening interment, where the burial service was performed in the church, a poor fellow, who had before been drinking too freely, fell fast asleep; the congregation being gone, the sexton was fastening the doors, which awakened him, and he got up to go out. The sexton, thinking no one to be there but himself, and hearing something coming after him, not having a conscience of the brightest hue, a panic seized him, and fearing it was an evil-spirit, come to requite him for his former misdeeds, ran immediately to the holy water, and setting his posteriors therein, believed himself then secure; clapping his hands together, he cried out, in a voice of exaltation, Now d—l, come d—l, bidding defiance to all his artifices; so high an opinion, and such an implicit faith had he, in the virtues of this salt-water.*

* Salt is put in at the benediction of the priest, to keep it from putrefaction.

as to brave the d—l, and all hisimps, when immersed in such holy pickle.

I had a fine specimen of the ignorance of the mendicant friars. I used to be visited by one of them, who would rap at my door, to ask charity, *Pour l'amour de la Sainte Vierge*, for love of the Holy Virgin. Having given him some pence, he frequently afterwards renewed his visits, and at last became troublesome. Finding I was an Englishman, and an heretic, so totally illiterate was he, that he enquired if we were baptized in England, or had marriages amongst us; thinking us near a-kin to savages and cannibals.

In all countries, the Romish clergy are nearly the same; they entertain principles unfriendly to that liberty, for which reason, humanity and christianity, plead: but especially in France, they are for supporting despotism in the monarch; by which means themselves are protected in their arbitrary sway over the minds and effects of the people, keeping them in ignorance and servility, aiming chiefly at two things—power from the king, and money from the subjects.

The love of authority is so very prevalent with them, that from this motive, interested and ambitious men are continually preaching the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. Submit yourselves to your superiors in all things, right or wrong, this is their maxim; not considering that obedience to superiors must be determined by the nature of the constitution.

Bigoted ecclesiastics, and infidel statesmen, though they differ in principle, agree in conclusion; the views of both are unfriendly to the great interest of truth and freedom. The doctrine of absolute submission, in all cases, is an absurd dogmatical precept, with nothing but ignorance and superstition (which have ever been inseparable companions) to support it. Popery has for one of its principal objects, the destruction of the liberties of the people, and the formation and support of an arbitrary, despotic government; as passive obedience in the people is enjoined on pain of eternal damnation, and is one of its distinguishing peculiarities. Men were not formed into societies, only to be the subjects of arbitrary will, the slavish instruments in gratifying the ambitious or other corrupt designs of one or more men; but for the safety and prosperity of the whole community; as the end of all government is to give the people justice and security, by

by maintaining their rights, properties, and interests.

When I was brought before the governor, he desired I would sign that book, putting one to me. I desired I might read what I was to sign; he replied, by all means, it was the book of discharge, and his voucher, that I had taken out with me, what I had brought in. I then readily signed it. Thanking him for his civilities, and taking my leave, I followed my keeper. He brought me through the wooden palisades, and great gates, to the outer court, where was my friend, Monsieur Gravelot, waiting for me in a hackney-coach. It was he, who had brought the order for my discharge, and he had also a safe conduct, or protection, for my continuance in France, viz. "By the king's order.—

"His majesty, taking into his royal consideration, the humble request of the Sieur Major, an Englishman, that his majesty may graciously be pleased to grant to him leave, to continue his abode at Paris, in order to improve and perfect himself in the art of engraving.—His majesty, therefore, has granted him a safe-guard, and security for his person, during the space of one year, in which time he shall have full liberty to live in the kingdom, without any lett or molestation. His majesty, orders all his officers, justices of the peace, and all his subjects in general, whom it may concern, to allow him the enjoying all the benefits and advantages of this safe-guard; neither offering, or allowing to be offered, to him, any lett, obstruction, or molestation, under pretence of the war, or any other whatsoever; but, on the contrary, every help or assistance he may happen to stand in need of.

"Given at our court, at Fontainebleau, the 20th of October, 1746.

"L. S. Louis. DEVOYER."

After the expiration of this protection, I had another granted me for a year, by ——— Brulart, who was then minister of state for foreign affairs. Dated Fontainebleau, October 28; 1747. These passports were given gratis.

I may truly say, when I saw Mr. Gravelot, that our joy at meeting was affecting and reciprocal: as a sincere friend, and having induced me to come to France, he had been greatly hurt and concerned for me at this accident. With an affectionate embrace, the silent tear started from his eye, and trickled down his cheek: conscious of the violence his country had done me, by the infringement

of my liberty, and the breach of hospitality to a stranger. From a national partiality (which, according to Cardinal Bentivoglio, is a second original sin) he had frequently extolled the pre-eminence of his country above others; of all foibles in a sensible man the most excusable; for there is an honest prejudice in favour of our country, when directed to a proper end; that is highly commendable, and to be applauded and cherished.

Soon after, I arrived at my lodgings, and was met with open arms by my old landlord and his wife, whose assiduity and care presently restored me to my former health and tranquillity of mind: though the concern, that a thinking man feels at a real misfortune, cannot easily be effaced; for the ideas of past sufferings will come to remembrance: the wound was healed, but the scar remained. I received the congratulations of my friends, who came to see me, thanking Providence it had been no worse.

After my release, my relations earnestly solicited my return home; but Mr. Lawrence, in the most friendly and affectionate manner, dissuaded me from such thoughts; saying, I had not yet obtained my wish, of perfecting myself in the arts; I ought not to abandon the opportunity which I then had, especially as no danger could possibly happen to me, having the king's safe-guard or protection to preserve me from accidents, and that he would assist me by every means in his power. This kind advice, coinciding entirely with my own inclinations, determined me to remain in France, till I obtained the object of my wishes.

Soon after my release, I waited on the Marquis D'Argenson,* minister of state for foreign affairs, (in company with Monsieur D'Anville) to return him my thanks for restoring me to my liberty. He made an obliging apology, saying, he was sorry so unlucky a circumstance had happened to me; that it was an affair of state which required it, on *Prince Charles's* account, meaning the *Pretender*; and hoped they should not lose me on that score. I could learn no other reason for my imprisonment (during my stay in

* Complaints had formerly been made, by some of the prisoners, who had been released, (against the Marquis D'Argenson, minister of state), of their ill-treatment. He excused himself, by saying, they had all the necessities and indulgencies that could be given; but the want of liberty made them insensible to every kindness.

France, which was three years afterwards,) than what he had been pleased to communicate to me. I had the honour of his protection, and inscribed a copper-plate to him, by his permission, for which he made me a generous present.* His son, Monsieur Devoyer D'Argenson, was greatly my friend and encourager; he endeavoured to persuade me to settle in France, by telling me; he would give me apartments in his house, procure me any paintings that I wished to engrave, and obtain for me a particular order from the king (as being a protestant,) for my reception as a member of the Royal Academy of Painting, at Paris; whereby I should be one of the king's engravers, with a pension of four hundred livres. This would also exempt me from the capitation tax, and privilege me to have a printing-press of my own, with other immunities. At his desire, I engraved two fine paintings, in his collection (which at that time was very capital). I dedicated them to him; and published them in France.†

Some years after my return to London, when (by my place, as king's chief engraver, in 1756) I became acquainted with William Sharpe, esq. clerk of the privy council, he informed me of the risk I had run in the Bastille. The French had sent six regiments to assist the Scotch in the rebellion; one of them was the Irish regiment of Fitz-James, commonly called the *Irish Brigade*, which, after the defeat of the rebels at the battle of Culloden, was taken almost entire. A debate arose in our council, whether they should be treated as prisoners of war, or as rebels, being subjects of the king, and coming in open rebellion. The French, apprized of this, arrested all the English they could find, who were protestants, by way of reprisal. Fortunately for us, it was determined, (though by three voices only,) to treat them as prisoners of war. Had they been dealt with otherwise, we, in France, who were in durance, should, in all probability, have fallen innocent victims to the manes of the Irish regiment; and as a poor retaliation for the just sentence passed on the rebel lords, Kilmarnock, and Balmirino, who very deservedly met their fate on Tower-hill, August 18, 1746, by the hands of the common ex-

ecutioner, for their treachery to their king and country, by their endeavours to subvert the government, and to introduce popery and slavery. Lord Lovett, (who died a Roman catholic,) was executed April 19, 1747. Had the Pretender gained his ends, from his bigotry and superstition, we might naturally have expected the same bloody scenes to have been acted again, (as in Queen Mary's time,) and notwithstanding all his protestations against it, had he once obtained power. This was evident from his behaviour at Paris, on the *Fête de Dieu*, or Feast of God. The host being carried through the streets with great pomp and magnificence, he was then at the window kneeling, and paying adoration to the consecrated wafer, believing it to be God himself. Happening to turn his head, and observing the Scotch officers who were with him, to be standing, he cast on them an angry look, for their not complying with this idolatrous ceremony. Mr. Dumesnil, a master of languages, (who taught the Camerons French,) was present, and told me that the Scotch, being presbyterians, were greatly displeased at it, thinking it hard that their minds should be enslaved, who had risked their lives, abandoned their country, and sacrificed their fortunes in his service.

In the chapel, at the Scotch college, in Paris, I saw the remains of King James the Second, uninterred, to be carried to England, and deposited in Westminster-Abbey, when any of his family are seated on that throne. It is covered with a black velvet pall, and a large cross of white satten thereon. Much of the velvet had been carried away piece-meal, by his votaries, who had hung a variety of crutches and bandages against the walls, in token of *miraculous* cures performed by him. After the peace was made, many English resorted to Paris, as usual. Some of our wits being told by the Scotch priests, the history of those miracles, observed, that it was very strange, since he had such power, that he had not placed his son on the throne. This witicism was reported to the archbishop, who very judiciously ordered the removal of those trophies, to prevent further reflections and sarcasms on his sanctity and power.

Had I known the real cause of my confinement, and the critical juncture I was in, I certainly should have felt greater anxieties for my welfare, as self-preservation

* *Le Chirurgien de Campagne*, from Teniers.

† *Le Voyageurs*, from Bergein; *Le Manege*, from Woyvermans.

preservation is the first law of nature. It was happy for me that I did not know it, otherwise I could not have enjoyed that peace of mind, which is the constant attendant upon innocence in distress. I am not surprised at the many reports (common even at Paris) of cruelty exercised in the Bastille. This suspicion may arise from the impossibility of coming at the knowledge of any transaction in this place. This is verified by Monsieur Voltaire, in his 19th Letter upon the English Nation: speaking of Sir John Vanbrugh, he says, "This Knight having taken a tour to France, before the war, 1701, was put in the Bastille, without ever being able to learn the cause why the minister of state had confined him."*

When the means of an *éclaircissement* cannot be obtained, it must be owned, and very naturally, that fears are often raised in the mind, without foundation.

"Many are the shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave; all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at the entrance than within."
Milton.

It is this impossibility that creates a dread and horror to a generous soul; the very apprehension of what may be done in private (all intercourse with the human species being entirely cut off) is sufficient to excite conjectures, and perhaps gave rise to various Tales, such as the Iron Mask, the Oubliette, &c.†

It is said, in the reign of Louis XI.

* Vanbrugh tells us, his amusement and exercise, was throwing a quantity of pins into the air, and picking them up, one by one; and verily believed, if he had not thought of this expedient, that he should have lost his senses.

† The Oubliette is an horrible contrivance in a chamber, wherein was a trap-door, which suddenly opening, destroyed the victim by machinery beneath. These infernal Oubliettes, have been at last discovered. Several complete skeletons of human bodies, have been dug out, and it is expected that many more will be found. These wretched victims of tyranny, who were doomed to die in these dungeons, were generally told, when taken from their cells, that they were sent for by the governor. In their passage to his house, they had to walk through a long gallery, in which was a concealed trap-door; there they were suddenly plunged into this dreadful abyss, where they perished in the most horrid manner. The mind revolts with horror, at the contemplation of such diabolical contrivances, for the punishment of the human race.

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that Tristan l'Hermite, (the king's companion,) a man of execrable memory, Grand Prevôt, and Governor of this place, was himself judge, witness, and executioner; he put to death, by his vindictive rage, more than four thousand people in this manner. In the strong castle of Ham, in Picardy, (also a state-prison,) were formerly two or three of these Oubliettes; only one is now remaining. This was built by Monsieur le Conetable de St. Paul, and by the extraordinary turn of human affairs, he there ended his days in close confinement.* It seems, as if Providence ordained, that the wicked themselves should fall into those traps, which they had artfully constructed for others, and as a lesson to mankind, to be more humane and generous to their fellow-beings. If I may judge of their behaviour to their prisoners, from the treatment I met with, I would willingly hope, that many of the reports are groundless. However, where there is no law, or any check on those in power, who govern by an absolute will, these things, in a great measure, must depend on the disposition of the minister, and the humanity of the governor. As a proof of which, the Chevalier De Launey, governor of the Bastille, in 1785, and Monsieur de Montbory, were discharged from their employ, for being too humane to the prisoners; but on their promise of future rigour, and of implicitly obeying the cruel orders given to them, they were replaced. They fulfilled their promise but too well, as by the event proved at its destruction; and they justly met the reward of their treachery, from the hands of the enraged populace. We have had many woeful examples, how little mankind is to be trusted with such lawless, and unlimited sway. Good sense, and humanity, are not frequent enough to restrain those who are invested with such an absolute controul, from exercising that rage of tyranny, to which their natural dispositions may excite them, prompted by mad ambition, and the lust of power; for we daily see ambition and pride get the better of justice. Cardinal Richelieu, under Louis XIII. extended his authority with the utmost cruelty, filling the fortresses and prisons with wretches sacrificed to

* There are also state-prisons, one at Pierrenaise, at Lyons, Vincennes; Isle St. Marguerite, in Provence; le Mont St. Michel, in Normandie; le Château du Taurau, in Brittany; de Saumur, in Anjou.

his vain, ambitious, turbulent, disposition. He erected despotism into law; and vexations of all kinds were his engines. He had even in his own house a (*Fade in pacem*) an Oubliette, where he frequently destroyed victims of his unbounded tyranny. Whilst the arbitrary will of the prince, or rather the caprice of those who govern under him, hold the place of law, such prisons as the Bastille will never want a succession of inhabitants; it is an insatiable gulph, incessantly open for the reception of devoted victims. I have been informed, by the Parisians themselves, that every thing done in this place, is mysterious, trick, and artifice; a series of oppression, and a chain of iniquities, heaping sorrow upon sorrow. It cannot be supposed, that a civilized nation like the French, delight in inhumanity, especially to their own people, whatever they may do to others. A recent example, however, we have had in one, who has no pretensions to the title of a man. Future ages will scarcely believe, that Monsieur Vaudrucil, governor-general of Canada, and of Quebec, gave rewards to the Indians, for scalping his enemies, an action so repugnant to christianity and human nature, that posterity, and even his own countrymen (who are not entirely divested of humanity,) will ever brand his memory as a *monster*; continually dining in public with his friends, in a hall, ornamented with scalps, arranged in a variety of figures.*

On Tuesday, the 14th of July, 1789, the Bastille was attacked by the citizens of Paris, in the civil commotions for liberty, assisted by some of the soldiery, and taken by them, after the loss of more than three hundred lives, besides those destroyed by the treachery of the governor, who pretended to capitulate, by holding out a flag of truce; after many had unwarily entered at the draw-bridge, which was let down, he suddenly drew it up, and sacrificed those who had entered. The irritated multitude, then enraged, stormed the castle, and they took prisoners, the Governor, the Marquis De Launey, the Prince de Montbory, the Fort Major, &c. They were taken immediately to the Hotel de Ville, tried, De Launey and the Fort Major executed, and their heads carried in procession through the city.

* General Amherst, when he took Montreal, humanely buried three waggon-loads of scalps.

London Chronicle, Tuesday, July 21, 1789.

"In consequence of the destruction of this dreadful fortress, the grave of many miserable thousands, or rather millions of French subjects, such horrid scenes are come to light, as must make human nature shrink at itself. We are informed, through the means of a wretched captive, who had been confined forty-seven years in those infernal regions of despotism, tyranny, and misery, that when a prisoner was committed to that horrid place, he was immediately confined in a solitary cell, where the sun could not penetrate; and whatever food might be allotted him, was served him by mutes. It was death for either to speak.

"The emancipated author of this narration, having, however, by his good conduct, and the well-known goodness of his heart, excited some feelings in the breast of one of the under officers of the fortress, who had been a servant in his family, was one day permitted to walk on the place of massacre. He describes it to be a pleasant promenade, on which the devoted victim of tyranny is invited to walk, for the benefit of the air. On approaching a particular part, (the signal being given,) it gives way, and he is at once plunged into a horrid gulf, where several engines cut him to pieces."

The duration of this infernal prison, was four hundred and twenty years, and twenty-three days, from its building.

The foundation was laid, April 23, 1369, by order of Charles V. by one Hugh d'Aubriot, a Burgundian, Provost of Paris. It is remarkable, that he was the first person confined therein, at the suit of the clergy, for impiety and heresy. This prison contained about forty separate apartments, for the reception of prisoners, besides those for the governor, his attendants, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
WE have had many disputes about the learning of Shakspeare: but none, as I know, about the learning of Buonaparte. It is *not known* that it consists in old proverbs.

A worthy correspondent of your's has expressed a doubt about the veracity of the French bulletins. I flatter myself, that by *numerous aduges of ancient wisdom*, I shall be able to explain the theory, upon which these fine flights of genius, and soldiers, and exquisite *morceaux* of literature, are founded. It

is true, that they do not quite resemble Livy, &c. for they boast much, but "*manners make the man*," and the inference is highly honourable to the military literati, who copy the modest victors of Greece and Rome.

Now, sir, it is evident that Buonaparte wishes to be *cock of the walk*, and to *crow over every body*. He well knows, that *every little makes a mickle*; and therefore, by confederations of the Rhine, perpetual conscriptions, &c. is as cool as a cucumber, about the success of his wild-goose projects. Well knowing the old adage of the *numble ninepence*, he is *here and there*, and *every where*, *over the hills and far away*, before we can say *Jack Robinson*: always *with a stout heart*, but not probably *with a thin pair of breeches*; for we do not find by the bulletins, that he ever complains of *losing leather*. He *has a salve for every sore*; and therefore never *cries stinking fish*, to alarm the conscripts. As *money makes the mare to go*, he takes care to have plenty of Napoleons with him for distribution; and because, *a still tongue makes a wise head*, takes also good care to keep that *cat in the bag*. He has heard of *much cry and little wool* being, in the issue, injurious to repute; and he therefore inverts the effect, by adding, *a great deal of wool to much cry*: also, because *Brug is a good dog*, and *Hold-fast is a better*, he wisely keeps both. *Nothing venture, nothing have*, is a good maxim, it united *with playing a safe game*; and, though *nothing is certain in this world*, but *death and taxes*, people may be brought to think otherwise, by turning *geese into swans*. He likes *a feast to end in a fray*, for *out of nothing nothing would come*. Some people's noses he soaps first, and pulls afterwards, as the King of Spain's (the Emperor of Russia being now soaping with *Castille soap*, for *Windsor* is out of the question;) other people's heads he breaks, and then applies a plaster, with a cooling regimen, &c. &c. Where *he cannot bite*, *he will however bark*; for we find Lord Cochrane, long before his safe arrival in England, driven into the sea by an Italian regiment; and lest his own troops should be rather dispirited, he calls the English soldiers cowards; and though his soldiers shrunk from the bayonet, at Corunna (as every officer and private attests), he gains the victory by that superior weapon, the *long-bow*.

In plain English, the bulletins are always gross and flattering misrepresentations: sometimes downright falsehoods; that is, there can be no reason to dispute

Lord Cochrane's assertion, that the French ships struck in the Basque Roads, and were, one excepted, set on fire by the English: yet the bulletins assert, that this conflagration was made by the French. It is certainly painful, that, while the devil is put to shame by telling truth, a Frenchman should be covered with glory for possessing privileges beyond the fallen archangel. Indeed, every feeling person, who knows the frequent necessity, under which his infernal highness must labour, of deviating from truth, must rather think that impudence should have been added: it is still harder, because every word *he* says, cannot of course be *gospel*.

In short, Buonaparte is a mighty genius, but a Charlatan; he cannot command impossibilities: and officers declare, that his success is owing to numbers. In Egypt, and in Portugal, the troops were robbed of that resource, and exhibited no commanding superiority. In point of literature, bravery, and mind, Scotland is perhaps the first country in Europe; and were its resources and population adequate, and itself a continental power, I am inclined to think, that in their struggles for *Number I.* of which the people of both nations are very fond, the Scots would outdo them.

Independence is indeed the soul of national well-being, because it enables a nation to consult its own interest: but if out of a population of thirty millions, two hundred pounds is paid in France for a substitute, in the conscription, a pretty accurate estimate may be formed of the numbers employed, and the losses sustained, through the remorseless ambition of "the grand human enemy of days of innocence and peace." The real interest of the poor is a profitable employment of, and market for, their industry; and trade, peace, and the arts were the best interests of France, and of man: but then Napoleon would not die conqueror of the world! what selfish cruelty! Oh, that he had been born and bred a Quaker!

Your's, &c.

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THERE having been lately discovered in this neighbourhood a very singular curiosity, it would be desirable to receive the opinion of learned antiquaries, concerning it; and as your work has such an extensive circulation, I have sent you a drawing of it; persuaded that you will not deem an engraving of this

relic of antiquity, unworthy of a place in your excellent repository.

The monument is a rough stone pillar, situated near the high-road, leading towards Huntly, about twenty-five miles north from Aberdeen; and on it there is deeply cut an inscription of undoubted antiquity; but in such characters, as have hitherto baffled every attempt at explanation. The stone, a granite, is of the rudest and most shapeless form, rising about six feet above ground, without any figures or marks whatever, excepting the five lines of letters, of which the accompanying draught is a *fac-simile*, taken on the spot, and of which the accuracy can be fully authenticated. Now, although many monumental pillars have been found in every part of the island, with emblematical carvings and figures on them, yet it is not known, that any one whatever is now to be seen, with an inscription on it, unless what clearly belongs to the Roman period of our history. In this respect, therefore, it is probably an unique, and highly deserving the attention of the learned; especially, as from the rudeness of the sculpture, and singularity of the characters, it would seem to have been formed anterior to that æra.

The only other inscribed stone, that I have seen mentioned, at least in North Britain, is noticed in the first volume of Mr. Chalmers's *Caledonia*, page 466, where he observes, "that a pillar in the church-yard of Ruthrie, in Dumfriesshire, inscribed with Runic letters, the only one in Scotland, was demolished by order of the General Assembly, in 1644, as an object of idolatry." This is also described and engraved by Gordon, in his "*Itinerarium Septentrionale*," plate 57, page 160; but bears not the smallest resemblance to the one now mentioned, and is evidently the work of a much later age.

If you will, therefore, have the goodness to get a correct engraving made of this inscription, from the annexed drawing,* with the letters of the same size, and will give it a place in an early number of your valuable miscellany, you will, I am sure, confer on your antiquarian readers a particular favour, while you will greatly oblige

Your's, &c.

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

Aberdeen, May 12, 1809.

* The engraving is given with this Magazine.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE mind of man, like his body, requires occasional relaxation. When the body is exhausted by fatigue, the enjoyment of mere rest is sufficient to re-accumulate that excitability which has been expended; but the mind of the well-educated man, always acting, seeks for repose, only by employing itself in pursuits of a less fatiguing and more pleasing nature. This faculty, which exalts man so far above other animals, teaches him also, that the hours which he gives up to the gratification of such pursuits, are amongst the most pleasurable of his existence; and it will be found, that their variety will always keep pace in their increase with the progress of refinement and civilization.

The cultivation of music, in all ages, has been one of the most fascinating of these pleasures; and especially of late years, it has so increased in the public estimation, that, at this time, it may be almost considered as an indispensable branch of education. Fashion, however, that "*arbiter elegantiarum*," not content with making the study of music of such prime importance, has, at the same time, introduced a spirit of criticism, which, while it raises the music of a neighbouring country above its proper standard, has too much debased the musical compositions of our own countrymen. Our masters are Italian, our singers are Italian, our music is Italian; and our fair countrywomen, in their desire to imitate the frivolous refinements of their foreign instructors, forget, that what appears correct as coming from an Italian singing in his own country, is unnatural in the mouth of an accomplished Englishwoman.

Italian music has charms in abundance; the language is admirably adapted for enabling the voice to produce the most mellifluous sounds; yet as we find different nations having different styles in composition, it must of necessity follow, that there is some radical difference in the habits, in the constitutions of each particular people, which adapts their feelings to their own music in preference to all others. How is it possible then, that the inhabitants of one country can prefer any other style of music to that which is so natural to them? In our own case it is still more remarkable; the manners, the customs, the climate, the people of Italy are, in every respect, so different

different from those of England; indeed, I may say, they are so opposite, that it is impossible such a predilection for Italian music should really exist amongst us.

We know what fashion can do; and in this instance we cannot deny she has exerted her accustomed influence. A man, however, seldom wants a reason to justify what may further his interest; and as the proverbial gullibility of our nature has made it too much the interest of swarms of foreign miscreants to keep up this delusion, they have found but little difficulty in producing arguments to prove the vast superiority of Italian over English music. These arguments I shall examine in detail, which will lead me into comparisons between the two styles, which I feel certain will not fail to produce in every English mind, a full conviction that our English music has been degraded far below its merits.

It is abominable to go to seven different London musical parties in a week, and hear nothing but a repetition of vilely executed Italian music, the value of which is not understood by three-fourths of the company. To understand Italian music, an Englishman must be educated, the Italian style being unnatural to his feelings; he must have an education which a very large proportion of our people are totally unacquainted with; and hence it is, that we so often have the disgusting sight of an English lady mistaking the shrugged shoulder, the unmeaning rattle, the over-stretched emphasis, the yawning, drawling *ad libitum*, or the unnaturally rapid transition from fortissimo to pianissimo, for that national and characteristic light and shade, with which an Italian comes home to the feelings of a native Italian audience. How many voices, which, if employed in singing some plaintive Scotch air, would go to the souls of their untutored hearers, are thrown away, and spoiled by attempting such awkward imitations. These are corruptions which cannot be too severely reprobated.

The great argument upon which this unnatural fashion rests for its support, is the supposed fact, that Italian music is in every respect superior in value to the music of our own country; and hence have arisen various heavy charges against English music, which any impartial lover of music must pronounce to be totally void of foundation; there not being one beauty in the Italian school (the language excepted) which, I believe, has not a pa-

rallel in some of our immortal compositions.

Neither shall we be found wanting in performers equal to the most celebrated of our continental rivals. Whilst we possess Billington, the Harrisons, Bartleman, Knyvett, &c. we need not fear the united efforts of Catalani, Grassini, Naldi, or the rest of those truly great and accomplished singers.

Actuated by these sentiments, it is my intention to make such observations upon English music, in succeeding communications, if this should find a place in the Monthly Magazine, as will, I trust, convince its readers, that our own English music ought not to yield the palm of worth to that of Italy, or of any other country. And that these remarks should appear in something like the resemblance of regularity, I know no better plan than that of dividing the subject into different heads, corresponding to the different styles of English music; such as the oratorio, sacred music, the song, the glee, theatrical compositions, &c.

In these observations, it will be perceived, that I have confined myself entirely to vocal music; in instrumental compositions, however, England stands high in the scale of excellence, even if we waive the consideration, that many of the most celebrated instrumental works of foreigners were composed in this country.

May 12, 1809.

MUSICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE usual manner of reading "The Absolution," which forms a part of our Church Service, is, in my opinion, very inaccurate. I beg leave to submit the following form, as less exceptionable:

"*Almighty God*, the father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he may turn from his wickedness and live, and (*who*) hath given power and commandment to his ministers, to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins, *pardoneth* and absolveth all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly believe his holy gospel, &c."

Your readers will observe, that the verbs "*pardoneth* and *absolveth*" are principals in the sentence, and that they refer to the nominative case "*Almighty God*." The personal pronoun "*He*," which

which is now admitted before "*pardon-eth*," should therefore be expunged. The construction is similar to that adopted by the translators of the Bible, in 1 Sam. xvii. 37. "The Lord God, that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, *he* will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine."

It is probable, that, by some typographical error, the punctuation has been altered, by substituting the period for the comma; and that the practice which has till lately obtained of writing the initials of pronouns with capital letters, has misled the reader, and introduced the present inaccurate reading.

Mr. Sheridan, whose remarks on the sense of the liturgy are generally correct, has not observed the grammatical impropriety of this sentence; but has prescribed a form which sanctions the established manner of reading it.

Newbury, Your's, &c.
May 11, 1809. WM. ALLEN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE SPEECH OF LORD ERSKINE, in the HOUSE OF PEERS, on the second READING of the BILL for preventing malicious and wanton CRUELTY to ANIMALS.

—Taken in SHORT HAND.*

MY LORDS,

I AM now to propose to the humane consideration of the House, a subject which has long occupied my attention, and which I own to your Lordships is very near my heart.

* The Publisher of this Magazine conceives that no apology will be requisite, on his part, for the pains he has taken to procure a correct copy of it, and for presenting the same to the world.

The principles of sound morality and humane policy, which this speech contains, cannot be too widely disseminated; and they may be the means, in this shape, of producing an effect on the feelings and practices of mankind, nearly equal to that proposed by legislative regulations. At the same time the sanction of law can never be more usefully bestowed, than in giving weight to doctrines which are frequently at variance with the prejudices and passions of mankind.

On the whole, it may be asserted, that this speech contains such a condensed view of the arguments in favour of a mild and humane treatment of the brute creation; as to claim a general introduction into families and seminaries of education, and to deserve circulation among the lower classes of society by the clergy, and by all moral and pious persons.

It would be a painful and disgusting detail, if I were to endeavour to bring before you the almost innumerable instances of cruelty to animals, which are daily occurring in this country, and which, unfortunately, only gather strength by any efforts of humanity in individuals to repress them, without the aid of the law.

These unmanly and disgusting outrages are most frequently perpetrated by the basest and most worthless; incapable, for the most part, of any reproof which can reach the mind, and who know no more of the law, than that it suffers them to indulge their savage dispositions with impunity.

Nothing is more notorious, than that it is not only useless, but dangerous, to poor suffering animals, to reprove their oppressors, or to threaten them with punishment. The general answer, with the addition of bitter oaths and increased cruelty, is, "What is that to you?"

If the offender be a servant, he curses you, and asks, if you are his master? and if he be the master himself, he tells you that the animal is his own. Every one of your Lordships must have witnessed scenes like this. A noble Duke, whom I do not see in his place, told me only two days ago, that he had lately received this very answer. The validity of this most infamous and stupid defence, arises from that defect in the law which I seek to remedy. Animals are considered *as property only*—To destroy or to abuse them, from malice to the proprietor, or with an intention injurious to his interest in them, is criminal; *but the animals themselves are without protection*—the law regards them not *substantively*—they have no rights!

I will not stop to examine, whether public cruelty to animals may not be, under many circumstances, an indictable offence: I think it is, and if it be, it is so much the better for the argument I am about to submit to your Lordships. But if even this were clearly so, it would fall very short of the principle which I mean anxiously and earnestly to invite the House to adopt. I am to ask your Lordships, in the name of that God who gave to man his dominion over the lower world, to acknowledge and recognize that dominion to be a *Moral Trust*. It is a proposition which no man living can deny, without denying the whole foundation of our duties, and every thing the Bill proposes will be found to be absolutely

lately corollary to its establishment; except, indeed, that from circumstances inevitable, the enacting part will fall short of that which the indisputable principle of the preamble would warrant.

Nothing, my Lords, is, in my opinion, more interesting than to contemplate the helpless condition of Man, with all his godlike faculties, when stripped of the aids which he receives from the numerous classes of inferior beings, whose qualities, and powers, and instincts, are admirably and wonderfully constructed for his use. If, in the examination of these qualities, powers, and instincts, we could discover nothing else but that admirable and wonderful construction for man's assistance; if we found no organs in the animals for their own gratification and happiness—no sensibility to pain or pleasure—no grateful sense of kindness, nor suffering from neglect or injury—no senses analogous, though inferior to our own: if we discovered, in short, nothing but mere animated matter, obviously and exclusively subservient to human purposes, it would be difficult to maintain that the dominion over them was a trust; in any other sense, at least, than to make the best use for ourselves of the property in them which Providence had given us. But, my Lords, it calls for no deep or extended skill in natural history, to know that the very reverse of this is the case, and that God is the benevolent and impartial author of all that he has created. For every animal which comes in contact with man, and whose powers, and qualities, and instincts, are obviously constructed for his use, Nature has taken the same care to provide, and as carefully and bountifully as for man himself, organs and feelings for its own enjoyment and happiness. Almost every sense bestowed upon man is equally bestowed upon them—seeing, hearing, feeling, thinking, the sense of pain and pleasure, the passions of love and anger, sensibility to kindness, and pangs from unkindness and neglect, are inseparable characteristics of their natures, as much as of our own. Add to this, my Lords, that the justest and tenderest consideration of this benevolent system of Nature, is not only consistent with the fullest dominion of man over the lower world, but establishes and improves it. In this, as in every thing else, the whole moral system is inculcated by the pursuit of our own happiness. In this, as in all other things, our duties and our interests are inseparable. I defy any man to point

out any one abuse of a brute which is property, by its owner, which is not directly against his own interest. Is it possible then, my Lords, to contemplate this wonderful arrangement, and to doubt, for a single moment, that our dominion over animals is a trust? They are created indeed for our use, but not for our abuse: their freedom and enjoyments, when they cease to be consistent with our just dominion and enjoyments, can be no part of their natures; but whilst they are consistent, their rights, subservient as they are, ought to be as sacred as our own. And although certainly, my Lords, there can be no law for man in that respect, but such as he makes for himself, yet I cannot conceive any thing more sublime, or interesting, more grateful to Heaven, or more beneficial to the world, than to see such a spontaneous restraint imposed by man upon himself.

This subject is most justly treated by one of the best poets in our language.

Mr. Cowper, in the *Task*, says:—

“The sum is this—
If man's convenience, health, or safety
Interere, his rights and claims are paramount,
And must extinguish their's, else they are
all”——

He then proceeds in a most affecting and sublime appeal to our humanity and justice. I have not a sufficient recollection of it, and I will not destroy the effect of it by misrepeating it.

The same subject is touched upon, in most eloquent prose, in the theological works of Mr. Jones, which were put into my hands the other day, by my worthy and excellent friend at your table.

[*Here Lord Erskine read an extract.*]

Mr. Young, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has also published an excellent treatise on the subject; and many of the most worthy and respectable of the clergy have done honour to their sacred functions, by impressing upon their congregations the divine command, as it regards this important duty.

Every other branch of our duties, when subject to frequent violation, has been recognized and inculcated by our laws, and the breaches of them repressed by punishments; and why not in this, where our duties are so important, so universally extended, and the breaches of them so frequent and so abominable?

But in what I am proposing to your Lordships, disinterested virtue, as in all other cases, will have its own certain reward.

ward. The humanity you shall extend to the lower creation will come abundantly round in its consequences to the whole human race. The moral sense which this law will awaken and inculcate, cannot but have a most powerful effect upon our feelings and sympathies for one another. The violences and outrages committed by the lower orders of the people, are offences more owing to want of thought and reflection, than to any malignant principle; and whatever, therefore, sets them a-thinking upon the duties of humanity, more especially where they have no rivalries nor resentments, and where there is a peculiar generosity in forbearance and compassion, has an evident tendency to soften their natures, and to moderate their passions, in their dealings with one another.

The effect of laws which promulgate a sound moral principle is incalculable; I have traced it in a thousand instances, and it is impossible to describe its value.

My Lords, it was in consequence of these simple views, and on those indisputable principles, that I have framed the preamble of the very short Bill which I now present for a second reading to the House. I might, without preamble or preface, have proposed at once to enact, if not to declare wilful and wanton cruelty to the animals comprehended in it to be a misdemeanor, looking, as I now do, to the Commons to enforce the sanction of the law by pecuniary penalties. But then the grand efficacious principle would have been obscured; which, if fortunately adopted by your Lordships, will enact this law as a spontaneous rule in the mind of every man who reads it—which will make every human bosom a sanctuary against cruelty—which will extend the influence of a British statute beyond even the vast bounds of British jurisdiction; and consecrate, perhaps, in all nations, and in all ages, that just and eternal principle, which binds the whole living world in one harmonious chain, under the dominion of enlightened man, the lord and governor of all.

I will now read to your Lordships the preamble as I have framed it.

“Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to subdue to the dominion, use, and comfort of man, the strength and faculties of many useful animals, and to provide others for his food; and whereas the abuse of that dominion, by cruel and oppressive treatment of such animals, is not only highly unjust and immoral, but most pernicious in its example, having an

evident tendency to harden the heart against the natural feelings of humanity.”

This preamble may be objected to as too solemn and unusual in its language; but it must be recollected, that the subject of the Bill is most peculiar and unusual; and it being impossible to give practicable effect to the principle in its full extent, it became the more necessary, in creating a duty of imperfect obligation, where legal restraints would be inefficacious or impossible, to employ language calculated to make the deepest impression upon the human mind, so as to produce, perhaps, more than the effect of law, where the ordinary sanctions of law were wanting.

It may be now asked, my Lords, why, if the principle of the Bill be justly unfolded by this preamble, the enacting part falls so very short of protecting the whole animal world; or at all events those parts of it which come within the reach of man, and which may be subject to abuse. To that I answer—It does protect them to a certain degree, by the very principle which I have been submitting to your consideration, and to protect them further, would be found to be attended with insurmountable difficulties, and the whole bill might be wrecked by an impracticable effort to extend it. But I shall be happy to follow others in the attempt. The Bill, however, as it regards all animals, creates a duty of imperfect obligation; and your Lordships are very well aware, that there are very many, and most manifest and important moral duties, the breaches of which human laws cannot practically deal with, and this I fear will be found to be the case in the subject now under consideration.

Animals living in a state of nature would soon over-run the earth, and eat up and consume all the sustenance of man, if not kept down by the ordinary pursuits and destruction of them, by the only means in which they can be kept down and destroyed; and it is remarkable, that other animals have been formed by Nature, with most manifest instincts to assist us in this necessary exercise of dominion; and, indeed, without the act of man, these animals would themselves prey upon one another, and thus be visited by death, the inevitable lot of all created things, in more painful and frightful shapes. They have, besides, no knowledge of the future, and their end, when appropriated fitly for our food, is without prolonged suffering. This economy of Providence, as it regards

gards animals, which from age to age have lived in an unreclaimed state, devoted to the use of man and of each other, may serve to reconcile the mind to that mysterious state of things in the present fallen and imperfect condition of the world.

This state of wild animals is further strikingly illustrated, by the view of such of them as have been spared from the human huntsman, or the more numerous tribes of animals of prey. They are swept away by the elements in hard winters, retiring as most of them do, to a solitary, protracted, and painful death.

Old age, my Lords, even amongst men, is but a rare blessing; amongst such brutes, perhaps, never. Old age can only be supported in comfort by that aid and tenderness from others, arising from the consciousness of those ties of nature, which it has not pleased the Divine Providence to dispense to the lower world; but which, as the greatest of all blessings, it has communicated to man. When the brutes have fulfilled their duties to their young for their protection, they know them no more, and die of old age, or cold, or hunger, in view of one another, without sympathy or mutual assistance, or comfort.

It is the same, to a certain extent, with regard to those reclaimed animals devoted to man's use for food, whose faculties, as far as our observation is capable of a just comparison, approach nearer to human reason. The old age even of such animals, for the reasons adverted to, would seldom be satisfactory. When they pass, therefore, from life to death, in a manner which gives them no fore-taste of their doom, and consequently no sense of pain or sorrow in the road to it, the ways of God are justified to man.

The Bill, therefore, as it regards wild animals, could not easily have been framed for practicable operation, except by sanctioning as it does the principle of the preamble, which will, I trust, insensibly extend its influence to the protection of every thing that has life; by bringing habitually into the view of the mind the duties of imperfect obligation which it inculcates; and with regard to animals bred by man, or reclaimed for food, it will directly protect them against the cruelties which are generally committed on them; viz. the unmercifully driving them and beating them on their passage to fairs and markets, and against unnecessary sufferings in the hour of death.

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Before I leave this part of the subject, I think it right to advert to the practice of bull-baiting. I did not intend to have touched on it, but as I find that some who support the principle of this Bill, feel a difficulty as it regards this practice, it becomes necessary to consider how it will be affected by its operation.

A Bill was brought into the House of Commons, whilst I had the honour of a seat there, to repress this practice, but not upon the true principle. The framers of it were, I am persuaded, actuated by motives of humanity; but they mixed with it very laudable objects of human policy, which rather obscured the principle of protection to the animals. One great object of the Bill, and it was laudable on that account, was to put an end to sports, which led away the servants and labourers of manufacture and husbandry from the service of their masters.

The attack upon bull-baiting coming in this questionable shape, it was defended as politic, by talents capable of defending any thing; but talents (I am ready to admit) possessed by a person of as humane and feeling a mind as ever distinguished any man—a man, besides, of a most beautiful genius, and whom I have always esteemed and honoured.* The truth is, my Lords, that the matter was never fairly presented to his heart, and his intellect had got a wrong bias upon the subject. I shall not, however, come in contact with my excellent friend in his different view of this subject.

This Bill says not a word about bull-baiting. I only include a bull in my catalogue of protected animals. They, therefore, who support the practice, may still support it successfully, if they can convince a Court and Jury, and the other Magistracies of their countrymen, that it does not fall within the description of wilful and wanton cruelty; and if that shall be the general feeling of courts and magistrates on the subject, the practice will cease to be supported.

As to the tendency of barbarous sports of any kind or description whatsoever, to nourish the national characteristic of manliness and courage, the only shadow of argument I ever heard upon such occasions, all I can say is this: that, from the mercenary battles of the lowest of beasts (viz. human boxers) up to those of the highest and noblest that are tormented by man for his de-

* Supposed to be Mr. Windham.

grading pastime, I enter this public protest against it. I never knew a man remarkable for heroic bravery, whose very aspect was not lighted up by gentleness and humanity; nor a kill him and eat him countenance, that did not cover the heart of a bully, or a poltroon.

As to other reclaimed animals, which are not devoted to our use as food, but which are most wonderfully organized to assist man in the cultivation of the earth, and by their superior activity and strength, to lessen his labour in the whole circle of his concerns, different protections become necessary, and they are also provided for by the Bill, and without the loss or abridgment of any one right of property in such animals. On the contrary, all its provisions protect them, as property, from the abuses of those to whose care and government their owners are obliged to commit them. They also reach the owners themselves, if, from an inordinate desire of gain, or other selfish consideration, they *abuse* the animals, their property in which is limited to the use.

It would be wasting your Lordships' time, if I were to enumerate the probable cases which this part of the Bill will comprehend. It is well observed by an Italian philosopher, "that no man desires to hear what he has already seen." Your Lordships cannot have walked the streets, or travelled on the roads, without being perfectly masters of this part of the subject. You cannot but have been almost daily witnesses to most disgusting cruelties practised upon beasts of carriage and burthen, by the violence and brutality of their drivers. To distinguish such brutality and criminal violence, from severe, but sometimes necessary discipline, may at first view appear difficult, and on that account a serious objection to the Bill; but when I come to that part of the subject, I pledge myself to shew that it involves no difficulty whatsoever. But there are other abuses far more frequent and important, which will require a more particular consideration. For one act of cruelty in servants, there are an hundred in the owners of beasts of labour and burthen, sometimes committed by the owners alone, from a scandalous desire of gain, and sometimes in a most unworthy partnership with their superiors, who are equally guilty, with no gain at all, nor for any motive that it would not be disgraceful to acknowledge. I al-lude, my Lords, to our unhappy post-horses. It is not my wish, my Lords, to

be a fanciful reformer of the world, nor to exact that the manners and customs of a highly-civilized nation should be brought to the standard of simplicity and virtue, if indeed such a standard ever existed upon earth. I do not seek to appoint inspectors to examine the books of innkeepers, so as to punish any excess in the numbers of their stages, as you do an excess of outside passengers on the roofs of coaches. I know there are very many cases (which could not be brought strictly within the scope of necessities) where these poor animals must grievously suffer, yet where no law can properly reach to protect them. The demands, though not imminent, of human health, and even of convenience; the occasional exigencies of commerce; the exercise of franchises; and many other cases which must occur to every body, would furnish obvious exceptions without violation of the principle, and which every court and magistrate would know how to distinguish. But the Bill, if properly executed, would expose innkeepers to a reasonable punishment, who will palpably devote an innocent animal to extreme misery, if not to death itself, by a manifest and outrageous excess of labour, rather than disoblige a mere traveller, engaged in no extraordinary business, lest in future he should go to the inn opposite—when the law shall give a rule for both sides of the way, this most infamous competition will be at an end.

For my own part, my Lords, I can say with the greatest sincerity to your Lordships, that nothing has ever excited in my mind greater disgust, than to observe what we all of us are obliged to see every day in our lives, horses panting—what do I say! literally dying under the scourge; when, on looking into the chaises, we see them carrying to and from London men and women, to whom, or to others, it can be of no possible signification whether they arrive one day sooner or later, and sometimes indeed whether they ever arrive at all. More than half the post-horses that die from abuse in harness, are killed by people, who, but for the mischief I am complaining of, would fall into the class described by Mr. Sterne, of simple or harmless travellers, galloping over our roads for neither good nor evil, but to fill up the dreary blank in unoccupied life. I can see no reason, why all such travellers should not endeavour to overcome the *ennui* of their lives, without killing poor animals, more innocent and more useful than themselves.

To speak gravely, my Lords, I maintain, that human idleness ought not to be permitted, by the laws of enlightened man, to tax for nothing, beyond the powers which God has given them, the animals which his benevolence has created for our assistance.

But another abuse exists, not less frequent, and much more shocking, because committed under the deliberate calculation of intolerable avarice. I allude to the practice of buying up horses, when past their strength, from old age or disease, upon the computation (I mean to speak literally) of how many days torture and oppression they are capable of living under, so as to return a profit with the addition of the flesh and skin, when brought to one of the numerous houses appropriated for the slaughter of horses. If this practice only extended to carrying on the fair work of horses to the very latest period of labour, instead of destroying them when old or disabled, I should approve, instead of condemning it. But it is most noxious, that with the value of such animals, all care of them is generally at an end, and you see them (I speak literally, and of a systematic abuse) sinking and dying under loads, which no man living would have set the same horse to when in the meridian of his strength and youth.

This horrid abuse, my Lords, which appears at first view to be incapable of aggravation, is nevertheless most shockingly aggravated, when the period arrives at which one would think cruelty must necessarily cease, when exhausted nature is ready to bestow the deliverance of death. But even then a new and most atrocious system of torture commences, of which, my Lords, I could myself be a witness in your committee, as it was proved to my own perfect satisfaction, and that of my friend Mr. Jekyll, upon the information of a worthy magistrate, who called our attention to the abuse. But, perhaps, my Lords, I shall better describe it, as it will at the same time afford an additional proof of these hideous practices, and of their existence at this hour, by reading a letter which I received but two days ago, the facts of which I am ready to bring in proof before your Lordships.

Here Lord Erskine read an extract from a letter, which stated—

“A very general practice of buying up horses still alive, but not capable of being even further abused by any

kind of labour. These horses, it appeared, were carried in great numbers to slaughter-houses, but not killed at once for their flesh and skins, but left without sustenance, and literally starved to death, that the market might be gradually fed;—the poor animals, in the mean time, being reduced to eat their own dung, and frequently gnawing one another's manes in the agonies of hunger.”

Can there be a doubt, my Lords, that all such shocking practices should be considered and punished as misdemeanors? Here again it may be said that the Bill, in this part of it, will invest magistrates with a novel and dangerous discretion. I am not yet arrived at that part of the case, though I am fast approaching it; when I do, I pledge myself without fear to maintain the contrary; to the satisfaction of every one of your Lordships, more especially including the learned Lords of the House. No less frequent and wicked an abuse, is the manifest overloading of carriages and animals of burthen, particularly asses; and as far as this poor animal is unjustly considered an emblem of stupidity, the owners who thus oppress him are the greater asses of the two. The same may be said of keeping animals without adequate food to support their strength, or even their existence—this frequently happens to beasts impounded for trespasses; I have had complaints of this abuse from all parts of the country. The notice to the owner is seldom served, and thus the poor innocent animal is left to starve in the pound. As far as an animal is considered merely as property, this may be all very well, and the owner must find him out at his peril; but when the animal is looked to upon the principle of this Bill, the impounder ought to feed him, and charge it to the owner as part of the damages.

Only one other offence remains, which I think it necessary to advert to, which it is difficult sufficiently to expose and stigmatize, from the impudence with which it is every day committed; as if the perpetrators of this kind of wickedness were engaged in something extremely entertaining and innocent, if not meritorious. I allude to those extravagant bets for trying the strength and endurance of horses; not those animating races, properly so called, which the horse really enjoys, and which, though undoubtedly attended with collateral evils, has tended greatly to improve the breed of that noble and use-

ful animal. The contests which I consider as wilful and wanton cruelty, are of a different kind: I maintain, that no man, without being guilty of that great crime, can put it upon the uncertain and mercenary die, whether in races against time—no—not properly so called, but rather journeys of great distances within limited periods, the exertions shall very far exceed the ordinary power which nature has bestowed on the unhappy creature, thus wickedly and inhumanly perverted from the benevolent purposes of their existence.

All the observations I have just been making to your Lordships, undoubtedly apply to the maliciously tormenting any animal whatsoever, more especially animals which we have voluntarily reclaimed and domesticated; and yet I fairly own to your Lordships, that as the Bill was originally drawn, and as it stood until a few days ago, it would not have reached many shameful and degrading practices. The truth is, that I was afraid to run too rapidly and directly against prejudices. But, on conversing with very enlightened and learned men, I took courage in my own original intention, and introduced the concluding clause, which comprehended the wickedly and wantonly tormenting any reclaimed animal; the effect of which in practice I will explain hereafter, when I come to shew the practicability of executing the law without trespassing upon the just rights and privileges of mankind. If your Lordships, however, shall ultimately differ from me in this part of the subject, you can strike out this clause in the committee. I have purposely kept it quite distinct and separate from the rest of the Bill, as I originally framed it, being resolved to carry an easy sail at first, for fear of oversetting my vessel in a new and dangerous navigation.

I now come, my Lords, to the second part of the case, which will occupy but a small portion of your Lordship's time, on which I am afraid I have trespassed but too long already.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Supposing, now, your Lordships to be desirous of subscribing to the principles I have opened to you, and to feel the propriety of endeavouring to prevent, as far as possible, the inhuman cruelties practised upon animals, so general and so notorious, as to render a more particular statement of them as unnecessary as it would have been disgusting: the main question will then arise, viz. How

the jurisdiction erected by this Bill, if it shall pass into a law, may be executed by courts and magistrates, without investing them with a new and arbitrary discretion.

My Lords, I feel the great importance of this consideration, and I have no desire to shrink from it; on the contrary, I invite your Lordships to the closest investigation of it, and for that purpose I will myself anticipate every possible objection of that description, and give your Lordships, in a very few words, the most decisive answers to them.

How, it may be first asked, are magistrates to distinguish between the justifiable labours of the animal, which from man's necessities are often most fatiguing, and apparently excessive, and that real excess which the Bill seeks to punish as wilful, wicked, and wanton cruelty? How are they to distinguish between the blows which are necessary, when beasts of labour are lazy or refractory, or even blows of sudden passion and temper, from deliberate, cold-blooded, ferocious cruelty, which we see practised every day we live, and which has a tendency, as the preamble recites, to harden the heart against all the impulses of humanity?

How, in the same manner, are they to distinguish between the fatigues and sufferings of beasts for slaughter, in their melancholy journeys to death in our markets, from unnecessary, and therefore barbarous, aggravations of them?

Here, my Lords, I am at home:—here I know my course so completely, that I can scarcely err. I am no speculator upon the effect of the law which I propose to you, as the wisest legislators must often be, who are not practically acquainted with the administration of justice. Having passed my life in our courts of law when filled with the greatest judges, and with the ablest advocates, who from time to time have since added to their number, I know with the utmost precision, the effect of it in practice, and and I pledge myself to your Lordships, that the execution of the Bill, if it passes into law, will be found to be most simple and easy; raising up no new principles of law, and giving to courts no larger discretion nor more difficult subjects for judgment, than they are in the constant course of exercising.

First of all, my Lords, the law I propose to your Lordships is not likely to be attended with abuse in prosecution; a very great, but, I am afraid, an incurable evil in the penal code. I stimulate

mulate no mercenary informers, which I admit often to be necessary to give effect to criminal justice; I place the lower world entirely under the genuine unbought sympathies of man.

No one is likely to prosecute by indictment, or to carry a person before a magistrate, without probable, or rather without obvious and flagrant cause, when he can derive no personal benefit from the prosecution, nor carry it on without trouble and expense. The law is, therefore, more open to the charge of inefficacy than of vexation.

It can indeed have no operation, except when compassionate men (and I trust they will become more numerous from the moral sense which this Bill is calculated to awaken) shall set the law in motion against manifest and disgusting offenders, to deliver themselves from the pain and horror which the immediate view of wilful and wanton cruelty is capable of exciting, or is rather sure to excite, in a generous nature.

What possible difficulty then can be imposed upon the magistrate, who has only to judge upon hearing, from his own human feelings, what such disinterested informers have judged of from having seen and felt. The task is surely most easy, and by no means novel. Indeed, the whole administration of law, in many analogous cases, consists in nothing else but in discriminations, generally more difficult in cases of personal wrongs.

Cruelty to an apprentice, by beating, or over-labour, is judged of daily upon the very principle which this Bill will bring into action in the case of an oppressed animal.

To distinguish the severest discipline, to command obedience, and to enforce activity in such dependents, from brutal ferocity and cruelty, never yet puzzled a judge or a jury, never at least in my very long experience; and when want of sustenance is the complaint, the most culpable over-frugality is never confounded with a wicked and malicious privation of food.

The same distinctions occur frequently upon the plea of moderate chastisement, when any other servant complains of his master, or when it becomes necessary to measure the degree of violence, which is justifiable in repelling violence, or in the preservation of rights.

In the same manner the damage from a frivolous assault or of a battery, the effect of provocation or sudden temper, is

daily distinguished in our courts, from a severe and cold-blooded outrage. A hasty word, which just conveys matter that is actionable, is, in the same manner, distinguished in a moment from malignant and dangerous slander. Mistakes in the extent of authority, which happen every day in the discharge of the complicated duties of the magistracy, are never confounded for a moment, even when they have trenchanted severely upon personal liberty, with an arbitrary and tyrannous imprisonment. Unguarded or slight trespasses upon property, real or personal, are in the same way the daily subjects of distinction from malicious deprivations of rights, or serious interruptions of their enjoyment.

Similar, or rather nicer distinctions, are occurring daily in our courts—when libel or no libel is the question. A line must be drawn between injurious calumny, and fair, though, perhaps, unpleasant animadversion; but plain good sense, without legal subtlety, is sure to settle it with justice—so every man may enjoy what is his own, but not to the injury of his neighbour. What is an injury, or what only a loss, without being injurious, is the question in all cases of nuisance, and they are satisfactorily settled by the common understandings and feelings of mankind.

My Lords, there would be no end of these analogies, if I were to pursue them; I might bring my whole professional life, for near thirty years, in review before your Lordships.

I appeal to the learned Lords of the House, whether these distinctions are not of daily occurrence. I appeal to my noble and learned friend on the woolsack, whether, when he sat as chief justice of the Common Pleas, he found any difficulty in these distinctions. I appeal to my noble and learned friend who sits just by him, whose useful and valuable life is wholly occupied amidst these questions, whether they are doubtful and dangerous in the decision, and whether they are not precisely in point with the difficulties which I have anticipated, or with any others which opponents to the Bill can possibly anticipate. I make a similar appeal to another noble and learned friend, who has filled the highest situation; I do not see him at this moment in his place, but to him also I might make the same fearless application.

I cannot, therefore, conceive a case on which a magistrate would be exposed to any

any difficulty under this Bill, if it should pass into a law.

The cruelties which I have already adverted to, are either committed by owners, or by servants, charged with the care and government of horses and other cattle. If the owner unmercifully directs them to be driven to most unreasonable distances, or with burthens manifestly beyond their powers; if he buys them up when past the age of strength, not for a use correspondent to their condition, but upon the barbarous and wicked computation of how long they can be tortured to profit; in neither of these cases can the cruelty be imputed to the servant whom you meet upon the road, struggling to perform the unjust commands of his employer. The master is the obvious culprit—respondent superior—the spectators and the servant are the witnesses—and these are the cases where an indictment would operate as a most useful example, without oppression to those who thus offend systematically against every principle of humanity and justice.

On the other hand, when no cruel commands are given to the servant, but his own malice offends at once against his master and the unhappy animal which he wickedly abuses, he of course is alone responsible; and these are the cases in which a summary jurisdiction would be most generally resorted to, as more favourable at once to the disinterested informer and to the offender, who would be thus punished with a small penalty, and be delivered from an expensive prosecution.

The other House of Parliament will no doubt accomplish this in the further progress of the Bill.

But in neither of these cases, which comprehend, indeed, every abuse which the Bill extends to, is there any kind of danger that it will work oppression, or produce uncertainty in decision.

A man cannot, if an owner, be the subject of an indictment, because he may have been less considerate and merciful than he ought to be; nor, if a servant, for an unreasonable blow of temper upon an unmanageable charge. No, my Lords! Every indictment or information before a magistrate must charge the offence to be committed maliciously, and with wanton cruelty, and the proof must correspond with the charge. This Bill makes no act whatever a misdemeanor that does not plainly indicate to the court or magistrate a malicious and wicked intent; but this generality is so far

from generating uncertainty, that I appeal to every member in our great profession, whether, on the contrary, it is not in favour of the accused, and analogous to our most merciful principles of criminal justice? So far from involving the magistrate in doubtful discriminations, he must be himself shocked and disgusted before he begins to exercise his authority over another. He must find malicious cruelty; and what that is can never be a matter of uncertainty or doubt, because nature has erected a standard in the human heart, by which it may be surely ascertained.

This consideration surely removes every difficulty from the last clause, which protects from wilful, malicious, and wanton cruelty, all reclaimed animals. Whatever may be the creatures which, by your own voluntary act, you chuse to take from the wilds which nature has allotted to them, you must be supposed to exercise this admitted dominion for use, or for pleasure, or from curiosity. If for use, enjoy that use in its plenitude; if the animal be fit for food, enjoy it decently for food; if for pleasure, enjoy that pleasure, by taxing all its faculties for your comfort; if for curiosity, indulge it to the full. The more we mix ourselves with all created matter, animate or inanimate, the more we shall be lifted up to the contemplation of God. But never let it be said, that the law should indulge us in the most atrocious of all propensities, which, when habitually indulged in, on beings beneath us, destroy every security of human life, by hardening the heart for the perpetration of all crimes.

The times in which we live, my Lords, have read us an awful lesson upon the importance of preserving the moral sympathies. We have seen that the highest state of refinement and civilization will not secure them. I solemnly protest against any allusion to the causes of the revolutions which are yet shaking the world, or to the crimes or mistakes of any individuals in any nation; but it connects itself with my subject to remark, that even in struggles for human rights and privileges, sincere and laudable as they occasionally may have been, all human rights and privileges have been trampled upon, by barbarities far more shocking than those of the most barbarous nations, because they have not merely extinguished natural unconnected life, but have destroyed (I trust only for a season) the social happiness and independence

pendence of mankind, raising up tyrants to oppress them all in the end, by beginning with the oppression of each other. All this, my Lords, has arisen from neglecting the cultivation of the moral sense, the best security of states, and the greatest consolation of the world.

My Lords, I will trouble your Lordships no longer than with admitting, for the sake of the argument, that there may be cases, especially in the beginning, where the execution of the Bill may call for the exercise of high judicial consideration, through the dignity and learning of the supreme court of criminal jurisdiction. And here I cannot help saying, that it adds greatly to the security I feel upon this part of the subject, that when the Bill shall have received the sanction of Parliament, it will be delivered over to my noble and learned friend, who presides so ably in the Court of King's Bench. From his high authority, the inferior magistracies will receive its just interpretation, and, from his manly and expressive eloquence, will be added, a most useful inculcation of its obligations: for I must once again impress upon your Lordships' minds, the great, the incalculable effect of wise laws, when ably administered, upon the feelings and morals of mankind. We may be said, my Lords, to be in a manner new created by them—Under the auspices of religion, in whose steps they must ever tread, to maintain the character of wisdom, they make all the difference between the savages of the wilderness and the audience I am now addressing. The cruelties which we daily deplore, in children and in youth, arise from defect in education, and that defect in education from the very defect in the law, which I ask your Lordships to remedy. From the moral sense of the parent re-animated, or rather in this branch created by the law, the next generation will feel, in the first dawn of their ideas, the august relation they stand in to the lower world, and the trust which their station in the universe imposes on them; and it will not be left to a future Sterne to remind us, when we put aside even a harmless insect, that the world is large enough for both. This extension of benevolence to objects beneath us, become habitual by a sense of duty inculcated by law, will reflect back upon our sympathies to one another, so that I may venture to say firmly to your Lordships, that the Bill I propose to you, if it shall receive

the sanction of Parliament, will not only be an honour to the country, but an era in the history of the world.

Lord Erskine concluded with a few observations, regarding the future progress of the Bill in the committee, which are not material to the principle of the law.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ANCIENT GERMANS, and the EFFECT produced upon their PRISTINE CHARACTER, by INTERCOURSE with the ROMANS.

WHERE a nation is not entirely cut off from all intercourse with other states, by its insulated position, the jealous vigilance of its rulers, or the bigoted attachment of its inhabitants to topical prejudices, as may be remarked in our days of the Japanese, the Hindus, and the Chinese—I say, where such obstacles present not their insurmountable barriers, it is impossible for the national characteristic of any people to remain unaffected by the relation in which that people must naturally stand with its contemporaries. Certain features in the manners, opinions, and usages of states, which are connected in the remotest degree, and even by adventitious circumstances, will be reciprocally transferred and adopted, to an extent less discernible and preponderating in one case, than in another.

Amongst the Germans, who have ever been famed for their hospitality and their avidity to explore foreign regions, we find the preceding observation forcibly illustrated by the existing conformation of their body and physiognomy; that muscular and gigantic stature, almost invariably accompanied with blue eyes, and flaxen hair,* which struck the Romans with awe and admiration, is now but seldom seen. These have been succeeded, either by the more diminutive form and auburn tresses of the Sciaonian or the dark eyes and hair of the Frenchman and Italian; nor is the hour, perhaps, far remote, when the German will no longer be distinguished by a national physiognomy.

It may be safely presumed, that the several tribes, by which Germany was

* It is a singular fact, that the Roman merchants who visited Germany, often bartered their wares for the flaxen locks of its natives, which were introduced into the head-dress of the effeminate descendants of Romulus. *Schmidt's Geseh. D. Teutschen.* vol. i. page 14.

once peopled, were marked by certain diversities of character, so minute as to baffle the penetration of foreign historians. This, indeed, is a conclusion, far from being so unwarrantable, as some may infer, if we are to adopt, as a criterion, the recorded dissimilarity of habits, and religious and legislative institutions, which prevailed even amongst neighbouring tribes. Cæsar himself relates,* that the Ubii, who dwelt on the banks of the Rhine (chiefly in those parts, which now form the Dukedom of Berg) had become, through their intercourse with the neighbouring Gauls, and travelling merchants, greater lovers of domestic comfort, than any of their compeers. The Suevi wore their hair in long, knotted tresses; whilst those, who inhabited the neighbourhood of the lower Rhine, cut their's short off, and close to the head. The elder Pliny, speaking of the Chauci, who abode near the mouth of the Weser, thus describes them: "The sea rises twice a day so high in those quarters, as to render it disputable, whether they ought to be called sea or land: the natives have raised mounds, equal in height to the flux of the ocean, and build their huts upon them. They catch the fish, which the waves propel towards the shore, in nets made of reeds and sea-rushes. They have neither milk, nor cattle, nor game, nor shrubs. Earth is exposed by them, rather to the air, than to the sun, for the purpose of dressing their victuals upon it. Their only beverage is rain-water, which they collect in pits dug before their huts."† Of the inhabitants of Rætia Vandelicia, and Noricum, less is known: but they are generally described as cruel, uncouth in their manners, and given to theft.‡ If such were the diversities, which respectively obtained in the habits and situation of cotemporary tribes, is it not more than probable that their characters were equally diversified?

The Roman historians, who have described the Germans most particularly, speak of them in terms of high eulogy. In those days, they were strangers to craft and dissimulation, alive to hospitality, and so rigid in the observance of their promises, that he, who had gambled away his freedom, entered without hesitation into the service of a weaker

antagonist. Their faith once pledged, nothing could impel them to violate it: a word, nay, a pressure of the hand, was of equal weight with them, as a solemn oath is with their descendants. Though custom, indeed, gave its sanction to polygamy, yet, adultery, and the unnatural crimes which accompany libertinism and luxury, were held in universal detestation, and subjected to the severest punishments. Their women performed the menial offices, tended their flocks, and made their raiments. To no pursuit were they so passionately addicted, as warfare, and in none did they display so much activity and perseverance. They were born to arms, and imbibed the warlike spirit with their mother's milk: their earliest occupations formed them to be warriors; they were taught to swim, to bear the extremities of cold and hunger with fortitude,* and to wield their weapons with dexterity. This passion for warfare, was so inextinguishable, that, when other means of gratifying it were wanting, they did not scruple to enter into the service of foreign nations. No infamy was more intolerable, than that of having fled, or lost their shield, in the field of battle; it was followed, in most cases, by suicide. The plundering of another of his property, and the revenging of an insult by murder, were looked upon as lawful: they were as inveterate towards an obstinate adversary, as merciful towards him who was weaponless, or resigned the contest voluntarily.† Next to war, their favourite occupation was hunting. When the master of a family had supplied himself with a sufficient provision of game, and ascertained the proper discharge of their duties on the part of his slaves, his avocations were at an end for some days to come: the time was then indolently passed by his fire-side, or he indulged his lethargy, under some shady tree, in the open air. When weariness, at length overcame him, he had recourse to gaming and feasting, where the greatest intemperance prevailed; and of which, quarrels, ending in acts of violence, were the fatal consequence. In games of hazard, they frequently staked their whole property; nay, their freedom itself, than which nothing was more dear to them. Festivals, and public assem-

* De Bello Gallico, l. iv.

† Hist. Nat. lib. xvi. c. i.

‡ Strabo, lib. iv.

* Pomp. Mela de Situ Orbis. lib. iii. cap. 3.

† Id. *Ibid.*

blies,* were opened with the goblet in their hand. They were strangers to parade and luxury; and their proudest trapping consisted in the high polish of their weapons.

Necessity alone compelled the ancient Germans to cultivate their soil, which was barren; rather from the want of tillage, than from the niggardliness of nature. Agricultural pursuits were left to the care of old or infirm people, and of slaves: nor was any other culture attended to by these, but that of oats and barley. They lived in the most profound ignorance of those objects, which constitute the brightest charms of civilized life. The arts and sciences were totally unknown to them. It appears that they were unacquainted with writing: their whole knowledge of poetry and music, consisted in war-songs, and national airs, in which their bards strove to nourish emulation, by recording the deeds of their great men and warriors. To history, medicine, geography, astronomy, mathematics, and natural philosophy, they were utter strangers. They had neither teachers nor schools, and were indebted for all they knew, to wholesome reason, the dictates of experience, and the impulse of nature. Like children, their delight was in a medley of gaudy colours, with which their dwellings and bucklers were profusely bedizen'd. Their religion was neither deformed by impurities, nor disgraced by cruelty. They believed in a Supreme Being, whose divine nature they abstained from debasing by human representations: he was worshipped, not in temples, but in groves, where their instruments of war were kept, and the sacred mysteries were solemnized, to which the initiated only were admitted. Some adored the earth,

others the sun, the moon, or the stars, as the centre whence all their blessings were dispensed. The immortality of the soul, and the rewards and punishments of a future state, were objects of their firm belief. The priesthood was held in great reverence: the maintenance of silence and order at public assemblies, and the expounding of signs and tokens, by which they were influenced on the most momentous occasions, formed a part of the priestly functions.

Rome itself recognized freedom as an hereditary property of the ancient Germans and Scythians. Every free-born German was the lord, the priest, and the judge of his household. He could punish and eject his wife, with the concurrence of her relatives, for a breach of the marriage vow: he had the power of life and death over his slaves. Many of the German nations, or tribes, enjoyed a state of perfect independence, and chose a new leader at the breaking out of every war; whilst those, who tolerated a monarchical government, were so jealous of their freedom, that their king was, literally speaking, but the first servant in the state; being bound to consult his principal adherents on matters of the most trivial nature, and to abide by the decision of his people on those of general moment.

Such was the state of the primitive inhabitants of Germany. It will be my endeavour to shew, on a future occasion, to what causes we may ascribe the changes, which afterwards took place in the aboriginal features of the German character.

DECIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.
ON DUELLING.

IN France, the example of Francis I. had drawn after it the most melancholy consequences. Being charged with a breach of faith, by the Emperor Charles V. he gave him the lie in form, and challenged him to single combat. The difficulty of providing for two such combatants a sufficient security of the field, and adjusting other circumstances, prevented the meeting; but the mischief of the example was complete. This happened in the year 1538. In the latter part of the same century, when France was torn by the most violent convulsions, the rage of duelling mixed itself with the animosity of the civil and religious parties, and contributed to depopulate the country; nor was its fury abated by

* At the public assemblies of the people, each one attended as his convenience dictated, without regard to any appointed hour. Women were excluded from them, though they were generally consulted by their husbands at home, on the most important affairs. When all were met together, the king, or, where there was none, their chief, or some other distinguished and eloquent spokesman, propounded the objects for deliberation. The people expressed their disapprobation by murmurs and clashing of swords, whilst their approbation was signified by huzzas and clashing of shields. At these assemblies, kings or leaders were chosen; peace, war, alliances, and embassies were resolved upon, and heinous public crimes were punished. Cons. Posselt. Geschichte der Deutschen, Gesch. d. T. vol. i. p. 13.

the cessation of the civil commotions. It seems even to have increased not a little, in the reign of Henry IV. It has been computed, (according to Sully's Memoirs), that from his accession, to the year 1607, a period of eighteen years, no fewer than four thousand French gentlemen were killed in duels.

"In 1578, a combat was fought by six French noblemen, three against three. Two of them were killed on the spot, two died of their wounds, and a fifth was severely wounded. In 1600, a private combat was fought between twenty French, and as many Flemish. Voltaire informs us, that the combat of the La Frettes, four against four, in 1663, determined Louis XIV. to pardon duelling no longer.

"Duelling with small swords was first introduced into England, 29th Elizabeth, 1587. In the reign of James I. it became an object of attention to government; and afterwards a proclamation was issued by Charles II. 1679, that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel."

The preceding facts I have extracted from a valuable recent publication, "Essays on the Art of War," a work essentially necessary to every officer in the British army.

There have been in England many trials for killing in a duel, and many verdicts for manslaughter; but there appears only one trial on record, where killing in a fair duel has produced a capital verdict: that was the case of Major Oneby, who prevented a public execution, by suicide. In the late case of Major Campbell, in Ireland, there is no doubt but the jury who found him guilty, did so, under the impression that he shot his adversary unfairly. No small check has of late been given to the practice of duelling, from the great number of respectable individuals, who have had the courage, instead of meeting their challengers in the field, to prosecute them in courts of justice; nor does it appear, that in any such cases the public have deemed it a stain on their character, but the reverse.

The judicial trial by battle was established in England, France, and various parts of Europe. The reason for its continuing so long, seems to have been, that the lord in most districts had the appointment of the ordinary judge, who, (either himself, or his lord) was interested in favour of one of the parties litigant; which might, perhaps, drive the

other party, from a suspicion of this prejudice against him, to appeal to the chance by combat. There is a story in Grafton's Chronicle, which must have made this trial infinitely ridiculous. A citizen of London, in the time of Henry VI. was of a strong make, but of a faint heart. He happened to be obliged, by this kind of decision, to enter the lists against an antagonist, who was both weak and puny. The friends of the citizen, to give him courage, plied him with wine and aqua vitæ, so that he was drunk when he began to engage, and fell an easy prey to his adversary.

The last instance but one, of trial by battle, in England, is that of Lord Rea and of David Ramsden, in the reign of Charles I. when the court was held by the constable, and the earl marshal of England. Of this case, Rushworth gives an ample account, and the legal pleadings and proceedings of the appeal; it being in the arbitrement of the court, whether it should be granted, or not. In his answer, the defendant, Ramsden, alleges that the bill and appeal (which was for having had treasonable intentions) was and is false, and that the appellant Lord Rea did *lie falsely*; which is by some, supposed to account for the lie direct being followed by duels to this day. In Rushworth's account, we find farther, that the court, on the petition of Lord Rea, permits him to have, whilst in the lists, counsel, and a surgeon with his ointments; they likewise allow him a seat, or pavilion, to rest himself, and wine for refreshment. He is besides, to have iron, nails, hammer, file, scissars, and bodkin, together with needle and thread. After two or three adjournments, the king superseded his commission to the constable and marshal, so that the combat did not actually take place. Shortly after a trial by battle was brought on a writ of right, but set aside for irregularity.

In France, the form of proceeding was this:—The accuser and the accused threw down a gage, usually a gauntlet, which the judge took up. The two combatants, on this, were taken into custody, after which the affair admitted of no accommodation, but by the judge's consent. The chief judge, having fixed the day, named the field, and furnished the weapons, which were carried to the spot, preceded by fifes and trumpets. Here a priest blessed them with a multitude of ceremonies. The action began by giving the lie to each other, till gradually they

they grew calm, when, with much devotion, they threw themselves on their knees, said some prayers, made a profession of their faith, and then proceeded to engage. The victory decided the innocence of the victor, and the justice of his cause; the penalty of the vanquished was that due to the crime in question. His unfortunate champion underwent the same fate: he was ignominiously dragged out of the field, together with the principal, and hanged, or burned, according to the crime.

There is an engraving in Montfaucon, of a combat between the Chevalier Macaire and a dog, in the year 1371, expressly ordered by Charles V. of France, to determine whether the Chevalier had been guilty of a murder, of which he was accused. See *Antiq. de la Monarchie Française*, where the story is related at length, and the issue is stated to have been, that, after being nearly strangled by the dog, he confessed his guilt.

To return to voluntary duels, it has been mentioned above, that during the reign of James I. they attracted the attention of government. Jaimes, in fact, published many proclamations against the practice. In one of them, he declares, that "we do protest on our part, that we will never account of them but as of cowards."

Fynes Morrison, who wrote about this time, says, "Let me add one thing of corrupt custom in England, that those who are not grown men, never have an opinion of their valour, till in their youth they have gained it with some single fight, which done, they shall ever after live free from quarrels."

But it was not alone in England, and France, that duelling prevailed. In Sweden, in Flanders, and in different parts of Germany, it was very common. In Italy, it was carried to a pitch of refinement beyond all others. It is stated by Giannone, (vol. iii. p. 482,) that Paris de Putio, a Neapolitan advocate, professed chiefly this branch of the law, and was consulted on cases of this sort, referred to him from all parts of Europe. And in 1566, there was published at Venice, *Il Duello de Mutio*, a treatise, in which the cases of honour were collected with such minuteness, that lies were distinguished into thirty-two different sorts, and the precise satisfaction suited to each, was marked out. On each of them, Mutius has a distinct chapter: the heads of some of them are as follow:—Of the Lie Immaterial—the

Lie General—the Lie Special—the Lie Hypothetical—the Lie Direct. This systematic nonsense is admirably ridiculed by Shakespeare's *Touchstone*, in his definition of finding the quarrel, on the seventh cause;—"We quarrel, (says this motley disciple of Mutio,) in print, by the book, as you have books for good manners. I will name you the degrees. The first, the Retort Courteous—the second, the Quip Modest—the third, the Reply Churlish—the fourth, the Reproof Valiant—the fifth, the Counter-check Quarrelsome—the sixth, the Lie Circumstantial—the seventh, the Lie Direct."

In the barbarous and frozen region of Greenland, affairs of honour are decided in a manner very different from that of civilized nations. When a Greenland gentleman is insulted or injured by another, he composes a satirical poem, which he repeats and sings before his friends, and domestics, male and female, till they have all got it by heart. He then every where challenges the other to meet him, and to refuse such challenge would be dishonourable in the extreme. The opponents having met in an encircled theatre, the challenger sings his satire, accompanied by beat of drum, and every line is re-echoed, in chorus, by his party. When he has thus discharged his taunts, and raised the laugh against his adversary, the latter steps forth, answers in the same manner, and, cheered by the chorus of his party, retorts the laugh. The accuser renews the combat, and tries to baffle his antagonist a second time: in short, he that maintains the contest best, receives the laurel from the whole auditory, who constitute a very candid jury. These savages, level their wit with all possible keenness and severity, but without either rudeness or passion; and when the contest is determined, they become fast friends.—"Look here upon this picture, and on this!!"

Your's, &c. J. BANNANTINE,
Temple-street, St. George's Fields,
May 5, 1809.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I APPREHEND the epitome of the most voluminous treatises on Logic, which have been handed down to us from the days of Aristotle to the present time, would not furnish clearer or more concise notions respecting that liberal art, than the following short dissertation, which embraces the ground of all that is usually

usually held necessary for academical discussion in the public schools of our universities.

OF THE STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF SYLLOGISMS.

A syllogism may be defined to be a sentence made up of three propositions, so disposed, that the last is necessarily inferred from those that precede.

EXAMPLE.

Our Creator must be worshipped.
God is our Creator;
Therefore God must be worshipped.

The three propositions are called the *Major*, the *Minor*, and the *Consequence*.

The theory of all syllogisms is the same, two ideas are compared by means of a third; as the ideas of *God* and *worship* are by the intervention of the idea of *Creator*, for at first we see no connection between them.

The kinds of syllogisms now in use, are reduced to three, viz. the hypothetical, categorical, and disjunctive.

The hypothetical is that wherein the major includes some condition or supposition, and is known by its beginning with *if*.

The *Major* affirms something conditionally,

The *Minor* confirms that supposition; and

The *Consequence* affirms peremptorily what the *Major* affirms only conditionally.

EXAMPLE.

Major.—If Cæsar be a King, he must be honoured.

Minor.—But Cæsar is a King;

Cons.—Therefore Cæsar must be honoured.

In *hypothetical* syllogisms sometimes the *Minor*, and sometimes the *Consequence* is to be denied: the *Minor*, when the second proposition is false; the *Consequence*, when the second proposition is true, yet the *Consequence* does not necessarily follow from it.

A categorical or *positive* syllogism is that in which the *Major* includes a positive assertion; thus the *Major* asserts or denies the agreement between two ideas.

EXAMPLE.

Major.—Every creature possessed of reason and liberty is accountable for his actions.

Minor.—Man is a creature possessed of reason and liberty.

Cons.—Therefore man is accountable for his actions.

In the *disjunctive* syllogism, the *Major* contains two or more assertions one of which is true.—The *Minor* denies the

truth of the rest.—The *Consequence* affirms that one to be true.

EXAMPLE.

Major.—The world is either self-existent, or framed by chance, or the workmanship of an infinitely powerful and wise being.

Minor.—But it is neither self-existent, nor formed by chance.

Cons.—Therefore it is the work of an infinitely powerful and wise being.

In *disjunctive* syllogisms, sometimes the *disjunctive* and sometimes the *minor* may be denied; the former when all the possible suppositions are not enumerated; the latter, when any of the suppositions are true which are denied to be so.

An *Argument* is a series of syllogisms, when each succeeding syllogism proves what was denied in the preceding one.

Suppose the question, to be defended by the respondent, was this:

Duo latera cujuscunque trianguli sunt majora tertio.

Argument against this:

Major.—Si quadratum hypotenuse trianguli rectanguli, summo quadratorum laterum sit euale, cadit questio.

Minor.—Sed quadratum hypotenuse, &c.

Cons.—Ergo cadit questio.

Here, as the *Minor* is true, the *Consequence* must be denied; the opponent therefore proceeds to prove the consequence in the following manner in the next syllogism.

Major.—Si ubi quadrata quantitatum sint æqualia quantitates ipsæ sint æquales—valet consequentia.

Minor.—Sed ubi quadrata quantitatum, &c.

Cons.—Ergo valet consequentia.

This syllogism being true, he proceeds in his argument thus:

Major.—Si ex præmissis sequatur hypotenusam trianguli rectanguli duobus lateribus æqualem, valet consequentia et argumentum.

Minor.—Sed ex præmissis sequitur, &c.

Cons.—Ergo valet consequentia et argumentum.

Here we must deny the *Minor*, and shew that this last deduction is not fairly drawn from the premises before granted, by distinguishing between the square root of the sum of the squares, and the sum of the square roots of the two quantities.

Thus, if $a^2 = h^2 + d^2$, then $a = \sqrt{h^2 + d^2}$; and not $b + d$, which is the square root of $b^2 + d^2 + 2hd$.

Suppose the question to be, *Status futuræ patet ex lumine nature.*

The following argument, consisting of one

one disjunctive and two hypothetical syllogisms may be used against it:

Major.—Aut status futurus non patet ex lumine naturæ, aut justitia Dei patet ex lumine naturæ.

Minor.—Sed justitia Dei non patet ex lumine naturæ.

Cons.—Ergo status futurus non patet ex lumine naturæ.

The Minor being false, the respondent denies it, therefore the opponent proceeds in the next syllogism to prove it; thus,

Major.—Si in statu rerum præsentī sæpenumero bonis miseria impertiatur, malis vero felicitas, tum justitia Dei non patet ex lumine naturæ.

Minor.—Sed in statu præsentī sæpenumero bonis miseria, malis vero felicitas, impertitur.

Cons.—Ergo justitia Dei non patet, &c.

Here the Consequence must be denied, and therefore the opponent must endeavour to prove in the following syllogism:

Major.—Si justitiæ Dei consentaneum sit bonos præmiis remunerari, malos vero affici, tum justitia Dei non patet ex lumine naturæ.

Minor.—Sed justitiæ consentaneum est, &c.

Cons.—Ergo justitia Dei non patet ex lumine naturæ, et proinde neque status futurus.

This is the conclusion of the argument, but for conciseness sake it is usual in the schools to read it in the following manner:

Aur cadit questio, aut justitia Dei patet etiam ex lumine naturæ.

Sed justitia Dei non patet ex lumine naturæ.

Ergo cadit questio.

Si in statu rerum præsentī bonis miseria impertiatur, malis vero felicitas; valet Minor.

Sed in statu, &c. Ergo valet Minor.

Si justitiæ Dei consentaneum sit bonos præmiis remunerari, malis vero præmiis affici; Valet Consequentia.

Sed justitia Dei, &c. Ergo valet Consequentia et Argumentum.

The argument being concluded, the respondent proceeds to refute it; to do which, he examines, whether the conclusions be fairly deduced from the premises, and if so, whether it affects the question; how far it affects it; and whether the opponent does not suppose more to have been granted than really was in the former syllogisms. Thus, in the last argument, we may grant, that it is agreeable to the divine justice to reward the good and to punish the bad, but then we should add, *either in this world or a future one*; for the divine justice does not necessarily require, that it should be done in the present state; as this attribute of the

Deity may be deduced in general from his infinite power, wisdom, and benevolence, which may be from the works of the creation, and the abundant provision made by him for the happiness of mankind.

Rules to be observed by the Respondent.

1. To understand the syllogism before he denies it; and if it be not intelligible, to ask the opponent for an explanation.

2. To deny the Minor, in preference to the Consequence, if the truth of it be at all suspicious.

3. If what is asserted in the Minor generally be only true in particular cases, to restrict it to those cases.

4. If authorities against the question be quoted by the opponent, to quote other authorities in favour of it.

5. If at the conclusion of the argument any of the foregoing steps be forgotten, or their connection be not preserved, to require the opponent to enumerate and explain them.

Rules to be observed by the Opponent.

1. To see that the arguments be drawn up distinctly and intelligibly.

2. To be able to explain the several parts of them clearly and precisely.

3. To have in readiness a proof for the Minor, in case it should be denied, when the next syllogism is in proof of the Consequence.

4. In quoting authorities, to give the true meaning of the authors.

5. At the conclusion of the argument, to be able to sum up the several steps in clear and concise terms; to explain their connection; and to shew how the arguments affect the question.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE request of your correspondent, under the signature of "Common Sense," having drawn forth the communications of several popular remedies, as detailed in your Magazine for March, I beg leave to offer a few observations on such remedies, and how far a reliance upon them may be attended with success, or disappointment.

From the present advanced and diffused state of general science, with the more just and accurate reasoning, as applied to almost all the concerns of life, the almost universal belief in the efficacy of nostrums in the cure of diseases, which prevailed in the more unenlightened periods of our history, has very much abated; yet there is a large portion of

of credulity still remaining, with regard to the medicinal powers of various substances, which are actually inert and powerless. This is kept up by the occasional occurrence of cases of disease, which could only be removed by time, apparently giving way to very simple means. There are many disorders which are not to be cured at once by the mere agency of medicinal substances, and bid defiance to the best efforts of the medical practitioner; the patient, finding his disorder obstinate, and disappointed at the fruitless endeavours made for its removal, becomes wearied with the use of medicine, as prescribed by the regular practitioner, and gladly catches at the offered remedy with the greater eagerness, as being so much the more strange. The patient, after the trial of a variety of means, gets well, which he does by time and the natural powers of the constitution; and the remedy last used, whatever it may have been, obtains the credit of having worked a cure, of which, in reality, it is perfectly innocent.

It may be alleged, that the means usually recommended in this way, can do no harm, if they do no good; and therefore, where other more powerful remedies have failed, these are deserving a trial. So far they may be allowable, where a *placebo*, to keep the patient's mind amused, is all that is desired; until those changes take place, in the natural operations of the human frame, by which a healthful state is induced, and the patient recovers: but the mischief to be apprehended is, that, in acute diseases of rapid progress, much valuable time is lost in the use of means without efficacy or power; and when they are found to be without avail, the time is gone by, when the patient might have been rescued from destruction by judicious and well applied remedies.

A patient, for instance, in the early period of true pulmonary consumption, trusting to the use of partridge's eggs, will be woefully deceived in the result; and when convinced of the error, have recourse to medicine, when unhappily the disease is no longer to be cured, or even arrested in its progress.

The common mistake of ascribing results to causes which are obviously inadequate, comes under the daily observation of medical practitioners, and prevails more or less in other forms, wherever ignorance and superstition sway the decisions of those who suffer themselves

to be guided by false and partial views or modes of reasoning.

This fact is treated of in the following correct and elegant manner, in a tract on a different subject, published some time ago by the brother of a late most able and ever to be lamented military officer. "The evidence that is requisite to prove, or disprove, any proposition in the science of medicine, is of a peculiar kind. It differs entirely from that species of proof, which satisfies a court of law. Both direct and circumstantial evidence, which would leave no doubt in the breasts of judges and juries, have often not the slightest tendency to render a medical fact even probable. The declarations, and even the oaths, of the most conscientious, disinterested, and able men, are all insufficient.

"The reason of this is, that few men, even those of considerable capacity, distinguish accurately between opinion and fact.

"When a man asserts he has been cured of a particular disease, by a certain drug, he is apt to think he is declaring a fact which he knows to be true; whereas, his assertion includes two opinions, in both of which, he may be completely mistaken. The first is, an opinion of his having the disease specified; the second, that the medicine employed removed the disease. Most people are convinced, that they are acquainted with the malady they are afflicted with; they consider it as a mere matter of fact, and when they are cured, they have as little doubt of the remedy that accomplished it. This belief is often strengthened by the confident declarations and specious behaviour of the person who exhibits the remedy; and if the patient also possesses gratitude, this also heightens the delusion. He is thus easily prevailed upon to swear positively, both to the disease and the remedy, as if they were plain facts, obvious to the senses; whereas, both the one and the other are frequently beyond the reach of human knowledge."

My object in the above statement, and quotation, is to caution your readers against placing any dependence on popular remedies, from their supposed virtue in particular cases; the peculiarities of constitution, and the infinite variety in the forms of disease, preclude all reasonable hope from the use of such means,

Your's, &c.

T. M.

Reigate, May 14, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I SHALL be much obliged to you to insert in your Magazine, the following most excellent receipt for a cancer; as I have recently known two cases, in which it has effectually cured that most dreadful and fatal disorder, even in almost its latest stage. I consider the accompanying letter of Dr. Bacon to be so direct a proof of its efficacy, that I cannot but feel an earnest wish, that through the medium of your valuable Magazine, the receipt may become universally circulated.

As the Cleavers, (or Goose-grass) cannot be procured in the winter, (unless it is very mild,) I would recommend a strong distillation being made of it, in the summer, that there should be no interruption to the continuance of the medicine.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

February 27, 1809.

An extraordinary cure for a Cancer, by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, by the use of Cleavers, (or Goose-Grass,) in a letter to a friend.

An aged woman, in my parish, who had what she called a Bloody Cancer, continuing to eat away the flesh several years, had a relation at Abingdon, to which place she went, for the sake of a surgeon, who could not come to her. His visits were an act of charity; and while she was near him, he often called on her, and gave her his medicines, without any good effect; when at last, despairing of a cure, she was sent home with the comfortable assurance, that she would be eased of her misery in a fortnight, or less.

On her return to my parish, I was sent for, to pray by her, and never met with a more deplorable object in my life; nothing could be so offensive as the smell, and nothing so terrible as her shrieks! Just at that time, I had been desired to write Dr. Dillenius's diploma (our professor of botany); and to acquaint myself with some botanical expressions, referred to some books of that kind in our library, at Magdalen college; and after I had finished my complement, I

amused myself some time with reading the virtues of several plants, and particularly Cleavers. And the manner I recommended, and which was strictly followed by the patient, was as follows:—She first took a common mercurial purge, was charged to abstain from salt-meats, and to use only thin diets; and twice a day, between meals, to drink about a quarter of a pint of the juice of Cleavers, which she got by pounding and squeezing them. At the same time, I directed her to take of the same juice boiled, and mixed with hog's lard, so as to make a very soft ointment, and constantly apply it to the wound, laying also the bruised cleavers over it, and to refresh it so often as it dried, taking particular care to keep the wound clean. This was immediately put in practice, and continued for six months, partly by compulsion and importunity; for the benefit was so gradual, that I could hardly persuade the woman she was better for it. Indeed, I should have been doubtful myself, but that the offensive smell abated; and her being still alive, were convincing proofs to me that a cure would be effected. Accordingly, I pressed and insisted on her continuing the same practice; and it being a very mild winter, the Cleavers were procured in warm hedges, the same course was pursued, and in three months after, the wound was perfectly healed. I advised her to take them every spring after; which she did, and thus prevented a return of her disorder.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed in your Magazine, page 139, a difference of opinion respecting the method of curing burns, and scalds, I beg to recommend to the public the following receipt, which will have the desired effect:

Put five ounces of hog's lard, one ounce and a half of bees-wax, one ounce of red lead, and one ounce of camphor, into a small pot, or pipkin, and dissolve them over a slow fire. When cold, apply the salve to the part affected.

Deptford,
March 6, 1809.

Your's, &c.

G. E. TOWNE.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of the late MARQUIS D'ARGENS.

THE Marquis D'Argens was one of those literary characters of the last century, who have rendered themselves more remarkable than illustrious by their opinions, their adventures, and the reputation of their works.

Like Saint Evremond, the Marquis D'Argens passed one part of his life in gallantry, and the other at the court of a Prince, and in the circle of the great world. But the former possessed talents, and a rank in society above the latter. Some fragments of St. Evremond, such as, for instance, "Considerations on the Roman People," evince a taste and genius, not to be found in the Author of the "Philosophy of Good Sense," or the "Jewish Letters."

The writings of the Marquis D'Argens are not however without considerable merit—they had a rapid circulation—they were read with great avidity; and in that they resembled those of St. Evremond; but posterity will find less to preserve in the one, than in the other.

The first years of the life of Saint Evremond are unknown; at least, even to the present day, we have no authentic account of them. The Marquis D'Argens wrote the Memoirs of his Life, which are read with pleasure—contain many pointed facts; and the narrative pleases, notwithstanding some apparent negligences of the style, and some of those inconsiderate reflections, which at that time were termed "philosophical," though, to speak more correctly, they should be called those of a young man.

He commences at that period when the passions are in full force and vigour; for it is by the influence of one of the most powerful that he enters on his subject, without acquainting us with the place of his birth, or the condition of his parents.

Information, however, collected since, supplied that deficiency. He was born at Aix in Provence, in 1704, being the son of M. Boyer, Marquis D'Argens, Procureur General of the Parliament of that city. It was natural, that his father, who held one of the first situations in the Magistracy, should intend him for this his honourable profession: but the ardour of youth, an impatience to be employed, and the idea that the military line afforded him greater opportunities for pleasure, made him prefer the pro-

fession of arms, into which he entered when he was scarcely fifteen years old. He at first served in the marines, and then in the regiment of Richelieu, after having been received as a Knight of Malta: but he soon forgot the state he had embraced; and his amours with the handsome Sylvia, whose history he gives in his memoirs, contributed not a little to effect it.

The petulance and impetuosity of his youth were subjects of much discontent and unhappiness to his father, who, in the end disinherited him; but Mons. D'Eguilles, his younger brother, President of the Parliament of Aix, annulled the deed of inheritance, by making an equal division of the property, and by adopting a natural daughter of the Marquis, and restoring her to the name and rights she derived from her father. At first he would by no means consent to this arrangement, fearful of doing what might displease the family; but the reasons and the principles of justice which the Magistrate advanced soon found their way to his heart, and Mademoiselle Mina became Marchioness D'Argens.

On his return from a journey to Spain, where he left his mistress Sylvia, he became reconciled to his family; but he soon left France, and departed for Constantinople along with Mons. D'Andreselle, ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, of whom he speaks in his memoirs. A judgment may be formed of his character and of his conduct in that city, by the following anecdote, which was furnished by Mr. Thiebault in his "Recollections."

"On his arrival at Constantinople," says this writer, "he conceived the design of witnessing the ceremonies used in the mosques. Nothing could dissuade him from undertaking this dangerous enterprise, in which, if he had been discovered or betrayed, he would only have escaped the scaffold or the bow-string, by assuming the turban, or, in other words, becoming mussulman: he applied to the Turk who kept the keys of the mosque of Santa Sophia, and by dint of bribery succeeded in gaining him to his purpose. It was agreed between them, at the next great day of public worship, the infidel should introduce the Christian in great secrecy by night, and that he should conceal him behind a painting which was placed, a long time back, at the bottom of a tribune, which was in front

front of the gate. The Marquis would be the safer in this place as it was seldom opened; and, besides, it was situated at the west end of the mosque, and the Mahometans always in their prayers face to Mecca, which lies east of Constantinople, and never turn their heads without giving cause for scandal; a point on which they are so scrupulous, that they never turn when they quit the mosques, but always go backward to the gate.

The Marquis D'Argens, seated at his ease, beheld the whole of the ceremonies of the Turkish religion; yet he gave frequent cause of alarm to his guide—almost every minute he quitted his hiding place, and advanced to the middle of the tribune, in order that he might have a better view of what was passing in the mosque. Then the poor Turk, who knew he ran no less a risk than that of being impaled alive, intreated him, by the most expressive signs and gestures, to retire quickly behind his picture. The terror of the man was a subject of the highest amusement to the Knight of Malta, who played the more upon his fears.

But they were a hundred-fold, if possible, increased, when he took a flask of wine and a piece of ham from his pocket, and offered him share of both. The disciple of Mahomet was in absolute despair; but what could he do?—he must bear all in order to conceal his guilt, and save himself from punishment. The Marquis threatened him; and the Turk was compelled to drink of the wine, and eat of the ham, and thus profane himself, his religion, and the mosque. The miserable man was for some instants like one petrified: he thought he beheld the avenging arm of the prophet raised above his head; by degrees, however, he became more calm: he even began to be familiar with his guilt; and when the devotees had all left the mosque, and he saw himself alone with the Christian dog, they finished their breakfast with a good grace, laughed at the danger they had run, and parted most excellent friends.

The Marquis D'Argens, in his Memoirs, exposes with great candour the adventures of his journey, and the motive which induced him to return to France. His father anxiously wished him to study the law; but the ardent character of the young man could not be persuaded by his sage advice. He again re-entered the service, and in 1733 he was appointed to the cavalry: he was at

the siege of Kehl, where he was slightly wounded: in 1734, after the siege of Philipsbourg, he got a fall from his horse, which so disabled him, that he was never able to mount afterwards, and he was obliged in consequence to renounce the service.

It appears, that it was at the time of his refusal to embrace the profession his father wished him, when he returned from Constantinople, that his father disinherited him, not being able, owing to the smallness of his fortune, to sustain with credit the expensive life his son led.

He was compelled, when he retired from the service, to go to Holland to seek resources from his pen. The liberty of the press, which then existed in that country, allowed him to make choice of any subject his fancy suggested. He published successively, the "Jewish, Chinese, and Cabalistic Letters." They were admired, and brought him some money; most of them turning on subjects of morality, politics, manners, religious customs and ceremonies, and the events of nations. The lively manner in which they were written, the boldness of some of the ideas, and the singularity of the style, caused them to be much read, and generally approved.

The "Jewish Letters," in particular, gained him a very high reputation. The King of Prussia, then Prince Royal, read them, and wished to become acquainted with the author. He was even anxious to attach him to his service, hoping by that means to draw him out of the unpleasant state his youth had thrown him into. He wrote to him, and made him the most honourable offers; every thing seemed to assure him that the Marquis would accept them with eagerness, as he chiefly proposed that they should live as friends, and study philosophy together—his answer, however, was not such as was expected. After expressing his grateful sense of the honour of the attention, he adds, "Deign, your Highness, to consider, that in order to be attendant on your person, I must be always in view of three battalions of Guards, quartered at Potsdam. Can I therefore venture without danger? I am only five feet seven inches high, and but indifferently made."

It would not probably have been very politic or agreeable for the Marquis D'Argens, then not more than thirty years old, to settle in Prussia; and so near the residence of Frederic William, father of him to whom he wrote.

This Monarch was a man of harsh unpleasant manners, an enemy to literature, whose sole glory and pride consisted in having in his army the tallest and handsomest soldiers in Europe, and immense treasures in his coffers.

"Frederic William," says Voltaire, "was a complete Vandal, who, during the whole course of his reign, had no other object in view than amassing sums, and supporting at the least possible expense the finest troops in Europe. Never were subjects poorer than his; never was a King richer. Turkey is a republic in comparison with the despotism which Frederic William exercised. It was by this he succeeded in collecting in the cellars of his palace a sum exceeding eighty millions, contained in barrels hooped with iron.

"This King usually went from his palace on foot, in a shabby old blue coat with copper buttons, which reached half way down his thighs; and whenever he ordered a new one, he had his old buttons put on it: in this dress his Majesty, with a large serjeant's cane, every day inspected his regiment of giants. This regiment was his hobby horse, and his greatest expense. The front rank was composed of men of seven feet high: he had them collected from all parts of Europe, and of Asia. I saw several of them even after his death.

"When Frederic William finished his review, he usually took a walk through the city; every person fled at his approach: if he happened to meet a woman, he asked her why she wasted her time in the streets—'Go home, go home, you lazy beggar; an honest woman should be employed about her house.' He generally accompanied his advice with a good slap on the face, a kick, or else a blow of his cane. In the same manner he treated the ministers of the gospel, when he happened occasionally to see them on the parade.

"One may easily judge," continues Voltaire, "that a savage like this would be both astonished and chagrined, at having a son possessed of strong understanding, a bright genius, politeness, and a desire to please, and who sought to improve his mind, and study music and poetry. If he saw a book in the hands of the Hereditary Prince, he threw it in the fire: if the Prince amused himself with his flute, the father broke it; and sometimes treated his Royal Highness as he did the ladies, and the clergymen on parade.

"The Prince, completely sick of his father's treatment, resolved one day in the year 1730 to leave him, uncertain whether he should go to France or England. The rigid economy of the father would not allow him to travel otherwise than as the son of a Farmer-general, or an English merchant—he borrowed a few hundred ducats. Two young men of amiable character were to be his companions—Kat was the only son of a brave General Officer, and Keil was a near relation of a Baroness Kniphausen, whom Frederic William condemned in a fine of thirty thousand francs, for having a child when a widow. The day and hour of their departure were fixed—the father was informed of every circumstance—the Prince and his two companions were arrested. At first the father took it into his head, that his daughter Wilhelmina, who afterwards married the Margrave of Bareith, was privy to the plot; and, as his justice was executed in a very summary way, he kicked her through a window which opened down to the floor. The Queen Mother, who came into the room just as her daughter Wilhelmina was on the point of falling out, with much difficulty held her by her cloaths. The Princess received a contusion just above the left breast, the mark of which she carried to her grave."

The Prince had a sort of mistress, daughter of a school-master of the town of Brandenburg, settled in Potzdam: she played a little on the harpsichord—the Prince Royal accompanied her on the flute—he fancied himself in love with her; however, fancy or not, the father had her led round the streets of Potzdam, followed by two common executioners, who flogged her before his son's eyes.

After he had regaled himself with this spectacle, he had her conveyed to the citadel of Custrin, situated in the middle of a morass: there she was shut up in a sort of dungeon for six months, without any attendant, and at the expiration of that time, they gave her a soldier to wait upon her.

The Prince had been some weeks confined in this same castle of Custrin, when one day an old officer, followed by four grenadiers, entered the room; his eyes filled with tears. Frederic had no doubt but they came to put an end to him; but the officer, still weeping, made a sign, on which the four grenadiers placed him at a window, and held his head to it, while he saw that of his friend Kat taken off, upon a scaffold erected

erected directly opposite the window. He held out his hand towards Kat, and fainted. The father was present at this spectacle, as well as at the punishment of the girl.

It is easy to see, that the Marquis D'Argens had very solid reasons for not going to Prussia, under the Government of such a Prince. From the warmth and impetuosity of his character, he would most probably have lost either his liberty or his life.

But when Frederic the Second ascended the throne, in 1740, matters were changed, and the same dread ceased to exist. The new Monarch wrote immediately to the young Marquis—"No longer, my dear Marquis, be afraid of the battalions of guards—come, and brave them even on the parade at Potsdam."

When he received this letter, he was at Stutgard, in the service of the Duchess Dowager of Wirtemberg: she had a wish to visit Berlin, and see Frederic. The opportunity being favourable, they set out together.

The King received him, (says Mons. Thiebault,) in the most flattering manner; he invited him to dinner every day; their conversation was lively and agreeable; nothing in appearance was more flattering, or more likely to satisfy the wishes, and flatter the ambition, of a philosopher: but weeks rolled on, and no mention was made of fulfilling the promises which had led the new guest from a situation less brilliant, but sufficient for his wants.

The Marquis having vainly endeavoured to discover the cause of this neglect, and having waited six weeks, lost all patience; and, on returning home one day immediately after dinner, he sent a note to the King, couched in the following terms:—

"Sire! For six weeks that I have had the honour to be near your Majesty, my purse has suffered so rigorous a blockade, that if you gain so many battles, and take so many fortresses, and do not speedily come to its assistance, I shall be obliged to capitulate, and re-cross the Rhine within a week."—The King had his friend Jordan with him when the note was brought to him—"See here," said he, "what that fool D'Argens has written; he wishes to leave us."—Jordan esteemed the Marquis, and for that reason said to his master, after having read the note—"I know the Provençals, and their impatience; but I particularly know the Marquis: while uneasiness torments him,

and his mind is at a stand, he will never rest, and after having threatened to take his departure within eight days, he will be off in two, or three days at the farthest." The King was alarmed lest Jordan should have prophesied too truly, and he returned these few words in answer to his note.—"Be satisfied, my dear Marquis, your fate shall be decided tomorrow by dinner-time;" and, in fact, the next morning, the Marquis, on his arrival at the palace, received the key of office as chamberlain, with a salary of six thousand francs, and was also appointed director of the class of belles-lettres of the Royal Academy, which gave him an additional annual increase of eight hundred francs.

This generosity on the part of Frederic soon changed the resolution of the Marquis. He settled at Berlin; he cultivated literature and the friendship of the Great Prince, who so well knew how to reward those who made it their occupation. He was constantly one of the King's social and private parties.

At first, Algarotti, Voltaire, and Maupertuis, were the principal favourites of Frederic. The sprightly character and instruction of the former highly pleased the Prince. Voltaire captivated him by the brilliancy of his conversation, his pointed sallies, and the greatness of his talents. Maupertuis was in the habit of treating on subjects of profound learning and science. He was in some measure the minister of this party: he directed the academy, and informed the King of every valuable work of every description of science which came out. The Marquis D'Argens did not possess talents equal to any of those three; but his good nature, his pleasantry, and his wit, made him highly esteemed: to the pointed manners of high life, the Marquis added a facility of character, and a Provençal vivacity, which made his conversation very *piquant* and amusing. His writings, known throughout all Europe, which were both agreeable and instructive, were a strong title to Frederic's favour: the originality and eccentricity of his conduct, of which we shall give more than one instance, never lessened the esteem the King conceived for him, although he was more than once the object of his pleasantry and sarcasm.

It was chiefly at the supper parties of Frederic, that he assembled these literary characters, and where those scenes of gaiety and wit passed; which, for nearly thirty years were the objects of the at-

ention

teution, and sometimes the satire, of the rest of Europe. They bore no resemblance to the orgies of the Regent of France. There was more real wit, a varied conversation, and obscenity and impiety were particularly banished; but the freedom of discourse was sometimes carried too far, as at the suppers of the Duke of Orleans, so much so as to become displeasing to the master.

In one of these supper parties, (said M. Thiebault,) which even till the Seven Years' War were often prolonged to a very late hour, Frederic asked each of his companions, How he would govern if he were a King? There was a lively argument between them, in order for each to establish their different maxims. The Marquis, however, listened, and said nothing: the King at last observed his silence, and asked him, What would he do were he in his place? "Sire," answered the Marquis, "I would immediately sell my kingdom, and purchase a good estate in France." This pleasantry, by means of which he escaped the ridicule of advancing and supporting any misplaced doctrine, obtained the King's approbation, and put an end to the discussion. It was after some disputes of a similar nature, that Frederic, in a moment of spleen or ill nature, wrote, that if he wanted to punish a province, he would send philosophers to govern it.

During the Seven Years' War, that is, from 1756 to 1763, when Frederic beheld his dominions invaded, and taken from him, by the Russians, the Austrians, and the French, and that no hopes of safety remained, it was to the Marquis D'Argens that he imparted the design he had formed of putting an end to his existence.

It was on this occasion, that he addressed a long epistle in verse to the Marquis D'Argens on this subject, the misfortunes of his life, and the principles of stoicism; however trifling this resolution may appear, and however singular the manner which Frederic made use of, to disclose it to one of his courtiers, it results however from it, that the Marquis D'Argens held a most distinguished place in the esteem of the Prince, since it was to him that he addressed himself in the agony of his soul.

The happy events which so quickly succeeded, drew Frederic out of his embarrassment, and the necessity of putting his resolution into practice, by compelling his enemies to enter into conditions

of peace, which secured to him his dominions.

But whatever opinion the Marquis D'Argens had upon the strange confidence the Monarch placed in him, he was really alarmed: he delayed not a minute in answering him, and made use of every thing, which men who neither believe in God, in the immortality of the soul, nor in any species of revelation, could make use of, under similar circumstances, to induce him to alter his determination.

There was a company of dancers at Berlin, whom the King had always engaged for the opera. The family of Cochois was among the number. The father and mother died, and the two daughters remained at that theatre. The Marquis, whose fate seemed to be to attach himself to females of this description, when he was almost sixty years old, became in love with the eldest of these two sisters. She was rather plain than handsome, about five and twenty, of an excellent understanding, and endowed with considerable talents; she drew very well, and was an excellent musician; besides French, she knew the German, Italian, and Latin languages, as well as a woman had occasion to do, and even a little Greek, which she learned out of complaisance to the Marquis. Her character was mild, and of a thinking turn: she had the art of uniting, under the appearance of the greatest simplicity, all those attentions which please so well, and conciliate esteem. M. Thiebault has furnished this account of her.

The Marquis, after having paid his addresses to her for some time, married her: the marriage took place during the course of the Seven Years' War, and without the King's knowledge—that was one of the causes that lessened the friendship of Frederic for him. They knew it would displease the King, consequently were much embarrassed in making the declaration. They waited till peace was concluded, and then held a meeting of all those who belonged to the Philosophical Society of *Sans Souci*. After a long consultation upon the best mode of acquainting the King with what had happened, it was agreed that the Marchioness D'Argens should walk in the gardens of *Sans Souci*, at the hour when the Monarch was accustomed to take the air; that her dress should be such as might attract attention, but plain and elegant

elegant; and that Lord Mareschal should settle the rest. This plan was followed. This Lord, who generally accompanied Frederic in his walks, in passing by one of the alleys, a short distance from the Marchioness, saluted her, as a lady of his acquaintance, with much respect. This salute gave occasion to the King to inquire who the lady was? My Lord Mareschal answered, in a careless, negligent way, that she was the Marchioness D'Argens. "What!" replied the King, in a severe tone, "is the Marquis married?" "Yes, Sire."—"How long?" "Some years, my Liege."—"Eh! what? without acquainting me?" "It was during the war, and he would not venture to trouble you on such a trifling matter."—"And whom did he marry?" Mademoiselle Cochois! " 'Tis a folly I shall not suffer."

The King after some time grew calm, but the Marquis was a considerable time without seeing him; and, even afterwards, when their intimacy was resumed as before, Frederic never spoke to him of his wife.

Not but that the King knew well that he lived with Mademoiselle Cochois. The Marquis had taken her with him in the journey he made to France in 1747; and it appears by his correspondence, that he frequently mentioned her to the King, who was afraid she would not return in time to perform in the opera at Berlin, as he wished her.

D'Argens possessed that lively wit, and the vivacity so natural to his countrymen, the Provencals, which always raised a laugh: he often uttered his jests in such a stile of *naïveté*, as afforded the King ample matter; for he was fond of relating the adventures of his youth, and the anecdotes of his life, with which he instructed Europe, though he did not edify it, in the Memoirs of which he wrote.

He had frequently some little whims, which, added to the assiduity which detained him near Mademoiselle Cochois, made him absent himself from the King, who wished to see the men of genius at his supper table, as exact, and with the same regularity, as the Secretaries of the different departments came to their offices in the morning.

Having once asked the Marquis, why he had not seen him for some days, he excused himself by saying, he had been unwell. The King knew to the contrary, and resolved to be revenged of him.

Mademoiselle Cochois had made a present to the Marquis of a very fine morning loose dressing-gown, or wrapper—this was before their marriage. Delighted with this present, he put it on immediately, and found it so much to his taste, that he did not put it off the whole evening. The King, however, sent to let him know he expected him to supper. The same answer was returned, that he was ill.

The Monarch, in order to disturb the felicity of the Marquis's little party, took it into his head to send him word, that having heard of his ill state of health, fearful of the fatal consequences of so dangerous a disorder as that with which he was attacked, and anxious he should die like a good Christian, he had commanded two catholic priests to administer the sacrament of extreme unction to him; and that they would visit him that very evening to fulfil this pious duty.—The Marquis knew not what to think of this intimation. He well knew the King was capable of giving similar orders to the catholic priests, but he doubted much whether he would dare to be guilty of such a scandal within the walls of his own palace. The most essential thing for him was, to make it appear as if he were really ill. He, therefore, wrapped up his head, and counterfeited the appearance of a man quite unwell.

The King covered himself with a surplice and a stole, put two or three persons who were in his confidence, into black cloaks, and the whole party descended in a solemn procession, as if they were bearing extreme unction to the Marquis, whose apartments were below the King's. The person who went first carried a small bell, which was heard in all the apartments, as soon as they got upon the staircase. No one had any doubt, but that it was the sacrament going to a person dangerously ill. La Pierre, the Marquis's servant, went to see the procession, and soon saw what it was. In order not to be found out, and consequently pass for a liar, the pretended sick man hastened to get into bed without undressing, or even taking off his fine dressing-gown with gold flowers. The procession immediately after entered the chamber in a slow and solemn manner, and ranged themselves in order before the bed. The King, who closed the procession, placed himself in the middle of the circle; and addressed the Marquis, telling him, that the church, al-

ways

ways a tender mother, and full of anxiety for her children, had sent him that assistance the most proper to fortify him in the critical situation in which he was placed. He exhorted him strenuously to resign himself; and then raising the counterpane of the bed, he poured a whole flask of sweet oil over the fine dressing-gown, telling his dying brother, that this emblem of grace would infallibly give him faith and courage, necessary to pass in a proper manner from this world to the next. After which the procession retired in the same grave and solemn manner as it entered.

It is by no means difficult to conceive what amusement this scene afforded to the whole Court, and at the Marquis's expense; but what afflicted him the most was the loss of the dressing-gown, which, by this farce, was so completely soiled as not to be fit to wear again. The Marchioness had no idea of such a complete and holy mystery; but Frederic had already played several such pranks, in which the Marquis himself had borne no inconsiderable part, and which made him fully acquainted with what he had to expect from him on similar occasions.

D'Argens passed much of his time in reading ancient books and authors, particularly the Holy Fathers, from which he made several extracts, which he applied to the subjects he treated of, either in his writings or conversation.

M. de Nicolai relates an anecdote on this subject, which deserves a place here.

The King was fond of contradicting him on his taste for this species of erudition—he used frequently to say to him, “Don't talk to me of your Fathers; they are bodies without souls.”—When he allotted him apartments in the new palace of Sans Souci, he himself conducted the Marquis and his Lady, and pointed out to them their agreeable situation, and their convenience; he had given orders to have a handsome book-case, whereon folios handsomely bound appeared in large letters—“The Works of the Holy Fathers.”—“Here Marquis,” said the King, as they entered the room, “you will find here your good friends in all their glory.” When they got to the bed-chamber—“It would be wrong,” said he “to stay here long; we must not disturb the Marquis, but leave him to his ease and his night-cap”—so saying he withdrew.

The King had no sooner retired, than the Marquis, in eager haste, flew to the

bookcase to examine the works with which it was filled—he quickly opened one of the volumes of the “Holy Fathers;” but in place of the homilies of St. Chrysostom, he found nothing but blank paper; and the same was the case with all the rest.

The King amused himself much by playing similar tricks on the Marquis. We shall relate another, more pointed than the preceding one, and which was a subject of great mortification to the Marquis.

One evening that he was at supper with Frederic, that Prince said to him—“Marquis, I have made a purchase for you near this, of a very neat house and garden—here is the deed; you may take possession of it when you please.” The Marquis was not insensible to this mark of favour; he returned home full of impatience, and anxiously wished the night were over, that he might go and take a view of this new acquisition. Next morning, notwithstanding his laziness, he rose very early, and was driven to his new mansion—he ran over the garden, examined the apartments, found every thing charming, and in the neatest taste; he went into the saloon, which was a very handsome room, and full of pictures: but what was his astonishment, when, on looking at them, instead of landscapes, battle, or sea-pieces, he beheld the most humorous scenes, and most comic anecdotes of his life.

Here, the Marquis, as an officer, found himself drawn at the siege of Philipsbourg, and expressing strong symptoms of fear—there he was on his knees to his handsome comedian—a little further, his father disinherited him—another painting represented him at Constantinople—in another, a surgeon was seen performing an operation, which his adventures of gallantry had rendered necessary—again, nuns were seen pulling him up by night in a basket through the window of their convent. In all these pictures the Marquis, who was easily recognized, was represented in the most ludicrous and comic attitudes.

This unexpected spectacle put him into the most violent rage—he examined them all, and then sent for a house-painter, and made him efface them.

The King informed of this scene, was highly delighted with it, and related it to every one who would have patience to hear it.

In spite, however, of the species of warfare which the Monarch carried on, and

and the sarcastic jokes he passed upon his lazy habits, and his imaginary illness, still he loved him not the less. He one day wished to give him a fresh proof by augmenting the pension he had settled on him; but D'Argens answered him in presence of several persons, "Sire, I have enough: your Majesty has many poor but deserving officers; let it be given to them."—The King, charmed with this honourable and disinterested reply, esteemed him the more, without however ceasing from time to time to joke with and play tricks on him.

The Marquis, on his part, appeared to be attached to the King as much, if not more, than to any of the wits who were about the Court.

One of the most singular traits in the character of D'Argens, was that mixture of superstition and incredulity so remarkable in him, and which appeared in a thousand different circumstances—he believed most firmly in predestination, and the knowledge of future events—a salt-cellar overturned, a sudden meeting with an old woman, a herd of hogs, or a man dressed in black, was enough to fill him with alarm and uneasiness: as soon as ever he got out of bed, he drew the curtains close with great care, and woe to whoever opened them, either by accident or otherwise; it was a presage of the most fearful nature.

He was no less alarmed at the appearance of a cold or cough; always ill through the fear of being so, and dreading death to such a degree, that he nearly died through the apprehension of it.—Those who speak of him, all agree in relating the same weaknesses, and attesting his state of Hypochondriac. Nothing was more easy than to make him believe he was ill; and if he was only told that he looked pale, no more was wanting to make him shut himself up in his room, and go to bed directly. He never went out of it, but when he went to visit the King: when he was in his bed-chamber, two or three loose morning-gowns heaped on each other, kept out the cold; a cotton night cap covered his ears, and over that was a thick woollen one which completed his head-dress. If a few passing clouds, a slight rain, or a wind rather cold, or more violent than usual, were seen or felt, it was enough to chagrin him, and put him in a melancholy humour; to compel him to remain at home, and to resist even the pressing invitations of the King. He has been known to have remained thus im-

mured for whole weeks together, from similar causes.

M. de Nicolai has furnished us with another example of his laughable susceptibility, and of his ridiculous extravagant whims, in a like fact.

During the Seven Years' War, the King had permitted him to reside at Sans Souci, and had given orders, that all the apartments of the palace should be open to him, as freely as if they were his own. Just about this time, Cothenius read a treatise at the Academy, upon the danger of using copper utensils in kitchens. The Marquis was so struck with this treatise, that he was fearful every hour of being poisoned—could talk of nothing else every time he sat down to table, and made his wife promise most solemnly to banish every sort of copper utensil from her kitchen.

The family of the Marquis, (continues M. de Nicolai,) lived at Sans Souci in a very retired manner; and his wife though a reasonable woman enough loved amusement. One evening she took a fancy to give a little family dance at the house of the King's head-gardener. The Marquis gave his consent; but as they dreaded that his singularities might disturb the entertainment, they took great care to remark to him that the air was very cold, and that the sky was lowering—they were well aware, that an observation of that kind was sufficient to make him believe he was taken ill, and induce him to take to his bed immediately. This was exactly the case; and they went directly to the gardener's house, full sure that the Marquis would soon be fast asleep. He very soon was so; but before long he awoke, his thoughts sleeping, as well as waking, being fixed on copper and on poison, and loudly called for La Pierre, but no one answered him—all were at the ball. He recollected this, and was not sorry for it; but finding himself alone in the house, he took advantage of the circumstance to pay a visit to the kitchen at his ease, and to see, if every article of copper was banished from it, as they had promised him it should be. He got up, and, without putting on his small-cloaths, wrapt himself up in a robe de chambre, and having lighted a wax taper at his night-lamp, he went straight to the kitchen. The first things that met his eyes were some copper sauce-pans; and to complete his terror, one of them contained the remains of a ragout off which he had dined. Rage immediately got full possession of him; he took up the stew-pan,

pan, and, just as he was, ran to the place where the entertainment was given; to scold his wife and servants. He was obliged to descend by a terrace, and cross the garden, which was tolerably large, in order to reach the gardener's house. The Marquis effected his purpose in the dark with great celerity: he suddenly opened the door of the ball-room, and the Marquis, to their utter astonishment, appeared in his night-gown, bare-footed (for he had lost his slippers), and two or three night-caps on his head, his shirt blowing about at the pleasure of the wind, holding in his hand the stew-pan with the fragments of the ragout, and crying out, "I am poisoned! I am poisoned!" He then broke out in reproaches against his wife, and threatened his servants to discharge them all, for having used copper stew-pans, contrary to his orders. They had much difficulty in appeasing him; but reflecting suddenly on the situation in which he was, and the danger he ran in being exposed almost naked to the cold night air, he again relapsed into passion; however, they wrapped him up warm, and at last succeeded in getting him to his apartments.

These incidents afforded Frederic a great subject for amusement, but without lessening any of the esteem he had for the Marquis; they merely weakened the consideration with which he had at first inspired him. The scrupulous and habitual superstition which he remarked in him, still added to the discredit of the philosopher, in the opinion of the King.

M. Thiebault has preserved some traits of this last kind of weakness in the Marquis; they deserve to be related here, since they confirm what we have already said, and will be an example of the strange, if not ridiculous contradictions of men of learning of that day, employed during the whole of their lives in combating superstition, or what they were pleased to call so; descanting upon matters which no person regarded, they have been frequently seen, towards the conclusion of their lives, to possess the weakness of old women, and to die with all the signs of a tardy conversion.

The second cause of the discredit into which the Marquis fell, (says M. Thiebault,) was his own weakness and folly, and particularly on the subject of superstition. He had such a dread of death, that the very idea of being threatened with it could make him be guilty of the most ridiculous extravagance. Owing to this disposition it was, that, having

heard, that the water of those who approached the conclusion of their existence turned black in four-and-twenty hours, he was a long time in the habit of keeping his own in glasses, which he examined frequently in the day, till some people, who were let into the secret of this weakness, discovered his depot, and privately mixed ink with it. This so dreadfully alarmed him, that they were obliged to confess the trick they had played upon him, in order to save him from a serious illness.

The Marquis had made an agreement with the King, that, as soon as he should have completed his sixtieth year, he should have his full dismissal, and be permitted to retire to France. This hour was waited for with great impatience, because the King was not in a humour to let him go a third time; and it was only by using a considerable degree of address, and promising to return at the end of six months, that he permitted the Marquis to depart, as will be seen hereafter.

He was the more impatient to return to his own country, as since the journey he undertook in 1763, his brother had ceded to him some land he wished for, at Eguilles, of which he was the lord, to build a house and make a garden. The plan of both one and the other was settled between the brothers, and they immediately began their labours. In 1766 all was finished; the house quite ready, the gardens planted and in good order, entirely owing to the care of Monsieur de Eguilles, his brother, President of the Parliament of Aix.

The clock at last struck—the Marquis had attained his sixtieth year. For a long time no mention had been made of the agreement: whatever address the Courtier employed to recal the idea of it to his recollection, the Monarch always expressed a disinclination to enter on the subject. He could not recur to it without exposing himself to cruel reproaches, or to mortifications more cruel still.

In 1768, he renewed his entreaties, and imagining that the King might not, perhaps, like him to take away the original letters which that Prince had written to him, he sent them to him, ranged in chronological order, and accompanied them by the following letter:—

"Sir! I have kept till this moment a precious pledge of the confidence with which your Majesty honoured me. I give them into your hands, because I

do not think it right to take them with me into a strange country. My continued ill health, and a complication of disorders, put it out of my power any longer to be useful to your Majesty; and I am convinced that, under a milder climate, my infirmities might be borne. I therefore entreat your Majesty to grant me my dismissal, assuring you, at the same time, that my heart shall be eternally devoted to you."

The Marquis obtained permission to pass six months in Provence, and set off in 1769, on the express condition of returning at the appointed time; at the same time he received the packet of original letters, which the King returned to him, assuring him that he possessed his entire confidence, and that consequently he neither could nor would keep the letters. The Marquis, however, would not take them with him, but left them in the charge of one of his most particular friends.

It appears, that the King was much displeased at his departure, and that he even refused to see the Marquis. In vain several persons endeavoured to persuade him, that the Marquis would return; he would not believe them. He was indignant, that a man whom he had loaded with his benefits, should quit him for such trifling causes, and which in no way diminished the proofs of his attachment and esteem; but the Marquis had very good reasons to give on his side likewise—to pass the remainder of his days under a milder climate, and near a brother, to whom he was attached by strong ties of affection.

He had, however, other motives for discontent, which he was anxious that the King should know without loss of time. Scarcely had he arrived at Dijon, when he wrote him a very bold letter, such as no one who had ever any disagreement with Frederic would have ventured to address to him. In order to excuse himself for this freedom, he said, "It is not now to the King that I write, but to the Philosopher, and in the name of Philosophy"—a distinction which the Monarch himself had given the example of in their suppers at Sans-Souci, where they freely conversed in the absence of the King, although at the same table with him. And he concluded his keen, yet guarded, reproaches, with that inimitable fable of the "Town and Country Mouse."

Yet, notwithstanding this appearance of resentment, the Marquis D'Argens

resolved to return to Frederic at the expiration of the stated period; but it cost him a severe struggle to determine on leaving Aix, to return to Berlin—it was to expose the remainder of his days to new scenes of vexation and disappointment, and shorten their duration. The agitated state of his mind, which this situation involved him in, produced the very effect he wished to have avoided, and he died without being able to fulfil his promise.

"In the midst of all these sufferings," says M. Thiebault, "he was detained at Bourg-en-Bresse by a long and very dangerous illness. The Marchioness, whose whole care was devoted to him, never once thought of writing to the King, although the time of his leave of absence had expired. Frederic suspected him of wishing to deceive him. He sent to the Marchioness's sister, and to all the Members of the Academy, with whom he was connected as the Director, to know if they had not heard from him; and as he was informed, that no person had received any news of him, and that several months had passed without a letter either from the husband or the wife, the King's doubts were soon changed to certainty. His anger and his indignation were extreme. He dispatched orders that very day to the different offices at which the salaries of the Marquis were paid, strictly injoining them to erase his name out of the public books, and forbidding them to pay him any thing for the future.—Sulzer, who received this order at the Academy, thought it his duty to acquaint D'Argens, and in consequence of this determination, he privately gave a letter to a person who was going that way, and who promised to inquire for the Marquis, and give him the letter if he should chance to meet him; if not, to address it under cover to the President D'Eguilles. The traveller found him at Bourg-en-Bresse, in a state of convalescence and preparing to set off for Berlin. The letter produced an effect which might be expected. The old Courtier was more irritated than afflicted. He wrote another, which was never made public, but its contents may easily be guessed at, and immediately returned to his beloved retreat, from which he seldom went, except to make some few slight journeys through parts of Provence. It was in one of these excursions that he died at Toulouse, of an indigestion, on the 11th of January, 1771.

The public journals and the writers of

the day have asserted, that the Marquis D'Argens received the Sacraments before his death—that he read the Bible during his last illness—and that he caused himself to be admitted as a member of a society of Penitents:—facts, which but little accord with the character of a man, who, always occupied by religious chicanery, theological disputations, and discourses of incredulity, had, however, a strong predilection in favour of superstition, and the errors to which it gives rise.

In all that we have said here of the

Marquis D'Argens, we have scarcely made any mention of his works; they are, however, very numerous; but if we except "The Jewish Letters," or, as it was called in English, "The Jewish Spy," none of them appears to have given him any great title to Frederic's recommendation; and of all that he has written, his Memoirs are at this day the most interesting, and offer an agreeable fund of amusement, which, at the same time, makes you acquainted with both the Men and Manners of the time in which he lived.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

THE LATE KING OF PORTUGAL.

THE king, one day, speaking of the earthquake of 1755, which destroyed the greater part of Lisbon, observed, with a degree of superstition, natural to the Portuguese, that a house, belonging to the Marquis of Pombal, situated near the church of Santa Madelina, remained unhurt, while all around it were buried in the ruins, which proved the integrity of his minister, and that he was protected by Heaven. The Count d'Obidos jocosely observed, that the Rua Suja (a street in which ladies of easy virtue resided) was also unhurt. This lively sally stung his most faithful majesty to the quick, and the count expiated his imprudence by an imprisonment of several years.

PIRON.

A bishop, not generally suspected of writing his own sermons, accosted Piron one day with, "Well, Piron, have you read my Charge to the Clergy?" Piron instantly replied, "No, my lord, *have you?*"

BENSERADE.

This *sublime* poet, speaking of the general deluge, observes:

Dieu lava bien la tête à son image.

WIGS.

The old French poets used to give those gods and heroes wigs, on whom we bestow golden locks. The sun was called, *Le Dieu Perruquier*, or the God Wigmaker. The curls of Apollo's wig often flowed in verse; and Hecuba, speaking of the manner in which Pyrrhus slew Priam, says:

Le bon homme il tira par sa perruque grise.
He took the good man by his wig so grey.

IT IS ONLY POISON.

In one of the tragedies under that name, Sophonisbe says to herself, when the poison is presented to her,

Sophonisbe, tu crains! ta face devient pâle!
Ce n'est rien qu'un poison—bon Cœur, avale, avale.

Sophonisbe, thou fearest! thy face will be
sallow!

'Tis nothing but poison—good heart, swallow, swallow.

HENRY COCKRAM.

He published, the "English Dictionary, on an Interpreter of Hard English Words, &c." 12mo. 1632, 4th edit. It is a most extraordinary performance, in the premonition to the reader, the modest author says, "without appropriating to my own comfort any interest of glory, the understanding readers will not, the ignorant cannot, and the malicious dare not, but acknowledge that, what any before me in this kind have begun, I have not only fully finished, but thoroughly perfected. To write an apology of justification, would argue rather of distrust of my work, than a confidence of merit." The object of his work, is to teach persons to write and speak elegant English, for which, as he observes, that alphabetical arrangements of words soon enlighten the meanest capacity; he gives two vocabularies, one of his refined English into the vulgar, the other, vice versa. Such a mass of pedantry was never before brought together. A few extracts, will perhaps be gratifying. *Abletticke*, garnished for sale; *Acerote-bread*, brown bread; *Acerosecomicke*, one whose hair was never cut; *Acetarr*, a sallad of small herbs; *Antelucidate*, to work by candle-light before day;

day; *Cucumbate*, to cry like an owl; *Cucuriate*, to crow like a cock; *Debuccinate*, to report abroad; *Decachinnatè*, to scorn; *Hilarode*, a singer of wanton songs; *Hircipill*, whose hair is of two sorts; *Iconiched*, very curiously painted; *Syngolfe*, a clerk of the market. In the vulgar, converted into good English, he recommends, for *Alderman*, to put *Senator*; for *dismount, reside*; for *appeasing, pacification*; for *apprenticeship*, Tyrocin; for argument, *Lemmu*; for an army of men, *Sabaoth*; for baked, *pistated*; for boxing the ears, *depalmate*; for breaking, *Labefie*, *enfringe*, *delumbate*; for calling by name, *indigitate*; for chipping-bread, *defornicate*; for chirping, like birds, *Gingreate*; like a sparrow, *pipillate*; for stripping naked, *connudate*; in short, the old story; Is my Lord Chol-mon-de-ley at home? Yes, Sir, but he has a good many pe-o-ple with him.

HENRY BUNTING

In his "*Itinerarium Totius Sacre Scripture*," done into English by B. B. Ato. 1636, gave the following pieces of some remarkable matters, mentioned in the Old and New Testament.

He makes (p. 386,) David give in the whole towards building the temple, eight hundred, forty-seven thousand millions,

three hundred, eighty-two thousand, five hundred English pounds!!!

The ointment, with which the woman of Bethany anointed Christ, saleable at nine pounds, seven shillings and sixpence. p. 391.

Judas Iscariot's reward, however, for betraying Christ, would have been despised indeed, by a modern informer. He makes it to amount only to three pounds, fifteen shillings. p. 391.

Malta—St. Paul shaking off the viper; the *Catulus Melitæus*.

In Bunting's, "*Itinerarium*," (p. 560,) under Malta, we have the following passages: "The children that are borne in this country, *fear not any snakes, neither are hurt by any thing that is venomous, insomuch that they will take scorpions and eat them, without danger, although in all other parts of the world, those kind of creatures are most pernicious*. In this isle, also, there are bred a kind of dogs that are but small, yet very white and shagged, and so loving, that the inhabitants of all the neighbouring countries will buy them, though they be at dear rates." Thus the *Catulus Melitæus*, of the classical ancients, was in equal vogue in the 17th century.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EFFUSION ON A SUMMER'S EVENING.

WHEN Twilight, last memorial of the day,

Leads on her sombre train, and shadows grey,
And her dark sister, ebon-plumed Night,
Waves her dun pennons o'er the rear of light,
Then, when relentless heats oppress no more,

Pensive I seat me by the lowly door.
E'en now, though dusky shades involve the sky,

The formless landscape charms the inquiring eye:

Now the dull outlines of the glimmering scene

Wed with the shades that gloom the skies serene,

Uncertain forms, commingling spread around,
And doubtful objects fill the distant ground.

Releas'd from torpid heats, the freshning gale

Sails o'er the hill, and breathes along the vale.

And, on cool pinions borne, the evening breeze

Drops dews around, and sighs thro' quivering trees;

And, while the streamlet's murmurs moan around,

The distant fall is heard, by fits, to sound.

More distant still is heard the mower's song,
Whose chorus'd strains, unequal, float along:
Till all at length is hush'd—a general still
Broods o'er the vale, and slumbers on the hill.

Now let my thoughts to nobler views aspire,
Where yon blue concave glows with gems of fire;

Circling the shades that fill the scene, behold

The dome of heaven, inlaid with fretted gold,
Rests on the pillar'd hills!—The beamy star
Of crested eve now glitters from afar;
The argent moon, unveil'd, appears on high,
And rides transcendant through the spangled sky:—

Resplendent Queen! whose mild and potent sway

Yon starry legions, clad in gold, obey.

Now, now, the glories of thy silvery beam

Play thro' the mist, and dance along the stream.

Immortal Newton! thou, whose soul sublime
Blazed like a comet from the hand of Time,
Explor'd

Explor'd the orbs that fill yon spacious round,
 And dared to venture into night profound;
 Who soaring on, with more than mortal
 flight,
 Stood tott'ring o'er the boundless infinite!
 Now, while I gaze, perchance thy glorious
 shade
 Rides thro' the worlds thy own conceptions
 made;
 Perchance now piercing past the realms of
 light,
 Sees other suns illumine the depths of night,
 And sees, though great as was thy wisdom
 here,
 Unthought-of science in thy wanderings
 there.

CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE.
Plymouth, July 1808.

STANZAS,

WRITTEN BY A MOTHER, ON THE
 DEATH OF HER SON, AT WORTHING,
 MAY 17, 1805.

AND has the Darling I have nurs'd,
 The Child my breast supported,
 Been given to the cold, damp dust,
 Where worms have round him sported?
 Can I still live! and bear this horrid thought?
 Spare, Oh my God! the feelings thou hast
 given;

Send to this aching breast a Lethean draught,
 Or, oh! in pity, call my soul to heav'n!

Sweet Babe! upon thy lovely face
 Sits innocence and peace:

Though from thy cheek the blood has fled,
 And death usurps his pow'r,

Still to thy Mother's heart thou'rt dear,
 As when in happier hour

She clasp'd thee to her joyful breast,
 And pray'd that Fortune on thy head
 Her choicest gifts might show'r.

Yes, my sweet Babe, I saw thee die!
 I saw thy beauteous spirit fly!

For shelter to the skies:

In some bright star I see thee still,
 And patient wait th' Almighty's will,
 To hail thee as I rise.

IMPROMPTU.

ON READING LINES "ON THE DEATH OF
 MR. PROFESSOR PORSON, BY THE REV.
 JAMES RUDGE."

PORSON, among the "wise and best!"
 With them he surely could not rest;
 The good he heav'd at all his life,
 And with the learned liv'd in strife.

T. I. G.

EPITAPH

ON MISS SARAH J.—, AGED NEARLY 16.

SUPERIOR sense, and angel virtue shone
 In her who rests beneath this sable stone.
 Beneath?—ah! no—beneath this marble
 lies

But a clay form, Death's undisputed prize.

She, Mourner, whom thou deem'st impris-
 son'd here,
 Ranges with cherub-wing a distant sphere;
 Seek not the living 'midst the mould'ring
 dead,*

But take the path thy sainted sister led;
 On Faith's aspiring plume perpetual rise,
 Nor dream thy Sarah dwells—below the skies.
Wärminster. MARY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Aberdeen, May 13, 1809.

The following was communicated to me by
 Old Paterson, the painter, who, with his
 sons, lives on the Shore Leith, and may be
 depended on as strictly true. *J. Anderson.*

[The late Robert Burns, in the year 1789,
 having occasion to visit Kirkcaldy, crossed
 the Frith of Forth from Leith, and arrived
 at the New Inn, where he ordered dinner
 and a bottle of beer; soon after he rang the
 bell, and asked the waiter his demand.
 On being told 18d. he reluctantly threw it
 on the table; and the waiter thanking him,
 left the room. Immediately after, Burns
 took out his pencil, and wrote on one of
 the window-shutters the following—]

SSTOPP'D at this house, and, as I'm a
 sinner,

They've charged me eighteen-pence for din-
 ner;

But should I come again this road,
 I'll not dine here, so help me, G—d.

TO HOPE.

COME, sweetly soothing Hope! for thou
 canst raise

Each blissful image in the human breast;
 Canst calm the anguish'd mourner's troubled
 days,

And lull the worn-out sufferer to rest.

Oh! thou hast been my guide for many a
 day,

When childhood's simple, untaught state I
 prov'd;

Thou wert the bless'd companion of my way,
 As through each labyrinth of life I rovd.

Oh, leave me not, as I in life advance;

But still thy visions sweet to me display;
 And as the heav'nly phantoms round me
 dance,

Ease my foreboding heart of dread dismay.

Oh! linger with me in the midnight hour,

And Fancy aid, when wearied I repose;
 As thou wert wont, oh, ever pleasing power!

Drown ev'ry sense of life's distressful woes.

But not to me, oh, sweet enchanting Hope!

Thy vivifying pow'r alone extend,

Sooth ev'ry bosom left with life to cope,
 For much does man require so bless'd a
 friend;

For in this state of trial 'tis his doom
To meet with disappointment, grief, and
fear!
To find himself involv'd in thickest gloom,
Which thy bright beams can force to dis-
appear.
Be thou the solace of the widow'd heart,
Which finds on earth not one supporting
stay;
Oh sooth the parent doom'd at last to part
From his sole child in his declining day.
Inspire the timid and support the just,
And lend thy pinions to each heart op-
press'd;
And as man sinks to mingle with the dust,
Bring to his view the regions of the bless'd.

LINES ADDRESSED TO DR. R—, AUTHOR
OF A TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION, ON
HIS HAVING STOLEN A ROSE FROM
THE WRITER.

YOU stole, indeed, the treasured rose,
Perhaps the last of autumn's flowers;
But as sweet Hope her smile bestows,
To cheer the heart—so genial showers
Will melt the winter's frost away;
Again the charms of nature bring,
While roses will adorn the spray,
And bloom 'mid all the grace of spring.
Then shall a group of blooming fair
Select the loveliest from each tree,
To form a wreath, with nicest care,
A wreath of gratitude for THEE:
For Thee, who, by thy skilful aid,
Hast oft restor'd the rose's bloom,
And snatch'd the lovely drooping maid
With all her graces from the tomb.
Old Broad-street, M. H.
Written in November, 1808.

IRREGULAR STANZAS, BY W. M. I. WRIT-
TEN IN A COPY OF POETICAL WORKS
OF DERMODY.

SHADE of the Bard, whom heav'nly ge-
nius fir'd,
But Mis'ry and Misfortune mark'd their
own!
With tearful eye, I ponder o'er the page,
Where Friendship, sorrowing, makes thy
follies known.
Now borne on seraph-wing I view thee tower
Sublime, 'mid sportive Fancy's regions
wild;
Now sunk beneath the frown of meagre want,
Pen the sad lay of Melancholy's child.
Now Indiscretion's slave, by passion sway'd,
'Mid scenes of vice and folly grov'ling low,
Behold thee forfeit gen'rous Moira's aid,
And breathe the sigh of Pity o'er thy woe.
At length beneath a hovel's time-rent walls
Thou liest, the victim of diseases dire;
Whilst unchang'd Friendship, bending o'er
thy couch,
Sees Genius' son in wretchedness expire.

Too late it found thee with the lib'ral boon;
Too late, alas! to ward the cruel blow;
Too late—but agoniz'd to view the scene,
And mourn thine early fate with heartfelt
woe.

Unhappy Minstrel! who, with raptur'd fire
Tho' Folly's child, could form the polish'd
strain,
Thy darker shades shew man the vain desire
An excellence unblemish'd to attain.
Alas! I know, too oft the daring mind,
The Bard inspir'd with Genius' pow'rs dis-
vine,
Can meanly seek the mad Circean rout,
Or bow the knee at Atheism's shrine:
Too oft can sever Friendship's sacred bonds,
Or Love's more dear, more tender, blissful
tie;
Can basely point wan Envy's rankling dart,
Or strike the lyre of vice-taught min-
strelsy.
But thee—when oft assail'd by want and care,
If from stern virtue's path I mark thee
stray,
I view with pity Passion's wayward slave;
Weep for thy faults, and venerate thy lay.

SONNET, BY W. M. T.

THE CAPTIVE.

A FETTER'D slave, a negro chieftain, lay,
Borne by th' oppressor o'er the swelling
wave,
When Memory to his midnight vision gave
The realms o'er which he proudly once bore
sway;
Again, in thought, the sufferer was gay,
Again was happy, generous, and brave;
Once more beheld the stream its green
banks lave,
Where, bless'd with freedom, he was wont
to stray:
Again he clasp'd his mistress to his breast,
Whilst throng'd his children fondly round
his knee;
But, ah! the bliss supreme was scarce pos-
sessed,
Ere doom'd, swift as the passing gale, to
flee;
For soon the oppressor's lash his slumbers
broke,
Loud clank'd his chains! in agony he woke.

INSCRIPTION, SUPPOSED TO BE FIXED
OPPOSITE TO A RETIRED SEAT NEAR
RICHMOND, IN SURREY.

STRANGER, whoe'er thou art, that, wan-
d'ring nigh,
Shalt scan this tablet with mistrustful eye;
Disposed to question, if one mortal mind
Such graces with such virtues e'er combin'd;
T.

To doubt, if mirth with sanctity can dwell;
 Or wit with candour in one breast excel;
 If e'er the world one self-same hand could see,
 To give, expanded, from profusion free;
 If zeal for truth, indignant at deceit,
 Can yet with charity in union meet;
 If warm devotion bigotry can shun,
 And pious faith one course with reason run—

If such thy doubts—then haste thy steps to
 turn,
 Where Sheen sits weeping o'er her pastor's
 urn:
 There ask, of all thou meet'st, at every door,
 What WAKEFIELD was—and be in doubt no
 more!

E. P.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN BRIERLEY'S (GREENFIELD, FLINTSHIRE,) for a new Mode of setting Blue Lead for corroding the same into White Lead.

THIS method, by means of a bed of dung or bark, into which are inserted pots filled with acid; over these are placed boards having holes bored in them to admit the vapour of the acid round the rolls of lead. On these another bed of dung or bark is placed, and the process repeated before, forms a second bed; these beds may be repeated to any practicable extent, and are denominated a stack. There is a chimney or flue running through all the beds, for the purpose of distributing the vapour of the acid equally through them all, for which purpose that part of the flue, which extends from the one bed of dung or bark to the other, is left with small interstices between the bricks, so as to communicate any superfluous vapours above or below, or carry off to the other bed any vapour which may be spare in that bed.

The observations of the patentee refer
 1. To the number of pots, and the difference as to the expense of them.—
 2. To the health of the manufacturers.—
 3. To expenses of the annual breakage.

With respect to the 1st.—According to the above plan, a bed may be set with 280 pots of equal effect with a bed, which, according to the old mode, would require 560 pots, making a difference of one half. The pots used in the plan cost 2d. each; those in the old method 5d. each. So that 280 pots at 2d. each will cost 2l. 6s. 8d. and 560 pots at 5d. will cost 11l. 13s. 4d. leaving a difference in favour of the plan of 9l. 6s. 8d. for each bed. Now if a stack consists of seven beds, and the manufacturer raises nine stacks, the gross amount of the saving, in the first instance, will be 588l. According to this plan the manufacturer can set three tons of lead in a bed, when in the old way he can only set about 1 ton 12

cwt.; and the corrosion is more certain, from the fumes of the acid having free access to all the lead, which is placed upon the boards, instead of the rolls being confined separately in the pots along with the acid; that the pots, which are placed under the joints of the stack-boards, will be filled with liquor or acid neutralized by being mixed with the ooze in the bark, and the fumes arising therefrom being condensed, the pots become filled, and the necessary corrosion is therefore prevented. From this mode of setting lead, the manufacturer will obtain a third more of white lead than according to the old way.

2dly. The plan clearly demonstrates, that the rolls of lead being placed upon boards are easily taken off when corroded. When the stack-boards are removed, the rolls should be well sprinkled with a watering-can, which will prevent the dust from rising and annoying the labourers. Now, according to the old way, if the lead is well corroded, the expansion becomes so great as to fill the pots tight and close, and the labourer, in order to disengage the ceruse from the pot, is obliged to knock it upon the taking-off boxes, which causes a dangerous dust to arise, that affects the labourer with that most dreadful disorder, the colic of minerals.

3dly. The breakage of the pots, according to this plan, is not as 1 pot to 30 in comparison of the breakage arising from the mode of setting. For experience tells us, that in the old way, we may expect a loss of 30 pots in 560, and of course in a stack 210 pots, and in 9 stacks 1890 pots. Supposing the manufacturer to take up and set four rounds of stacks in one year, the number of pots broken will be 7560, which, at 5d. each pot, amounts to 157l. 10s. These nine stacks of pots in the old way would cost 735l.; according to the new plan only 147l. leaving a difference of 588l. as stated under the 1st head of observations.

Exclusive

Exclusive of the savings before enumerated, it must be of very great benefit to the manufacturer, that he can bring into the market, in the same given time, a third more of white lead by pursuing the plan before specified, than by the old modes.

MR. ABRAHAM SEWARD'S (LANCASTER)
for a new or improved Hook, for bearing up the Heads of Horses in drawing Carriages.

This invention consists in a spring or springs, being so fixed to what is usually called the watering-hook of a saddle, as to communicate, by means of the bearing rein, a certain freedom of action to the motion of the horse's head in travelling. These hooks may be constructed in various ways, but the patentee recommends a round plate of brass, or other metal, to be fastened to the pommel of the saddle; through the centre is passed a pin, on which the hook is fixed, so as to move backwards and forwards on the centre. Just below the shoulder of the hook is rivetted a circular wire, having a worm-spring, and to the plate, on the other side of the hook, and at a short distance from it, is fixed a ring, or flat piece of metal, having a hole through it sufficiently large to admit the circular wire, but not so large as to suffer the spring to pass through it; by this means that end of the spring is prevented from moving during the motion of the hook and circular wire, and, the other end reacting against the hook, has a constant tendency to keep it in its usual situation, and consequently resists, in some degree, any force tending to draw the hook round the centre: hence it may readily be conceived, that, by means of the spring, the bearing rein is constantly drawn back with a certain degree of force, at the same time allowing it a proper motion or play. Thus a freedom is given to the motion of the horse's head, similar to that which is given by the hand of a rider.

MR. T. and J. CLATSWORTHY (WINSFORD),
for Shears on an Improved Construction for shearing Sheep, &c.

The principle of this invention is in the bow of the shears, which is made double. The bow, before it is turned, is about nine or ten inches long, which is turned double in the middle; it is then brought straight, leaving a snout, about an inch long in the middle of the bow. When the bow is turned into shape, the hinder

part of the bow must be held in a vice, and the snout twisted; and if the bow should be weak, or injured in turning, a small rivet may be put in the front.

MR. NICHOLAS FAIRLESS (SOUTH SHIELDS),
for a Windlass, Windlass Bitts, and Metallic Hawse-hole Chamber, by which manual Labour and Time are saved in heaving to, and getting on board Ships' Anchors.

The bitt-heads are hollow, containing the wheels wrought by the cranks or handles, which give motion to the windlass body. The surge-boxes are of cast iron, having such an angle, that when a rope is applied round the ends of the windlass to raise a weight, the rope slips down, or is forced by the adjoining part of the said rope into its original situation, and is thereby prevented, from what the seamen call riding, that is, the one part crossing the other, which always produces much delay and inconvenience. The windlass body turns on an iron axis, the ends of which are turned to fit the pall-wheels and windlass-ends, being secured by keys inserted into each. By Mr. F.'s method the force exerted on the cranks or handles is thrown on the windlass body, without any twist being laid on the iron axis. The ends of the windlass are inserted into the surge-boxes, their centres are secured to the ends of the axis by keys. There is a cast-iron pall-box, with a hole of an octagonal or other form, to answer the size and shape of the shaft of the windlass, and which, being driven to the centre of the shaft, becomes a hoop to the same. The exterior of the pall-box is divided into any number of parts as occasion may require, and is so indented as to admit palls or stops, which are fixed by hinges to the pall-bitt, to fall into the said indents, and thereby prevent the windlass having a reverse motion. The pall-wheels at the ends of the windlass may have any number of teeth, so as the palls act with those at the centre; consequently the handles can be forced back but a few inches by any extraordinary resistance on the windlass-body.

The drawings, attached to this specification, give a good view of all the parts of the machinery, and of the action of the whole; and the patentee claims, that his invention consists not only in making the improved windlass, but also of attaching or applying any of its parts to the common windlass now in use.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

AGRICULTURE.

THE Advantages which have resulted from the Establishment of the Board of Agriculture, being the substance of a Lecture read to that Institution, May 26, 1809. By the Secretary to the Board. 3s. 6d.

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* See page 476-8 of the present vol.

the centre, had been regarded as a proof of the action of the medicines upon the calculus, and led to the belief, that where the stone was small it might be wholly dissolved; but it now appears, that the soft part is not a portion of the original calculus, but a newly-formed substance, in which the uric acid is not deposited in crystals, but mechanically mixed with phosphates, and the animal mucus in the urine.

The opinion that calculi in the human bladder have been entirely dissolved has received its principal support from instances having occurred, where the symptoms went entirely away, while the patients were using alkaline medicines, and never afterwards returned. The fallacy of this opinion has been detected, by examining the subjects after death; in one case, the patient was 68, and had been long taking the saline draught, when all symptoms vanished, and the case was published in proof of its efficacy; but when he died, 20 calculi were found in his bladder; and it appeared, that the symptoms went off, on account of the posterior lobe of the prostate gland having become enlarged (a change which frequently occurs in that period of life), and having formed a barrier between the calculi and the orifice of the bladder, so that they no longer irritated that part, either in making water, or in the different movements of the body, but lay in the lower posterior part of the bladder, without producing any painful effects. Their number, (says Mr. Home,) prevented the pressure from being great on one part of the intestine, immediately behind the bladder, and their motion on one another rendered their external surface smooth, and probably prevented their increase. In another case of the same kind, 14 calculi were found, which were similarly situated by means of the same sort of enlargement of the posterior gland. In some cases calculi have been found enclosed in cysts, formed between the fasciculi of the muscular coat of the bladder, so as to be entirely excluded from the general cavity, and therefore had not produced any of the common symptoms of stone. To prove that calculi do sometimes increase, while the patient is using alkaline medicines, the following facts are adduced:—

A gentleman, having voided a small calculus, persisted in the use of alkaline medicines, and passed no more calculi;

but on his death, at the age of 75, the whole cavity of the bladder was found completely full of soft, light, spongy calculi, 350 in number. They were analyzed, and found to consist of uric acid, the phosphates and animal mucus, and differed so much from the calculus voided soon after he began the use of alkalis, that they appear to have been formed after that period.

Another person, having taken the alkali three months, finding the symptoms still more violent, submitted to an operation. The calculus, for the thickness of $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch, was entirely composed of triple phosphate, in a state of perfect spiculated crystals, so as to present a very rough irritating surface to the internal membrane of the bladder, while the inner parts of the calculus were made up of a mixture of uric acid and phosphates, so that the alkali had prevented the formation of uric acid, but the phosphates were deposited more rapidly than before.

A gentleman, in whose urine the uric acid appears in a solid form, immediately after it is voided, has the same appearance in the urine, even when nine drachms of soda dissolved in water, impregnated with carbonic acid, are taken in 24 hours; so that the alkali does not even counteract the formation of uric acid.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Mr. Waistell has obtained the gold medal for his paper on the "Method of ascertaining the value of growing timber trees, at different and distant periods of time." Some account of this method will be deemed of great importance to all growers of timber, to enable them to ascertain the value of timber in all its stages, and to point out to them the most proper and profitable time of felling it. The author was led to the investigation of this subject from being called to value plantations, one of which very much exceeded his estimate. Hence he spared no pains in collecting all the facts connected with the subject, and he finds that the increase in the circumference of trees is generally from about one to two inches annually; and from 12 to 18 inches the annual increase in height, some fall a little short, and some exceed those measures. Adopting this, as a well-grounded theory, he has constructed a number of tables which may be useful to practical men; for whom we shall give the first and second with explanations, in order that our readers may judge how far the subject

is adapted to their wants. The first table shews, every fourth year, from 12 to 100; the rates per cent. per ann. at which all trees increase, whether they grow fast or slow, provided their rate of growth does not vary.

This table may be the means of saving young thriving woods from being cut down, by shewing how great a loss is sustained by felling timber prematurely; and it will point out the small interest which old trees will bring by being kept: it will likewise assist in the valuing of such timber as is not to be cut down, by enabling

a person to estimate its present value, especially when it is encreasing after a high rate per cent per ann.

The second table shews the rate per cent. to be the same as in the first table, though the annual increase is more both in height and circumference. It must be observed that the whole height of the trees is taken to the top of the leading shoot, and the girt in the middle.

If trees increase 12 inches in height, and 1 in circumference annually, their increase will be as in the following

TABLE I.

Years old & ft. high	Girt.	Contents.			Years old & ft. high	Girt.	Contents.			One Year's increase.	Rate per cent. of increase.
	inch.	ft.	in.	pts		nch	ft.	in.	pt. sds.	ft. in. pt. sds	
12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	3	13	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	2	10 3	0 0 7 3	26.8
16	2	0	5	4	17	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	6	4 9	0 1 0 9	19.9
20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	5	21	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	0	0 8	0 1 7 8	15.7
24	3	1	6	0	25	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	8	4 1	0 2 4 1	13.
28	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	7	29	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	7	9 1	0 3 2 0	11.
32	4	3	6	8	33	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	10	9 6	9 4 1 6	9.67
36	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0	9	37	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	5	5	11 5	0 5 2 5	8.5
40	5	6	11	4	41	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	7	5	8 10	0 6 4 10	7.6
44	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2	11	45	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	9	10	7 9	0 7 8 9	6.95
48	6	12	0	0	49	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	12	9	2 3	0 9 2 3	6.38
52	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3	0	53	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	16	1	10 2	0 10 10 2	5.9
56	7	19	0	8	57	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	20	1	1 7	1 0 5 7	5.4
60	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5	2	61	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	24	7	6 5	1 2 4 6	5.1
64	8	28	2	4	65	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	29	9	7 0	1 4 3 0	4.76
68	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	1	4	69	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	35	7	8 11	1 6 4 11	4.49
72	9	40	5	0	73	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	42	2	6 4	1 8 6 4	4.2
76	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	7	6	77	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	49	6	5 2	1 10 11 2	3.98
80	10	55	6	8	81	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	57	7	11 9	2 1 3 9	3.79
84	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	3	8	85	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	66	7	7 8	2 3 11 8	3.6
88	11	73	10	4	89	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	76	5	11 1	2 7 7 1	3.5
92	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	5	9	93	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	87	3	4 0	2 9 7 0	3.3
96	12	96	0	0	97	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	99	0	4 6	3 0 4 6	3.15
100	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	6	0	101	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	111	0	6 8	3 3 6 8	3.

The increase per cent. per annum is the same as the above in all trees at the same age, whether they have grown faster or slower, provided their increase in height and thickness annually has not varied on an average. The progress of trees is sometimes greatly retarded by insects destroying their leaves, by unfavourable seasons, and by their roots penetrating into noxious strata. But these accidents cannot enter into calculations.

Calculations, shewing every fourth year from 12 to 64, the progressive annual

increase in the growth of trees, and the gradual decrease in the rate per cent. per annum, that the annual increase bears to the whole tree.

The whole height of the trees is taken to the top of the leading shoot, and the girt in the middle; but no account is taken of the lateral branches.

If trees increase eighteen inches in height, and two inches in circumference, annually, their increase will be as un-dermentioned, viz.

TABLE II.

Age of Trees.	Height.		Contents.			Age of Trees.	Height.		Contents.			One year's increase.	Rate per cent. of increase.
	feet.	in.	ft.	in.	pt.		feet.	inch.	ft.	in.	pt.	sd.	
12	18	3	1	1	6	13	19½	3½	1	5	1	0	26.5
16	24	4	2	8	0	17	25½	4½	3	2	4	0	19.8
20	30	5	5	2	6	21	31½	5½	6	0	3	6	15.6
24	36	6	9	0	0	25	37½	6½	10	2	0	6	13.
28	42	7	14	3	6	29	43	7½	15	10	6	0	11.
32	48	8	21	4	0	33	49½	8½	23	4	8	0	9.6
36	54	9	30	4	6	37	55	9½	32	11	7	6	8.5
40	60	10	41	8	0	41	61½	10½	44	10	3	6	7.6
44	66	11	55	5	6	45	67½	11½	59	3	10	0	6.9
48	72	12	72	0	0	49	73½	12½	76	7	1	0	6.3
52	78	13	91	6	6	53	79	13½	96	10	11	6	5.8
56	84	14	114	4	0	57	85½	14½	120	6	3	6	5.4
60	90	15	140	7	6	61	91½	15½	147	9	2	0	5.
64	96	16	170	3	0	65	97½	16½	178	9	4	0	4.7

Explanation of the Construction of Tables I. and II.

To render the preceding tables easy to be understood by persons not accustomed to calculations, we shall state the process of the operations in the first line of Table II.

The height of the tree at 12 years of age is supposed to be 18 feet to the top of its leading shoot, and 24 inches in circumference at the ground, consequently, at half the height, the circumference is 12 inches; one fourth of this, being three inches, is called the girt. The girt being squared and multiplied into the height, gives one foot one inch and six parts for its contents. At 13 years old, the tree will be 19½ feet high, 26 inches in circumference at the ground, and 13 inches at half the height; one-fourth of 13 gives 3¼ inch for the girt. This squared and multiplied into the height, gives one foot five inches and one part for the contents. Deduct from this the contents of the tree at 12 years of age, and there remains three inches and seven parts, which is the increase in the 13th year. Then reduce the contents of the tree when 12 years old, and the increase in the 13th year, each into parts, dividing the former by the latter, and the quotient will be 3.76;

by this number divide 100, and the quotient is 26.5. which is the rate per cent. of increase made in the thirteenth year; consequently, whatever the tree might be worth when 12 years old, it will, at the end of the 13th year, be improved in value after the rate of 26½ per cent. or in other words, that will be the interest it will have paid that year, for the money the tree was worth the preceding year.

At every succeeding period, both in this Table and Table I. the like process is gone through.

Observations on Tables I. and II.

The preceding tables furnish us with the following useful information, viz.

1st. That all regular growing trees, measured as above, as often as their age is increased one-fourth, contain very nearly double their quantity of timber.

2nd. That when a tree has doubled its age, its contents will be eight-fold.

3d. That when a tree has doubled the age, its annual growth will be increased four-fold.

4th. Consequently, that when a tree has doubled its age, the proportion that its annual increase bears to the contents of the whole tree, is then diminished one-half.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Overture, and most admired Songs and Duets, in the Opera of the Circassian Bride, as performed at the late Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, or Harp, by H. R. Bishop. 8s.

AFTER a sedulous perusal of the music of the *Circassian Bride*, we are

pleased at being authorized by its merits, to employ in its favour, the terms of our warm and unqualified commendation. The melodies are, in most instances, uncommonly select, and particularly appropriate. The expression is faithful to the sentiment of the author, the turns of the

the passages are marked by grace and novelty, and the general result is, an effect highly interesting and dramatic. It is to be lamented, both on account of the composer's interest, and the public gratification, that this piece was destined to be performed but once; the theatre being destroyed the night after its first representation.

A Book of Glee, &c. for Three, Four, and Five Voices, composed and dedicated to Mrs. Joab Bates, by Samuel Webbe, jun. 12s.

The present publication comprises nine glees, a canon, a round, and a catch; and occupies forty-two folio pages. A pleasing play of fancy, aided by a cultivated judgment, and a respectable portion of science, is displayed in various parts of the work, and sets Mr. Webbe's abilities for this species of composition in the most favourable point of view. The combinations are, in general, extremely well adjusted, and the bass is frequently the best that could have been selected; while the points, answered with correctness and effect, contribute to throw over the whole a striking air of mastery and talent.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Finlason, by J. Ross, esq. 4s.

This Sonata, in which Mr. Ross has introduced some favourite Scottish airs, is written in a free but easy style. The passages, though playful, are not difficult of execution, and taste prevails without the desertion of simplicity. In the general construction of the piece, we trace much talent for arrangement, and a considerable knowledge of effect, while the improvement of the finger, as well as the gratification of the ear, has been successfully attended to.

A Concerto, by Mozart, adapted as a Sonata for the Piano-forte, by D. Bruguier, and dedicated to his friend, F. Lanza. 6s.

Mr. Bruguier, in his adaptation of this concerto for the piano-forte, has evinced a thorough acquaintance with the particular points of excellence in his author, as well as a perfect knowledge of the character and powers of the instrument for which he intends it. The whole is accompanied with a violin part; and the general effect, is, we think, calculated to ensure the publication an extensive sale.

The Blue-eyed Stranger; a favorite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by W. Slapp. 1s.

This song, the affecting words of which

are written by Mr. Currell, is pleasing in its melody, and calculated to impress the hearer with a favourable opinion of the composer's taste and sensibility, while the accompaniment is judiciously arranged, and the bass not ill-chosen.

A favourite Duet, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss and Miss Mary Eyre, by J. Jay. 6s.

This duet, which is comprised in one movement, is simple and easy in its style, and without the ostentation of profound science, or a severe attention to the secrets of elaborate composition, exhibits the taste of the composer in a favourable light, and is productive of a very pleasing effect. We should not do justice to Mr. Jay's merits, if we did not recommend this production to the attention of juvenile practitioners, for whose use and improvement it seems particularly adapted.

"If it be Love;" an Ariette, as sung by Mr. Vaughan, at the Vocal Concerts, Hanover-square. Composed by J. F. Burroves. 2s.

We find in this ariette indications of an effort, with which the effect, we must in candour observe, does not perfectly correspond. Some of the passages are agreeable in themselves, and tolerably connected, but not so pregnant with meaning as we could wish; nor do we find in the whole that distinguishing feature inherent in original composition.

Les Petites Rivaies; a Divertimento for two Performers on one Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss and Miss Mary Thornhill, by Charles Edward Horn. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Horn has evidently designed the article before us for what we are ready to acknowledge it—an agreeable trifle. Though nothing very scientific or artificial presents itself to us, the parts are perfectly in rule, and the effect, if not brilliant, is pleasing.

Sixth Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Diana Herbert, by J. B. Cramer, esq. 5s.

In this divertimento, Mr. Cramer has introduced a favourite Spanish fandango, serving at once to delight the ear, and relieve the other movements of the composition. In every page of the publication we trace the talents of this excellent master, and find his genius seconded by his taste and judgment.

Bon Soir 2d, Divertissement pour le Piano-forte, avec Accompagnement de Flûte (ad libitum). Composé et dédié aux Dames, par T. Latour, esq. Pianiste de Son Altesse Royale Monseigneur le Prince de Galles. 4s.

This divertissement is pleasingly imagined;

gined; the passages lie well for the hand, and afford an improving exercise for the practioner on the instrument, for which the composition is designed.

"To her I love, O waft that sigh;" a favourite Canzonet, sung with the greatest applause, by Mr. Magrath, at the Bath Concerts. Composed and inscribed to Miss and Miss Ann Heatbote, by J. M. Coombs. -1s.

If we do not discover any striking marks of genius or original conception in

this canzonet, yet the passages are smooth and connected, and the general effect bespeaks both taste and judgment.

The Maid of Erin; a Ballad. Composed by J. Thompson. 1s.

The unaffected ease of this little ballad, aided by the piano-forte accompaniment, which is chiefly in the *arpeggio* style, will not fail to give it currency among the admirers of vocal simplicity.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE have great pleasure in presenting our readers with a test of security, in regard to persons who have undergone the vaccination, and who may be made uneasy by the false and interested alarms of malignant persons. Let a patient be selected on whose arms the vaccine pustules have regularly advanced to the 7th, 8th, or 9th, day. From one of these pustules, let the subject intended to be put to the test of security, be re-vaccinated, and at the same time, and with a portion of the same vaccine fluid, let another child, who never has had either the cow-pox or the small-pox, be also vaccinated. On the arms of the child put to this test, if it was previously secure, the virus will produce in a short space of time, (two or three days perhaps), an inflammation around the parts punctured, and sometimes small irregular vesicles, accompanied with itching, which commonly dies away, long before the regular pocks on the arms of the child that had not been before secured, arrive at maturity. The reason why Dr. Jenner recommends the vaccination of a child not in a doubtful state, with the one whose situation may be supposed doubtful, is to prove to a certainty, that the vaccine fluid employed, is in a state of perfection. The insertion of variolous matter by way of test, in the early periods of the vaccine practice, was adopted and recommended by Dr. Jenner; but although it did not produce the small-pox on those previously vaccinated, it sometimes occasioned very extensive and troublesome inflammation on the arms.

In a short time will be published, an Essay on Theatres, and on the Propriety of Vaulting them with Brick and

Stone. Illustrated with a plan and section for a new Theatre. The object of this essay is to revive the knowledge exemplified by the Free and Accepted Masons, in the construction of the vaults of the ancient cathedral; and to show that a theatre built upon similar principles, would be of considerable benefit to the proprietor, both in reducing the expense of the erection, and the rate of insurance; and at the same time secure the audience against the dreadful hazards, to which they are liable, from the present mode in which these edifices are built.

In the course of this month, Mr. JOSEPH CRISP, of Holborn, will publish, for the use of female seminaries, *Lessons in Geography*, with an Introduction to the use of the Globes, calculated solely for the exercise of the memory, and as an introduction to larger works.

The second edition of a Treatise on Malting, by Mr. REYNOLDS, late of Newark, now of Bromley, Middlesex, will appear in a few days.

Mr. G. DYER, who has been for some years past occupied in making inquiries into the state of the Public Libraries of this island, has, we understand, found it expedient to suspend his researches, though he has by no means given them up. But, as the work branches out into various parts, and is become far more extensive than was originally intended, it is not likely to make its appearance for some years. In the mean time, Mr. Dyer is employed in preparing for publication, a complete edition of his *Poetical Writings*, in four volumes, duodecimo. It will be published by subscription.

Mr. JAMES NORRIS BREWER, will, in a few days, publish the first number of
Descriptions

Descriptions Historical and Architectural, of splendid Palaces, and celebrated Buildings, English and Foreign, with Biographical notices of their Founders or Builders, and other eminent persons. This work, printed in quarto, will be comprised in six monthly parts, and embellished with highly-finished engravings by Storer, Porter, and other eminent artists.

Mr. **WILLIAMSON**, of the Inner Temple, has a Treatise ready for publication, entitled, *A Companion and Guide to the Laws of England*; comprising the most useful and interesting heads of the law; viz. the whole law relating to parish matters, bills of exchange, and promissory notes, wills, executors, landlord and tenant, trade, nuisance, master and servant, jurors, carriers, bankruptcy, apprentices, gaming, &c. &c. to which is added a summary of the Laws of London.

An Irish gentleman of rank, who lately spent three years in London, is preparing for publication, a Series of Letters to his Father in Ireland, containing the secret history of the British Court and Metropolis, and said to illustrate, with singular ability, the state of modern manners and society.

The Rev. **EDWARD VALPY**, author of *Elegantia Latinæ*, is preparing a new edition of that scarce and very useful work, *Robertson's Phrase Book*, with alterations and improvements; in which it is intended to modernise the obsolete English phrases, and to introduce, besides known and common idioms, every word which may be susceptible of variation and elegance.

Mr. **W. WARD**, lecturer on experimental chemistry, has in the press, a Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, which will speedily make its appearance, in one volume, illustrated with plates.

The Rev. **JOSEPH WILSON** is preparing for the press, an Introduction to *Butler's Analogy*, in a series of Letters to a Student at the University.

The Rev. **GEORGE WHITTAKER**, master of the grammar school in Southampton, will in a few days publish a work designed for the use of junior boys in classical schools; entitled *Exempla Propria*, or English Sentences, translated from the best Roman writers, and adapted to the rules in syntax; to be again translated into the Latin language.

The second edition of *M. Gener*, or a Selection of Letters, by the Rev. **JOHN MUCKERSEY**, of West Calder, is in the press, and will be published in a few

days. The editor of this work intends to continue it in quarterly numbers, the first of which will appear in August next.

The *Peerage of Scotland*, by Sir **ROBERT DOUGLAS**, of Glenbervie, Bart. continued to the present time, by **J. P. WOOD**, Esq. in 2 vols. is in the press. The first edition of this work, the result of the most assiduous application for many years, and a painful enquiry into the public records and ancient chartularies, published in 1764, having become extremely scarce; the editor has made every endeavour to obtain accurate information, in order to complete and correct the work to the present time.

A Translation of *Laborde's View of Spain*, composing a descriptive itinerary, or topographical delineation of each province, and a general statistical account of the country, will shortly appear.

Mr. **JAMES WARDROP**, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has in the press, *Observations on the Fungus Hæmatodes, or Soft Cancer*. It contains the history and appearance, on dissection, of that disease, in several of the most important organs of the body, illustrated by cases and plates.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Management of Sheep, with introductory Remarks on their Anatomical Structure, and an Appendix containing Documents, exhibiting the value of the Merino Breed, and their progress in Scotland, will soon appear from the pen of Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, of Coull, Bart.

Sir **BROOKE BOOTHBY**, Bart. has in the press, the English *Æsop*, a collection of fables, ancient and modern, in verse, translated, imitated, and original, in two post octavo volumes.

The Rev. **MELVILLE HORNE**, Minister of Christ Church, Macclesfield, will shortly publish in a duodecimo volume, *An Investigation of the Definition of Justifying Faith, the Damnnatory Clause under which it is enforced, and the Doctrine of a direct Witness of the Spirit*, held by Dr. COKE, and other methodist preachers.

Mr. **WALTER NICOL** is preparing a work entitled, *The Villa-Garden Directory, or Monthly Index of Work to be done in Town and Villa-Gardens, Shrubberies, and Parterres*; with Hints on the Treatment of Shrubs and Flowers usually kept in the Green Room, the Lobby, and Drawing Room.

Mr. **ANDERSEN**, author of a *Tour in Zealand*, is preparing for publication, *A*
Dane's

Dane's Excursion in Britain, to consist of two or three small octavo volumes.

The Rev. Dr. WASHBOURN, of Wellinborough, is revising and correcting Bishop Reynolds on Ecclesiastes, &c. which will appear in the course of a few months.

Sir JOHN CARR has for some time been employed in revising his poems for the press. They will form an octavo volume, with a portrait; but a few copies will be printed in quarto.

Mr. HENRY WEBBER will speedily publish in two volumes, octavo, the Dramatic Works of JOHN FORD, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes. The same gentleman is also engaged on a work entitled, Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries, published from ancient manuscripts, and illustrated by an Introduction, Notes, and Glossary. This work will make three volumes, crown octavo.

Mr. A. MURRAY, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, and Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, will soon publish in quarto, Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the Greek and Teutonic Languages.

The Crede of Piers Plowman is printing in a small quarto volume, with a black letter type, the text accurately collated with the printed copies, and occasionally corrected by an inspection of the existing manuscript. An historical Introduction will be prefixed, and the poem copiously illustrated with notes.

At a meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, held on the 8th of April, was read the first part of a Description of the Mineral Strata of Clackmannanshire, from the bed of the river Forth to the base of the Ochils, illustrated by a voluminous and very distinct plan or section of those strata, executed from actual survey and from the register of the borings and workings for coal, in W.N. Erskine of Mar's estate in that district, communicated by Mr. ROBERT BALD, Engineer. In this first part he treated only of the alluvial strata; and in continuing the subject he intends to illustrate it still farther by exhibiting specimens of the rocks themselves.—Mr. CHARLES STEWART laid before the society, a list of insects found by him in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, with introductory remarks on the study of entomology. It would appear that the neighbourhood of Edinburgh affords no very peculiar insects, and but few rare ones. The list contained about four

hundred species, which, Mr. Stewart stated, must be considered the most common, as they were collected in the course of two seasons only, and without very favourable opportunities. It was produced he added merely as an incitement to younger and more zealous entomologists.—At a subsequent meeting of this society, on the 13th of May, the second part of Mr. Bald's interesting Mineralogical Description of Clackmannanshire was read, giving a particular account of two very remarkable slips or shafts in the strata, near one thousand feet in depth, and by means of which the main coal-field of the country is divided into three fields, on all of which extensive collieries have been erected.—The Rev. Mr. FLEMING, of Bressay, laid before the society, an outline of the Flora of Linlithgowshire, specifying only such plants as are omitted by Mr. Lightfoot, or are marked as uncommon by Dr. Smith. This, he stated, was to be considered as the first of a series of communications illustrative of the natural history of his native county.—Mr. P. WALKER stated a curious fact in the history of the common eel. A number of eels' old and young were found in a subterraneous pool, at the bottom of an old quarry, which had been filled up and its surface ploughed and cropped for more than twelve years past.—The secretary read a letter from the Rev. Mr. MACLEAN, of Small Isles, mentioning the appearance of a large sea-snake, between seventy and eighty feet long, among the Hebrides in June 1808. He also produced a list of about one-hundred herbaceous plants, and two-hundred cryptogamia found in the King's park, Edinburgh, and not enumerated in Mr. Yalden's Catalogue of Plants, growing there; communicated by Mr. G. Don, of Forfar, late superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, at Edinburgh.

Scientific men have often had occasion to regret the difficulty of procuring fibres sufficiently fine and elastic for micro-meters. The difficulty of obtaining silver wire of a diameter small enough, induced Mr. Froughton to use the spider's web, which he has found so fine, opaque, and elastic, as to answer all the purposes of practical astronomy. But as it is only the stretcher, or long line, which supports the web that possesses these valuable properties, the difficulty of procuring it has compelled many opticians and practical astronomers to employ the raw fibres of unwrought silk, or what is still worse, the coarse silver wire manufactured

manufactured in this country. For these, Dr. BREWSTER has succeeded in obtaining a substitute, in a delicate fibre which enables the observer to remove the error of inflection, while it possesses the requisite properties of opacity and elasticity. This fibre is made of glass, which is so exceedingly elastic that it may be drawn to any degree of fineness, and can always be procured and prepared with facility. This vitreous fibre, when drawn from a hollow glass tube, will also be of a tubular structure, and its interior diameter may always be regulated by that of the original tube. When the fibre is formed and stretched across the diaphragm of the eye-piece of a telescope, it will appear perfectly opaque, with a delicate line of light extending along its axis. As this central transparency arises from the transmission of the incident light through the axis of the hollow tube, and this tube can be made of any calibre, the diameter of the luminous streak can be either increased or diminished. In a micrometer fitted up in this way by Dr. Brewster, the glass fibres are about $\frac{1}{1200}$ of an inch in diameter; and the fringe of light is distinctly visible, though it does not exceed $\frac{1}{3000}$ of an inch. In using these fibres for measuring the angle subtended by two luminous points, the fibres may be separated, as hitherto done, till the luminous points are in contact with the interior surfaces; but, in order to avoid the error arising from inflection, it is proposed to separate the fibres, till the rays of light issuing from the luminous points dart through the transparent axis of the fibres. The rays thus transmitted evidently suffer no inflection, in passing through the fibre to the eye; and, besides this advantage, the observer has the benefit of a delicate line, about one-third of the diameter of the fibre itself.

Mr. JOSEPH HUME has discovered a new method of detecting arsenic. The test which he proposes as a substitute for those hitherto used, appears to be more efficacious, inasmuch as it produces a more copious precipitate from a given quantity of that substance. It is composed in the following manner:—Let one grain of white oxide of arsenic, and the same quantity of carbonate of soda, be dissolved by boiling in ten or twelve ounces of distilled water, which ought to be done in a glass vessel; to this, let a small quantity of the nitrate of silver be added, and a bright yellow

precipitate will instantly appear. This is a more decisive test than sulphate of copper, which forms Scheele's-green, (arsenate of copper) and though the process answers very well with potash or lime-water, yet Mr. Hume is inclined to prefer the common sub-carbonate of soda.

A correspondent of the Philosophical Magazine, taking into consideration the present imperfect mode of finding the rates of time-keepers, suggests the establishment of a public observatory for trying time-keepers and keeping their rates, to which every maker, if he thought proper, might have access at stated hours, and where he might be allowed always to keep a certain limited number of pieces. Here he might try the effect of improvements and gain experience; then alter and try again till he succeeded to his mind; an advantage which he could not, perhaps, enjoy in his own house, for want of instruments of sufficient accuracy and leisure to make the necessary computations. A book containing the rate of each time-keeper might be kept always ready for the use of the owner, and, if he thought proper, for the inspection of the public, by which he would be enabled to fix a price on the machine, proportioned to the excellence of its going. From this place captains of ships and others might always be furnished with timekeepers, suitable to the price they could afford, or adapted, with respect to accuracy of going, to the purposes for which they might be required. The writer expresses his surprize that, considering the many evident advantages of such an institution, the watch-makers have not already established one at their own expense.

That valuable plant, smyrna madder, has lately been introduced into this country by Mr. SPENCER SMITH, who furnished the Society of Arts with some seed; from which Mr. Salisbury, of the Botanic Garden, Sloane-street, has raised plants that have grown in the most promising manner. He expects to obtain seed from them, and there is every reason to hope that this useful dye-root will become naturalized in our soil.

When the French siezed Liege, the gentlemen belonging to the seminary of that place were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, abandoning a large establishment, together with a valuable library and a fine collection of mathematical instruments. Having since found an asylum in this country, they

have formed an establishment at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, where they are making a laudable attempt to introduce the sciences, in their improved state, into their common course of education. As a first step, a handsome room for a library, and another for a mathematical apparatus have been built; to which it is intended to add a chemical laboratory as soon as possible. It is not doubted that they will soon be enabled not only to finish the erection of their building, but to procure the books and instruments necessary for the completion of their undertaking; a very liberal subscription having been procured among the friends to their establishment.

FRANCE.

M. VAUQUELIN has examined the root of a species of polypody, known by the appellation of calaguala. Of the substances which compose it, only those soluble in alcohol and water are capable of producing any effect on the animal economy. These are saccharine matter, mucilage, muriate of potash and resin, which last he conjectures would be found to destroy the tape-worm. He has likewise made similar experiments on the roots of the common polypody and male fern, and obtained from them precisely similar principles and nearly in the same proportions as from the calaguala. The former roots, however, contain a small quantity of tannin. Thus the analogy of organization, which led Jussieu and Richard to conclude, that the medicinal virtues of the calaguala-root must be similar to those of other ferns, is fully confirmed by chemical analysis.

The following method of making artificial stone in the vicinity of Dunkirk has been published by M. BERTRAND:—The materials employed for this purpose are the ruins of the citadel, consisting of lime, bricks, and sand. These are broken to pieces by means of a mill formed of two stone wheels following each other and drawn by a horse. Water is added, and the matter when well ground is reddish. This is put into a trough and kept soft by means of water. When the trough is full, some lime is burned and slaked by leaving it exposed to the air, and this is mixed in the proportion of one-eighth with the above cement. A wooden mould is laid on the stone, and after a thin layer of sand has been thrown on the latter to prevent the adhesion of the cement, a layer of cement is poured in, and on this a layer

of bricks broken into acute-angled fragments. Thus two other strata are put in before the last which is of pure cement. The mould being removed, the stones thus formed are laid in heaps to dry. The lime being very greedy of water, and quickly becoming solid, these stones are not long in forming a hard body fit for building.

M. BRACONNOT has analysed some fossil horns of an extraordinary size found in an excavation at St. Martin, near Commercy. He supposes them to have been the horns of the great wild ox, the urus of the ancients, and aurochs of the Germans. From one hundred parts he obtained phosphate of lime, composed of

Lime - - - - -	41	} 69.3
Phosphoric Acid - - - - -	28.3	
Water - - - - -	- - - - -	11.
Solid Gelatine - - - - -	- - - - -	4.6
Carbonate of Lime - - - - -	- - - - -	4.5
Bituminous Matter - - - - -	- - - - -	4.4
Ferriferous Quartz Sand - - - - -	- - - - -	4.
Phosphate of Magnesia - - - - -	- - - - -	1.
Alumine - - - - -	- - - - -	0.7
Oxide of Iron - - - - -	- - - - -	0.5
		100.

According to a report made to the National Institute, M. DOUFOURGERAIS, optician to the Emperor Napoleon, has produced a ponderous flint glass, intended for the manufacture of achromatic glassess, in which he has attained the highest degree of perfection ever attained by those of English manufacture. The glass made by him is heavier than flint-glass; its specific gravity being 3,588, while the heaviest flint-glass is only 3,329.

GERMANY.

Dr. JAHN, of Berlin, has lately described and analysed an oriental turquoise from Visiapour, near Khorasan, which he found to contain:—

Alumina - - - - -	78.
Oxide of copper - - - - -	4.5
Iron - - - - -	4.
Water - - - - -	18.
	<hr/>
	99.5

This result verifies that obtained by Lowitz, and proves the existence of two distinct species of the turquoise.

Dr. Jahn likewise conceives that he has found a new volatile and acidifiable metal in the grey ore of manganese from Saxony. He obtained it by distilling the

the ore with sulphuric acid. The volatile metallic acid combines with a weak solution of potash put into the receiver, and tinges it crimson. From this red liquor, gallic acid, or infusion of galls, throws down a chestnut-brown precipitate. Prussiates immediately change the red colour to a fine lemon yellow, but without any precipitation. The carbonates do not precipitate the red solution; but if it be heated with a little alcohol, the red colour changes to a green; a smell of ether is given out, and then the carbonates throw down a brown oxide, which is soluble in muriatic acid.

M. KLAPROTH has discovered in mica sixteen per cent. of potash.

M. BUCHOLZ has found that the schorliform beryl of Bavaria, is a true beryl, containing 0.12 of glucine.

AFRICA.

The following particulars are the latest accounts that have been received of the state of the colony of Sierra Leone:—A number of plants received from the African institution, among which are the vine and white and red mulberries, are in a flourishing condition. The principal danger seems to be of their being exhausted by too rapid a growth. A piece of ground is in clearing, on the highest part of the neighbouring mountains, for the sake of trying a more temperate climate. The employment of oxen in draught has been attended, in this colony, with great success. The draught oxen have been fed on cassada, and have been found to improve under their labour, and to produce better beef than any other cattle. The bark of the mangrove, of which a specimen was lately ordered by the African Institution, has been tried in this colony, in consequence of the suggestion of the institution; and, as far as can be collected from the small scale on which the experiment has been made, it appears to answer the same purposes as oak-bark in tanning. A road is in considerable forwardness towards a favourable situation on the banks of the largest stream of water known to exist within the colony, where the soil appears superior to any in the neighbourhood of the present settlement, and likely to be favourable to the growth of hemp. Carriage roads have also been made within the town of George-town, and measures have been taken for improving the watering-place. The governor having resolved, that the sum of one hun-

dred pounds shall be appropriated to the offering of such premiums, as shall appear to be conducive to the benefit of the colony, and of the British interests in Africa; the following are proposed:—To each of the six Kroomen, who shall first introduce their wives and families into this colony, and shall live with them in one or more distinct houses to each family, and cultivate not less than two acres of ground for two years; five guineas. To the person, residing within the colony, who, on the 1st of January, 1811, shall exhibit the best bull, his own property; five guineas. To the person, who, on the same day, shall be proved to have most effectually applied himself to the art of a saddle, collar, or harness-maker; five guineas. To the person, who, on the 1st of January, 1810, shall produce the most complete cart or waggon, his own manufacture, on two or more wheels, to be drawn by two or more oxen; five guineas. To the person, who, on the 1st of January, 1810, shall be proved to have most constantly and effectually employed oxen for riding, and to have broken the greatest number of oxen for the saddle; five guineas. To the person, who, on the 1st of January, 1810, shall be possessed of the greatest number of turkey-hens, not less than twenty-five; five guineas. To the person, who, on the 1st of January, 1811, shall be proved to have most effectually applied himself to the trade of a tile-maker; five guineas. To the person, who, on the 1st of January, 1811, shall have cultivated the greatest quantity of tobacco, not less than four acres; five guineas. To the person, who, on the 1st of January, 1811, shall have cultivated the greatest quantity of rice, of the kind called by the natives of Africa, White Man's Rice, not less than six acres; five guineas. To the person, who, on the 1st of January, 1811, shall have cultivated the greatest quantity of ground nuts, not less than six acres; five guineas. To the person who shall first introduce into this colony, a living elephant; a gold medal value ten guineas, or the same sum in money. To the person, who shall first introduce into this colony, a male and female camel, or dromedary, fit for breeding, or two perfect young ones of the same animals, male and female; a gold medal value ten guineas, or that sum in money. It will give pleasure to every liberal mind to learn that the natives of Africa are greatly

greatly improved in personal appearance as well as character, since the dangers of expatriation to which they were formerly exposed, have been removed. There can be no doubt that the improvement of their minds in knowledge and general instruction, will hereafter be noticed with equal satisfaction. The cheerful manliness of willing obedience has

succeeded to the frown of insolent suspicion, which formed the characteristic air of the countenance of the free negro of Sierra Leone; and no better proof can be given of the general amelioration of the people, than the strong contrast of their present orderly good humour, with their former sullenness.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF LONDON, 1809.

(Continued from our last.)

NO. 259. *The celebrated Roman Tribune Dentatus, making his last desperate Effort against his own Soldiers, who attacked and murdered him in a narrow pass, by Haydon;* is a very successful effort in the highest line of art. (No. 293) *Fallen Angels*, by Simpson, is a spirited sketch, full of vigour, mind, and much anatomical knowledge. The drawings of Portraits, by POPE and EDRIDGE, and the exquisite enamels, by Bone, are beautiful, and excite, as they deserve, much admiration. Bromley's sketch of an Ascension (No. 331) is in a grand style, and displays much novelty of invention. Mackenzie's drawings of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, (Nos. 338 and 353) are correctly and elaborately finished. Gaudy's Architectural Illustration of an ancient Sea-port (No. 359) is magnificent in design; and clear and brilliant in execution. His Rosslyn Chapel (No. 325) is beautifully drawn, but too ideal in colouring and finishing for a real view. In the room called the Antique Academy, there are two beautiful portraits by Westall. Master Clark, (No. 441) as a Bacchus; that independent of individual resemblance, is a charming composition; and of Mrs. Clark, (No. 506) as a Bacchante; possessing the same claim to praise. (No. 442.) *The grotto of the Nymph Egeria, near Rome: the modern Romans in Procession on May-day, honoring the memory of the Goddess with recitation, music, and dancing, by Frearson*, is a characteristic classical picture, finely imagined and no less delicately executed. Mr. Heath's engraving of the good Shepherd, from Murillo, (No. 479) is a powerful specimen of the power of the burin; as is (No. 480) a brisk Gale, by Fittler,

after Vandevelde, in the collection of the Marquis of Stafford. The engraver has caught the style and manner of the painter with much success, and the water is particularly excellent and characteristic. The small limits of this department prevent dilution on these subjects, they must therefore be brief and only catch a transient view of a few of the best. In the library is a view of the Albion Fire-office, New Bridge-street, which is excellently drawn, but rather feeble in the shadows. No. 555, are four small whole lengths of great originality of style and felicity of execution, by Harlow; they are of Sir Robert Kerr Porter, in the costume of his order of knighthood, his interesting sister Miss Porter, Miss E. Thomas, and a gentleman, (said to be the artist) in the character of Henry the fifth.

The miniatures are numerous and of increased merit. Among the best are (No. 608) Mr. Kinlock, by Robertson. (No. 616) Sir T. Gage, Bart. by Haines, who has several of equal merit both in freedom of style and breadth of colouring. (No. 617) Professor Carlisle, by Newton. (No. 629) Mr. Wilkie and two others, by Robertson. (No. 642) Dr Thornton, by Newton. (No. 684) Mr. C. Kemble, by Pope; of more than ordinary merit, indeed it may be considered as the best miniature in the room. (No. 711) Dr. Glasse and Mrs. G. H. Glasse, by Murphy. A frame of enamels, by Hone (No. 712).

SCULPTURE.

This department of the Fine Arts exhibits rather a smaller number of subjects than usual, but of unusual merit. (No. 758.) A small model of the figure executed in stone for the Hope Insurance Company. Ludgate-hill, by Bubb, is a vigorous boldly imagined design, well executed, but rather too masculine for the idea of "Hope with eye so fair." (No.

No. 763 is a basso-relievo, designed to commemorate the death of General M'Pherson, of Charles Town, South Carolina, who was shipwrecked in a storm off New York, on the 24th of August 1806. After rescuing his daughter three times from the waves, he was washed overboard and disappeared. The life of Miss M'Pherson was afterwards preserved by one of the passengers. DEVAERE.

As far as concerns execution, this memorial of an uncommon act of paternal love and heroism is well executed, and the design good; but the subject is totally unfit for sculpture. The same outline when sketched on paper, would doubtlessly fill up well in chiaro-scuro and keeping; or would be a good subject for a picture; but when perspective, clouds, distance, and the other necessary requisites for a picture, are cut in marble, and as a basso-relievo they are either totally unmeaning in themselves, or ineffective in their end. These are the failings of the present subject. Mr. Devaere has done justice to each individual part, but the whole aims at more than sculpture can express.

No. 759, by Theakston, a design for a public monument, is impressive and well imagined. Mr. Garrard's model for a statue of the late Mr. Pitt, in the master of arts gown, (No. 760), made at the request of the Cambridge committee, possesses an air of elevation, and dignity of mind; highly characteristic of the oratorical powers of the departed statesman it represents. Mr. Turnerelli's busts are in a chaste and simple style, and are said to possess the additional recommendation of good likenesses. His figure of Vesta (No. 777) for a candelabrum is, in design and execution, excellent and appropriate. The limits of this department will not allow of all to be mentioned that deserve praise, but no excuse could palliate the omission of No. 817, by Flaxman, Resignation; a statue in marble, which is said to be part of a groupe to the memory of the Baring family. It makes the mind insensibly revert to Ancient Greece; so much simple majestic beauty does it possess; so much opposite merit does it exhibit to the corrupt source of Bernini's school of modern sculpture, which, till the days of Flaxman, pervaded more or less every sculptor from Bernini to Roubillac; that it may be considered as the perfect seal and type of sculptural reformation, the complete emancipation of genius from the trammels of ignorance and superstition. Piety, calm unaffected

piety, pervades the whole figure; it appears a personification of a pure chaste female soul, just clothed in angelic perfection, beaming with resignation to its creator's fiat. "*Thy will be done.*" The execution is so transcendent

"So turn'd each limb, so swelled with softening art,
That the deluded eye the marble doubts."

Thomson.

The alto relievos by the same artist (Nos. 824 and 834) possess the same characteristics of a cultivated and vigorous mind as the preceding. Mr. Westmacott's boy in bronze, part of a groupe, at the base, to the statue executing of the late Duke of Bedford, and which is now erecting in Russel-square, shall be omitted till it joins its groupe, when its sculptural merit can be better canvassed. As a bronze cast it appears perfect, and to have come from the mould with much success.

ARCHITECTURE.

Of the architectural department this year, much cannot be said in praise. It by no means keeps pace with painting or sculpture; which may be attributed to various causes. Patronage, encouragement, a good school, are among the many desiderata which this elder of the sister arts, lamentably feels. The worst and the darkest room; no lectures for nearly the last ten years; no guide or keeper of the architectural students; a limited use (almost approaching to a prohibition) of a good library; no models; no instructions; are the bounties of a Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, towards one of its professed adopted children. The consequence is, that the introduction of novelties, however vague, inelegant, and bizarre, have been sought for by the architectural students; and such is the character of this, and the last six exhibitions, with only a few exceptions. Heaviness, clumsiness, the worst parts of the Roman spoliation of Grecian elegance, were the characteristics of British architects, from Paine and Gibbs, till the time of Chambers and Stuart; the former of whom purified the one, and the latter restored and gave to his admiring countrymen, the purest draughts from the stream of Grecian and intellectual refinement in the art. All might then have been well, but for the unaccountable negligence, of the cultivation of the taste of the present race of growing architects.

Wyat, Dance, Milne, and Soane, have well

well succeeded Chambers and Stuart; but (judging from the present exhibition) if the present retrograde movements of the art continue; who is to succeed them? It most imperiously demands the attention of every lover of his country's arts, and his country's fame!

Little room can be spared to enumerate the best, and indeed the subject is too melancholy, long to dwell upon. Mr. Soane's Bank of England, (778) cannot be called new to the Exhibition; having been exhibited in various shapes, and commented on several times before. It possesses the highest degree of excellence, as a design, and is a real ornament to the metropolis. There are, as usual, *villas, cottages, colleges, baths*, and *boat-houses*, in abundance; but so little novelty, except what is *bad*, that they must be passed over unnoticed, or more severely censured than would be gratifying to either the reader, the author, or the critic. Busby's large drawings, (No. 761;) *interior view, being part of a design for a Royal Academy*, and (779) *ditto, of a design for a cathedral*; display great industry and merit, and although no great novelty of design is attempted, yet no rules are violated, and no ridiculous innovations introduced. Elmes's design for the improvement of Westminster, is manifestly unfinished, and should have been called a sketch.

With these few observations, the architectural department of the present exhibition shall close. Against the next year, something of hope revives. Mr. Soane, it is presumed, will give his course of lectures, which he commenced with an introductory essay, the last season, and will, it is hoped, strongly condemn all such childish and absurd innovations, that clouded and disfigured the art, in the decline of the Roman empire: pointing out that road to architectural eminence, which he himself has so well trodden; and effect as grand a revolution and reformation in architecture, as has been most gloriously effected in painting and sculpture.

Intelligence.

CELEBRATION OF THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY, BY THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Monday, the 5th of June, the members and students of the Royal Academy, met at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, to celebrate the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day. The day was spent with the utmost conviviality; and harmony reigned predominant. The chair was taken by Ben-

jamin West, esq. the venerable president, supported by a select and highly respectable company of amateurs, members, students, and exhibitors, who were invited on the occasion. After the cloth was cleared, *Non Nobis Domine* was admirably sung by Messrs. Goss, Taylor, Neale, and Master Buggen; the President then gave, "the King, our founder and our patron," which was drank with the most enthusiastic applause. After a variety of other toasts, the President's health was proposed to be drank by Caleb Whitefoord, esq: which immediately called up Mr. Flaxman, who begged leave to address the company on this interesting occasion. Our venerable and worthy president observed, Mr. F. has the singular and unprecedented fortune of having been one of the greatest supporters to the Fine Arts, of almost any man, in any age, or country; for forty-six years, without a single intermission, he has exhibited in the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of England. Among which were the celebrated pictures of the death of General Wolfe; Agrippina, following the body of her husband; Agrippina, bearing the ashes of Germanicus; the battles of the Boyne, and La Hogue; the return of Regulus to Carthage; and many other equally celebrated pictures. This venerable man continued he, is not more noted as an artist, and as the father of the British school of painting; than he is for his estimable character, in private life as a husband, a father, and a truly pious man. And from his own knowledge of the state of foreign academies, he could safely say, no other than the British academy could boast such a president. Mr. Flaxman apologized to the company, for intruding himself so long on their attention; but observed, he had three reasons; first, as being a member of the academy, and not a painter; secondly, as a member of the council, and consequently a steward for the day; and thirdly, gratitude, Mr. West having been his first patron in life. Mr. Flaxman was here so overpowered with his feelings, he was obliged to conclude. These are truly noble scenes, worthy of the best ages of Greece or Rome; and as such, was this interesting scene contemplated by all present. Mr. West returned thanks in a neat and elegant manner, thanking Mr. Whitefoord and the company, for the honour they had just conferred on him; observing, that for nearly half a century, had their friendship

lasted,

lasted, Mr. Whitefoord being his first acquaintance in London. In reply to Mr. Flaxman, who had complimented him for his patronage, the venerable President observed, that genius, or extraordinary abilities, always excited his attention, and that the surprising genius of the youthful sculptor, first attracted his notice; and as such, Mr. Flaxman was indebted only to his own powers. Gentlemen, said he, I have been called the father of the present British school of painting, by my friend opposite; (Mr. F.) and I certainly must say, never had a father such a promising progeny. I am sure, (as I have in another way stated) that I * know of no people since the Greeks, who have indicated a higher promise to equal them in the refinement of the arts, than the British nation. I was, Gentlemen, one of the four artists who presented the plan of the Royal Academy to his present Majesty, and truly happy have I been in observing the progress of the fine arts in our country, in defiance of the assertions of foreign writers, that we are placed in too cold a latitude for the refinement of the fine arts, which, I trust, have struck such deep root in Britain, that they never will be eradicated. He concluded with thanking the company for the honour he had just received, and hoped to meet them again that day twelvemonth.

Among other appropriate toasts were,

* Letter to the Committee of the Northern Society for promoting the Fine Arts.

—"The Royal Academy, the Earl of Dartmouth, and the British Institution"—"the Most Noble the Marquis of Stafford"—"Thomas Bernard, esq. the founder of the British Institution"—"those Gentlemen who, as artists from Ireland and Scotland, had favoured the Academy with their works and company.

Among the company present were the following gentlemen: Benj. West, esq. Caleb Whitefoord, esq. Rev. Mr. Foster, Professor Carlisle, Messrs. Britton, Nixon, Sir F. Bourgeois, Messrs. Woodford, Phillips, Dawe, Drummond, Thomson, Owen, Green, Ward, Callcott, Sass, Corbould, Singleton, C. Heath, Marchant, Flaxman, Westmacott, Turnerelli, Soane, Busby, Elmes, Byfield, and many other professors and amateurs.

The first part of the Artist has made its appearance, and the second is forthcoming. Another number of Academic Annals, for 1805-6, 1807, 1808-9, is also published, and contains the history of the fine arts for those years. Mr. Hayley's Life of Romney the painter is also published, with engravings, and is likely to excite much interest; it is from a provincial press (Chichester), on which it reflects typographical honor.

The Work, entitled "THE FINE ARTS OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL, &c." which was announced in a former Magazine, is postponed to the 1st of November next. By this delay the Proprietors will be enabled to make such preparations and arrangements, as to secure a regular quarterly publication.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of May, to the 20th of June, 1809.

HYPPOCHONDRIASIS	5
Dyspepsia	2
Pertussis	3
Hepatitis	4
Febris intermittens	2
Phthisis	6
Vermes	1
Scrophula	3
Ophthalmia	1
Epilepsia	1
Amenorrhœa	2

A Roman emperor, who had exhausted the stock of known and ordinary enjoyments, offered a reward for the invention of a new pleasure. A writer, who, with small interruption, has, for

nearly the tenth part of a century, published a monthly essay upon the subject of human maladies, might, upon a similar principle, wish for the discovery of some new disease; a description of, or remarks upon which, would help to diversify the sterile and too uniform ground upon which he had so long trodden. Repetition is not to be blamed, where it cannot be avoided; and for some time past, it has been the reporter's ambition to place in a clearer and a stronger light, some of the opinions which he has long since given to the world, rather than to add to the number of facts and observations,

vations, which he would wish to inculcate or impress. Even in works of no ordinary value, the merit often does not consist so much in the thoughts themselves, as in the selection and arrangement of the words, by which they are embodied and made, as it were, visible to the reader. Knowledge is not power, unless accompanied with the faculty of communicating it. It is by the drapery of thought, the artful manufactory of composition, that we are delighted in writers, who may have been long, and often anticipated, both in their subject, and in all their information with regard to it, by men who possessed indeed the raw material, but were not able or disposed to work it up into a state, proper for the purposes of ornament, or utility. But such remarks can scarcely be strained so far as, in any manner, to apply to the humble and restricted walk of a medical essayist. Although he may be allowed, especially after having often gone the same rounds, to deviate occasionally from his proper beat, to collect any fruit or flower, which may spring up by the way-side.

The writer has been often thought to abound too much, for the professed object of this article, in observations apparently of a merely moral nature; but it has been by those who have not sufficiently considered how closely physical is connected with moral science, which are in fact as intimately and indivisibly involved, as mind is with matter in the composition of man. To pretend to understand the regulation even of his corporeal functions, without having acquired some acquaintance with his superior powers, would imply the grossest folly, and the most unpardonable empiricism. In a state of highly wrought civilization, like the present, where the understanding is laboriously cultivated, and other feelings than those which we inherit, in common with the inferior animals, are cultivated, diversified, and refined, he would be ill qualified to support the character, and to perform the important office, of a physician, who, satisfied merely with careful dissections, or inspections of the body, was wholly to neglect, or insufficiently to attend to, that higher anatomy, and more interesting branch of physiological research, which have for their object the imagination, the passions, and the other component principles of the intellectual organization.

A case of hypochondriasis, that has

lately fallen under the notice of the reporter, was remarkable, as being a nearly regular *intermittent*. The low fit increased with tolerable punctuality every third day; the patient could give no reason for his distress, and yet was unable to resist its periodical attack. Clouds and darkness were round about him, although to an indifferent spectator, every thing in his external situation was shining, and prosperous. This specious, and extraneous prosperity, was perhaps the cause of that inward condition, which was, in fact, the more to be deplored, as it had no ostensible claim upon our sympathy and compassion. Opulence is the natural source of indolence, and indolence of disease; necessity, inasmuch as it leads to exertion, is the mother of hilarity, as it proverbially is of invention. If we wish for habitual cheerfulness, we must work for it. There is no royal road to good spirits.

The reporter has recently been witness to a restoration from hopeless disease, a kind of resurrection, which he attributed, in a great measure, to an undisturbed tranquillity on the part of the patient, which aided the operations of nature, and gave an efficiency, altogether unexpected, to the applications of professional art. The patient was one of the society of friends. A society, whose peaceful and temperate habits, and tenets, are as favourable to health, as they are to piety and virtue, with whom christianity consists principally in composure, and self-regulation, constitutes the essence of religion. That happily arranged, and well-adjusted mind, which is not easily thrown into disorder by the external agitations of life, in every scene, and upon all occasions, gives an incalculable superiority and advantage; but never appears so strikingly conspicuous, and beneficial, as on the couch of torture, or in the chamber of disease. Under such circumstances, death waits, as it were, to contemplate, before it seizes its prey. But, in general, on the contrary, the termination of life is prematurely quickened by the horror excited at its approach. Fear precipitates the descent to the grave.

In several cases of a phthysical character, which have of late come under the reporter's management, he has found very sensible, and he hopes radical, advantage, accrue from the frequently repeated use of blisters; a species of

remedy, perhaps the least exceptionable, and most generally efficacious and beneficial, of any within the range of medical prescription. An inconvenient affection of a local nature, sometimes arises from their use; but this, for the most part, may be obviated by means of ready application, and never can be attended with any dangerous consequence, except, as in one instance, which the re-

porter had some time since an opportunity of knowing, an organic injury or obstruction be produced by an unskilful, and ineffectual effort at an operation, which is, in general, easily and successfully performed.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
June 25, 1809.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.)

ABBOT William, Prefcot, Lancaster, watch-movement maker. (Houghton, Prefcot, Leigh, and Mafon, New Bridge street, London)
 ABBOTT Joseph, Prefcot, Lancaster, grocer. (Avison, Liverpool)
 ADAMS John, Walfall, Stafford, factor. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, and Heeley, Walfall)
 ALGER Samuel Collett, Gracechurch street, porkman. (Oldham, St. Swithin's lane, Lombard street)
 ALLEN Edward, and Isaac Hancock, Bristol, navy-contractors. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn, and Strickland and Burges, Bristol)
 AYRES James, Stratford, Essex, coal-merchant. (Robinson and Lee, Lincoln's inn)
 BAILEY John, Chancery lane, stationer. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane)
 BARCLAY William, late of Manchester buildings, Westminster, dealer and chapman, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench. (Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings)
 BARNES J. Kendal, dealer. (Farror and Steadman, Bread street Hill)
 BEATON William, Taunton, Somerset, currier. (Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey street, and Beaton and Leigh, Taunton)
 BENNET Benjamin, Hailtham, Suffex, brewer. (Colbatch, Brighton, and Barber, Chancery lane)
 BENTON William, Stoneywell, Stafford, miller. (Bond, Lichfield, and Lambert, Hutton Garden)
 BERRY Christopher, the elder, and Robert Rochester, of Norwich, bookellers. (Simpson and Rackham, Norwich; and Windus, Son and Holtaway, Chancery lane)
 BLECKLEY G. Reading, ironmonger. (Hunt, Surry street, Strand)
 BLUNDELL James, Lloyd's Coffee house, and Pentonville, insurance broker. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Cophall court, Throgmorton street)
 BOLTON James, John street, Adelphi, and Charing Cross, wine merchant. (Hannam, Great Piazza, Covent Garden)
 BOTHER Richard, Ray street, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Crusa, King street, Southwark)
 BOWES William, Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger (Worley, Newport)
 BRYAN Michael, George street, Hanover square, picture dealer. (Holmes and Lowden, Clement's inn)
 BRYAN John, Merthyr Tydih, Glamorgan, common brewer. (Bleddale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn, London; and Symes, Bridgewater)
 BUDDLE William, Chenies street, Bedford square, carpenter. (Godmond, New Bridge street)
 CADMAN Charles, Park street, Ilfrington, carpenter. (Edwards, Symond's inn)
 CARR George, late of Ripon, iron founder, but now a prisoner in York castle. (Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds; Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn, London)
 CHAPMAN Elias, Tunbridge Wells, carpenter. (Cunningham, New North street, Red Lion square)
 CHAPMAN John, Dalton, Middlesex, and Great Turnstile, Holborn, flour-factor. (Pullen, Fore street)
 CHURCHETT George, Plymouth, baker. (Elworthy, Plymouth dock)
 CLAPHAM, W. Kennington, wine merchant. (Teardale and Browne, Merchant Tailor's hall)
 CLARKSON George, Bristol, cabinet-maker. (Davis, Bristol; and James, Gray's inn square)
 COOKE Isaac, Gravefend, carpenter. (Debary and Derby, Temple)
 COWPAR Robert, Cateaton street, warehouseman. (Wilke, Warwick square)
 DAVIES Evan Thomas, Great Warner street, Clerkenwell, linen-drafter. (Sweet, Temple)
 DEAN Richard, Kew bridge, tavern keeper. (Julijon and Welch, Old Brentford and Temple)
 DEWHURST George John, Halifax, grocer. (Hodgson, Surry street, Strand; and Stead, Halifax)

DICKIE T. Cornhill, bookfeller. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook)
 DYKE Simeon John, Percival street, Gofwell street, grocer. (Pringle, Greville street, Hutton Garden)
 ELLAM William Windle, Lancaster, tanner. (Leigh and Mafon, New Bridge street, London; and Rowfon, Prefcot)
 FLEET John, Southampton, miller. (Bacon, Southampton street, Covent Garden, and Raggett and Cole, Odiham, Hants)
 FOREMAN Thomas, late of Chatham, grocer, but now a prisoner in Maidstone goal. (Simmons, Rochester, and Flexney, Chancery lane)
 FREEMANTLE John, John Brandon and John Deformaux, King street, Gofwell street, iron founders. (Dixon, Allen, and Best, Paternoster row)
 GIBSON Thomas, High street, Marybone, ironmonger. (Sudlow, Monument yard)
 GILES William, Southampton street, Covent garden, grocer. (Brace, New Gofwell court)
 GILES David, jun. Cornbrook, Manchester, brewer. (Willis, Warrford court, and Hefson, Manchester)
 GIORGI Alchazer, Wilton street, Moorfields, chemist. (Loxley, Cheapside)
 GORTON James, Manchester, merchant. (Sharpe, Eccles, and Currie, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple Green Edward, Stepney, carpenter. (Cowper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)
 HILLIER Joseph, Leicester square, carver and gilder. (Mills, New North street, Red Lion square)
 HODGSON Thomas, Blackman street, Southwark, upholder. (Madock and Stevenfon, Lincoln's inn)
 HOUGHTON G. London, merchant. (Warrand, Castle court, Budge row)
 HOWE John, Wantage, Berks, currier. (Pinder, Wantage, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
 HUGHES Henry, Worcester, hatter. (Platt, Worcester and Platt, Temple)
 HUNT Charles Agar, Welbeck street, apothecary, (Fielder, Duke street, Grosvenor square)
 HUNTEMANN John, Queen street, Golden square, tailor. (Platt, Temple)
 JACKSON E. Horleydown, brewer. (Cuppage, Jernyn street)
 JACKSON J. S. New Road, Wellclose square, merchant. (Jones and Roche, Covent Garden Church yard)
 JOHNSON John, Bolton, Lancaster, shopkeeper. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn, and Buaraman, Bolton)
 JOHNSON John, Great Baddow, Essex, carpenter. (Aulroy, Took's court, Curlior street, and Hodgson, Chelmsford)
 KENT W. Bermondsey, tanner. (Oldham, St. Swithin's lane)
 KEMP John, Old Bethlem, paper hanger. (Smith, Furnival's inn)
 KITSON Samuel Richard, Holt, Norfolk, printer. (Taylor, Norwich)
 LAWRENCE Robert, Prospect row, Bermondsey, corn dealer. (Robinson, Prospect row)
 MACKINNAN Murdoch, Gracechurch street, haberdasher. (Ninds, Throgmorton street)
 MANFELL Joseph, Manchester, commission-broker. (Simcock, Chester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
 MARKHAM Elizabeth, Honey lane Market, butcher. (Stratton, Shoreditch)
 MICHEL William, Falmouth, vintner. (Highmoor, Bush-lane, Cannon street, London)
 MIMMS R. jun. Norwich, coal-merchant. (Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane)
 MOSELEY Henry, Lawrence Pountney hill, and Isaac Wheildon, Cophall court, Throgmorton street, merchants. (Gregson and Dixon, Cophall court)
 MUNN Henry, Knightbridge, paper-tainer. (Mitton and Pownall, Knightbridge street, Doctor's Commons)
 NEWMAN Henry, Skinner street, currier. (Lee, Chancery lane)
 NICHOLIS Thomas, Birmingham, dealer and chapman. (Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Stubbs, Birmingham)
 NORDFISH John, Meopham, Kent, butcher. (Townsend, Romford and Jones, Martin's lane, Cannon street, London)

Green Robert, Staffold-hill-mill, Northumberland, miller. (Ackinton, Chancery-lane, and Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Parke William, Liverpool, spirit-merchant. (Hulme, Russell square, and Plumbe, Liverpool.

Pearson John, Holyhead, Anglesea. Rationer. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry, and Whateley, Birmingham.

Petrow James Richard, Hornchurch, Essex. (Townsend, Romford, and Jones, Martin's lane, Cannon street.

Pitt Thomas, Strand, hofier. (Freamer, Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Placket Henry George, Huggin lane, Broad street hill, London victualer. (Templer, Burr street, East Smithfield.

Read Jacob, Beckington, Somerset, clothier. (Rotton, Frome Newwood, Somerset and Ellis, Hatton Garden.

Rimmer John, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane.

Romer James, Richmond street, Clerkenwell, watch-jeweller. (Dewberry, Conduit street, Hanover square.

Rowell William, Moulton Marsh, Lincoln, jobber. (Cope, Boston, and Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

Scott John, Strand, bookfeller. (Barber, Chancery lane.

Seagr Stephen Page, Maidstone, dealer and chapman. (Debary and Derby, Temple, and Scudamore, Maidstone.

Sievewright J. High Hocket in the Forest, Cumberland, cattle dealer. (Bickett, Bond court, Walbrook.

Siffon John, Lombard street, banker. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street.

Skilbeck John, Huddersfield, York, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn, London, and Sykes, Dewsbury.

Slater William, Westgate Moor, Wakefield, corn-factor, (Ratcage, Chancery lane, and Lamb and Son, Wakefield.

Stuart Peter, Fleet street, printer. (Dixon and Allen, Paternoster row.

Tinton Thomas, Salter's-hall-court, Cannon street, wine-merchant. (Allison, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

Tomlinson John, Barlston, Stafford, boat-builder. (Willis, Warford court, London; and Vernon, Stone, Staffordshire.

Townsend John, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row; and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool.

Townroe Richard, Nottingham, maltster. (Swale and Heelis, Great Ormond street; and Richards, Alfreton, Derbyshire.

Turner James, Rochford, Essex, carrier. (Bennet, Philpot lane, Fenchurch-street.

Walker William Francis, Chatham, linen draper. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Cophall court, Throgmorton street.

Watts William, Compton Bishop, Somerset, inn-keeper. (Blake's, Cook's court, Carey street, London; and Parker, Abchurch-lane.

Weedon Joseph, Albion Place, Blackfriars road, hofier. (Rogers, Cophall court.

Wheatley John, Mark Lane, corn-factor. (Allison, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

White Coys, Oxford street, dealer and chapman. (Bousfield, Bouverie street.

Wilkie John, Howard street, Strand, navy-agent. (Ledwith, Baldwin's court, Cloak lane.

Wyatt Henry, Snow Hill, shoemaker. (Mawley, Dorset street, Salisbury square.

Young James, Queen street, London, merchant. (Duthie, Temple.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allinson Robert, and John Whitaker, Lancaster, leather-dressers, June 22.

Anderson Alexander, Coleman street, merchant, June 27.

Andrade Joaquim, Abchurch lane, insurance broker, July 8.

Annesley Abraham Levy, Chifwell street, merchant, July 15.

Arden John, and John Barker A. Beverley, York, wine-merchants, July 1.

Baker Joseph, jun. Stafford, shoemaker, June 24.

Balls J. Hatherfett, Norfolk, engineer, Nov. 14.

Banks Evan, Bamber-bridge, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, June 26.

Barker William, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, wool-dresser, July 8.

Bateman L. Kerdofers street, woolen manufacturer, June 10.

Beckett G. Birmingham, linen draper, July 21.

Benion John, and James B. Lancaster, linen drapers, June 21.

Betfick S. and John Grime, Hulme, Lancaster, common brewers, July 9.

Blackford Daniel, and Richard, Lombard street, gold and silver lacemen, Nov. 11.

Blackford Richard, Lombard street, gold and silver laceman, Nov. 11.

Black-ord Daniel, Lombard street, gold and silver laceman, Nov. 11.

Bower John Cocks, Ledbury, Hereford, milliner, June 17.

Braid A. Frith street, Soho, baker, July 1.

Brewer William, Rochester, coachmaker, June 13.

Bridger J. Mortlake, Surrey, tallow chandler, July 1.

Bruckner John, South Molton street, ladies shoe maker, July 8.

Bruton John Luxon, Rotherhithe, mariner, June 27.

Bryan William, White Lion court, Birchin lane, merchant, June 27.

Bull Sarah, Brewer street, Golden square, tallow chandler, June 30.

Burnard William, Old Bond street, coachmaker, June 27.

Bushy William, Strand, hatter, July 13.

Chapman John, Martin's lane, Cannon street, dryfalter, June 23.

Clarke Abraham, Newport, Isle of Wight, tanner, July 15.

Chetton Owen, Tooley street, Southwark, corn merchant, June 23, July 1.

Colgrave J. Red Lion street, wine merchant, July 15.

Collier R. New Bond street, merchant, Nov. 14.

Corrie John, Welton street, Southwark, common brewer, June 24.

Coulthard Joseph, Bucklersbury, warehousman, June 30.

Cowley Joseph, St. Paul's Church yard, hatter, July 7.

Crouch Thomas, Cuckfield, Sussex, grocer, June 24.

Croudfon Thomas, Wigan, Lancaster, inn keeper, June 10.

Dund John, Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, banker, June 24.

Davey John, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, carpenter, June 30, October 31.

Davis John, Oxford, dealer and chapman, June 30.

Davey George, Cranbourn street, Leicester fields, linen-draper, June 27.

Dawson Robert, St. Paul's Church yard, hatter, June 13.

Dean Joseph, Watling street, wholesale linen draper, October 4.

Degreaves Peter, Cheapside, and Thomas Bainbridge, Manchester, warehousmen, June 30.

Dewhurst Peter, Preston, Lancashire, hatter, June 21.

Dingles W. Exeter, corn factor, July 12.

Dixon Thomas, Birmingham, money scrivener, June 23.

Doby R. Chad, Colchester, bricklayer, June 17.

Dovey James, Hereford, wine merchant, June 15.

Eades Richard, and Grey Knowles, Birmingham, silver-platers, July 7.

Eagleton Edward, Cheapside, grocer, July 13.

Ekins Joseph, Oxford street, cheesemonger, July 8.

Emdin Abram Gompert, Portsmouth, shopkeeper, June 24.

Evans John, Cardigan, linen draper, June 20.

Farmer Thomas Bevan, Rotherhithe, carpenter, July 15.

Fell James, Walworth, insurance broker, July 8.

Fench John Charles, Russell court, Drury lane, tavern keeper, July 11.

Ferneley T. and G. Hulme, Lancaster, cotton spinners, June 27.

Frank Thomas, Bristol, merchant, June 27.

Fuller John James, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper, July 8.

Gardner William, Luton, Bedford, sack manufacturer, July 22.

Gill A. Willerton, Somerset, clothier, July 12.

Glenion William, Jermyn street, tailor, June 24.

Graeves William, Leeds, York, carrier, July 8.

Green Henry, Southgate, Middlesex, farmer, July 20.

Griffin Guyver, Tooley street, packing manufacturer, July 8.

Halbert J. Newcastle upon-Tyne, merchant, July 4.

Hall George, Queen street, London, silk manufacturer, June 13.

Hanflip William, Shadbrook, Suffolk, tanner, July 15.

Hart A. H. Houndditch, broker, July 7.

Harvey R. Woolwich, baker, July 1.

Hathaway W. Shoe lane, dealer, July 1.

Hays John, Oxford, grocer, June 17.

Hendrie Robert, Blofion street, Spital fields, silk dyer, July 8.

Hetherington Joseph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, June 15.

Hetherington Andrew, and John Mackie, Drury lane, perfumers, June 24.

Hill John, Towcester, Northampton, grocer, July 14.

Hircks Robert, Chester, banker, July 7.

Holland John, Gray's inn lane, oil and colour man, June 24.

Hollyer John, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, July 10.

Hotch J. Gloucester, wine merchant, July 14.

Hurley Richard, Epfom, pork butcher, June 10, July 4.

Horrocks William and John, Stockport, Chester, muslin manufacturers, July 6.

Horrocks William, Stockport, muslin manufacturer, July 6.

Hughes James Fletcher, Wigmore street, bookfeller, October 31.

Hunter James, Whitehaven, mercer, June 28.

Inglis James and George, Preston, Lancashire, drapers, June 23.

Ireland John, Rumford, Burr street, East Smithfield, coal factor, May 30.

Jackon John, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, chemist, October 31.

Jackon Thomas, Argyle street, tailor, June 27.

Jones Henry, Northwich, draper, June 21.

Kelland William, Exeter, carrier, July 8.

Kenney Ann, Bristol, milliner, July 8.

Knight Samuel, Frome Seiwold, Somerset, tailor, June 20.

Knight J. Nottingham, shoemaker, July 6.

Kray Frederic, Stanhope street, Clare market, goldsmith, June 27.

Lanchester Ann, Sackville street, Piccadilly, dealer and chapwoman, July 10.

Lawren James, (sen. John L. James L. jun. and Jarvis L. Ashton-under-Line, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, July 10.

Leman John, Ramfate, shopkeeper, June 24.

Le Melurier Haviland, and Abraham Du Buillon, London, merchants, June 24.

Levy Jacob Israel, Haydon street, Minorities, merchant, July 4.

Longstaff William, Merton, Lincoln, corn factor, June 26.

Lyons James, 'Savage Gardens, London, merchant, July 3
 Mackean Archibald, Winchester street, merchant, June 24
 Mannin Calton, Pickett street, Temple bar, cheesemonger, July 8
 Martindale John, St. James's street, wine merchant, June 24
 Martinant J. St. James's street, warehouseman, July 30
 May James, Didham Essex, maltster, June 19
 M^r Bride Archibald, Liverpool, perfumer, July 7
 M^rCarthy George Packer, and Robert Walter Waughan, Bristol, tailors, July 1
 M^rDermott, Red Lion street, Southwark, hop factor, July 1
 Medhurst William, Ross, Hereford, innholder, July 3
 Menclieu Isaac, and David Arnick, Cheapside, perfumers, July 11
 Morgan Stephen, and Matthew Readshaw, Morley, York street, Southwark, hop factors, June 20
 Morgan Stephen, York street, Southwark, hop factor, June 20
 Morgan J. Slainfair-ary-brin, Carmarthen, timber merchant, June 29
 Morgan Thomas Holborn, linen draper, June 29
 Morley Matthew Readshaw, York street, Southwark, hop factor, June 20
 Moseley John Swinefleet, Howden, York, potatoe merchant, June 24
 Mulloy Thomas, Tokenhouse yard, London, mariner, July 15
 Mark Philip, Plymouth Dock, linen draper, July 4
 Marth Abalom, Aldgate, jeweller, July 1
 Matthew Benjamin, Lime street square, merchant, June 24
 Nainby Charles, Great Grimby, Lincoln, tallow chandler, June 19
 Naylor Thomas, Jun. Liverpool, upholsterer, July 7
 Newton Edward, Morpeth, money scrivener, July 4
 Nicholls J. G. Moulsey, Surry, merchant, November 2
 Paake Richard, Little Hempton, Devon, coal merchant, June 13
 Palmer Thomas, Goudge street, St. Pancras, tail r, July 8
 Parr Robert, Watling street, wholesale haberdasher, June 27
 Parfion John, and James Gardner, Clement's lane, Lombard street, and Saville place, Lambeth, hop merchants, June 27
 Pearce James, St. Alban's street, ladies' shoe maker, June 13
 Peakes Benjamin, Worcester, tea dealer, June 11
 Peas Samuel, Bread street, London, warehouseman, July 29
 Peas Samuel, Bread street, London, warehouseman, and John Watton, Jun. and Jun. and Joseph Watton, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, July 29
 Penn Isaac, Leather lane, oilman, June 27
 Peutey W. Sleemere, York, corn factor, June 30

Fuller David, late of Cannon street road, Ratcliffe High-way, mariner, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench, June 17
 Rawlins William, Gracechurch street, grocer, July 8
 Read J. Beckington, Somerset, clothier, July 24
 Richards George, Cornhill, bookfeller, June 24
 Robinson Isaac, Whitehaven, mercer, July 5
 Rowland Nathaniel, Greyhoke place, Fetter lane, insurance broker, July 29
 Rudge M. Frethorne, Gloucester, tanner, July 14
 Rumley Thomas, Jun. Bermondsey, broom maker, July 5
 Salterthwaite Thomas, Manchester, merchant, June 21
 Saul Thomas, and John Reynolds, Manchester, wool-drapers, June 27
 Saul Thomas, Manchester, wool-drapers, June 27
 Scott T. I. and D. Garthorpe, York, grocers, June 19
 Shaw George, Lincoln, merchant, June 19
 Shaw Joseph, Heights, near Delph, York, cotton spinner, June 6
 Simpson Fanny, Preston, Lancaster, milliner, July 8
 Smith Gray, Albermarle street, wine merchant, July 8
 Smith James, Little Fintenny street, tallow chandler, June 14
 Stapleton John, Newington Common, Hackney, dealer and chapman, July 8
 Stevens Thomas, Bristol, carpenter, July 11
 Straw G. Lincoln, merchant, June 19
 Stretton William, Waceuhoc, Northampton, butcher, July 1
 Taylor J. Pachams, Suffex, shopkeeper, August 12
 Tempest Michael, Derby, mercer, June 30
 Thompson William Jun. Wolverhampton, grocer, July 11
 Tigar Kn. Beverly, York, ironmonger, June 24
 Todd William, Gros lane, St. Mary Hill, London, and Bankside Surry, merchant, June 30 October 31
 Tomlins John Bristol, grocer, July 10
 Tomlinson John and Charles, Chester brewers, July 7
 Tracy Francis, Windsor, grocer, July 15
 Turner John, Snuffing, Suffolk, draper, July 8
 Tuthor Thomas Perry, Holborn hill, linen-drapers, June 25
 Tyson John, Liverpool, tallow chandler, July 7
 Ushaw William, Beverly, York, corn merchant, June 24
 Vincent John, Seething Lane, carpenter, June 24
 Viseck W. Midhurst, Suffex, draper, June 27
 Walmough Robert, and Robert William Clapham, Liverpool, soap-boilers, July 4
 Watton William Peter Selby, York, mercer, June 17
 Watton Jacob, Elton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, June 20
 Webb J. R. Chertsey, grocer, July 1
 Wilkes William, Birmingham, factor, July 8
 Williams W. Park Street, Kingston, builder, July 24
 Wilmot S. D. Dunster, Somerset, merchant, July 7
 Winter William, and Thomas, Farrea Hay, Long-acre, Leicestershire, June 13
 Woodward Augustine, Liverpool, porter-merchant, June 19
 Wright Charles, Alagata, tobacconist, July 11

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Fourth Bulletin.

Head-quarters at Brannau, May 1.

On the crossing of the bridge at Landshut, Brigadier-General Lacour gave proofs of valour and coolness. Colonel Lauriston placed the artillery advantageously, and contributed much to the happy issue of the splendid affair.

The Bishop and the principal public functionaries of Saltzburgh repaired to Burghausen, to implore the clemency of the Emperor for their country. His Majesty gave them his assurance, that they should never again come under the dominion of the House of Austria. They engaged to take measures for recalling the four battalions of the militia, which the circle had delivered, and of which a part were dispersed and fled.

The head-quarters are to be this day removed to Ried.

At Brannau, magazines were found with 200,000 rations of biscuit, and 6000 sacks of oats. The Circle of Ried has furnished three battalions for the militia, but the greater

part of them are returned again to their habitations.

The Emperor of Austria was three days at Brannau; he was at Scharding when he heard of the defeat of his army. The inhabitants consider him as the principal cause of the war.

The famous volunteers of Vienna passed through this place after the defeat at Landshut, throwing away their arms, and carrying with them in all haste their terror to Vienna.

On the 21st of April, an Imperial Decree was published in the capital, declaring the ports to be again opened to the English, the treaties with this ancient ally renewed, and hostilities against the common enemy begun.

General Oudinot has taken prisoners a battalion of 1000 men, between Altham and Ried. This battalion was without cavalry and artillery. On the approach of our troops, they made an attempt to fire with their small arms, but being surrounded on all sides by the cavalry, were obliged to lay down their arms.

His

His Majesty caused several brigades of light cavalry to pass in review at Burghausen, and among others those of Hesse Darmstadt; at whose appearance he was pleased to express his satisfaction. General Marulaz, under whose command the corps stands, presented several of them, to whom his Majesty was pleased to grant decorations of the Legion of Honour.

General Wrede has intercepted a courier, on whom were found two letters in pieces, from which we may perceive the state of confusion in which the kingdom is.

Fifth Bulletin.

From the Imperial Camp at Enns, May 4, 1809.

On the 1st of May, General Oudinot, after having made 1400 prisoners, penetrated beyond Ried, where he took 400 more, without firing a single gun.

The town of Brannau was a strong place of sufficient importance, since it commanded a bridge on the river, which forms the frontier of Austria. In a spirit of inconsistency, worthy this weak Cabinet, it destroyed a fortress situated on a frontier, where it might be of great utility, in order to build one at Comorn, in the midst of Hungary. Posterity will with difficulty credit this excess of inconsistency and folly.

The Emperor arrived at Ried on the 2d in the morning, and at Lambach in the afternoon. At Ried were found an establishment of eight sets of military ovens, and magazines containing 20,000 quintals of flour. The bridge of Lambach, on the Traun, had been cut by the enemy; it was re-established during the day. On the same day, the Duke of Istria and the Duke of Montebello entered Wels. In this town was found a bakery, 12 or 15,000 quintals of flour, and magazines of wine and brandy. The Duke of Dantzic, who arrived on the 30th of April at Salzburg, instantly caused one brigade to march towards Kufstein, and another towards Rastadt. His advanced guard, pursuing General Jellachich, forced him across the strong post at Colling.

On the 1st of May, the head-quarters of the Duke of Rivoli were at Scharding. Adjutant-General Trinquelaye, commanding the advanced guard, met at Riedan, the advanced guard of the enemy. The Wirtemberg light horse, the Baden dragoons, and three companies of French voltigeurs, attacked and pursued the enemy to Neumark.

The Duke of Rivoli arrived at Linz on the 3d. The Archduke Lewis, and General Hiller, with the remains of their corps, reinforced by a reserve of grenadiers, and by all that the country could afford them, were before the Traun with 35,000 men; but menaced with being turned by the Duke of Montebello, they proceeded to Ebersberg, in order to pass the river. On the 3d, the Duke of Istria and General Oudinot marched towards Ebersberg, and effected a junction with the Duke of Rivoli.—They met the

Austrian rear guard before Ebersberg. The intrepid battalions of the tirailleurs of the Po, and the Corsican tirailleurs, pursued the enemy, who was passing the bridge, drove into the river the cannon, waggons, and from 8 to 900 men, and took in the town from 3 to 4000 men, whom the enemy had left there for its defence. General Claparede, whose advanced guard was three battalions, pursued them. He halted at Ebersberg, and found 30,000 Austrians occupying a superb position. The Duke of Istria passed the bridge with his cavalry, in order to support the division, and the Duke of Rivoli ordered his advanced guard to be strengthened by the main body of the army. The remains of the corps of Prince Lewis and General Hiller were lost without resource. In this extreme danger the enemy set fire to the town, which was built of wood. The fire spread in an instant in every direction. The bridge was soon enveloped, and the flames seized the joists, which it was necessary to cut. Neither cavalry nor infantry were able to act; and the division of Claparede alone, with only four pieces of cannon, fought during three hours against 30,000 men. This battle of Ebersberg is one of the finest military occurrences, the memory of which can be preserved by history. The enemy seeing the division of Claparede cut off without any communication, advanced three times against it, and was always received and stopped by the bayonet. At length, after a labour of three hours, the flames were turned aside, and a passage was opened. General Le Grand marched towards the castle, which the enemy had occupied with 800 men. The sappers broke in the doors, and the flames having reached the castle, all who were within perished. General Le Grand afterwards marched to the assistance of Claparede's division. General Durosnel, who advanced to the right shore, with 1000 horse, joined him, and the enemy was obliged to retreat with great haste. On the first report of these events, the Emperor himself marched up the right shore with the divisions of Nansouty and Molitor. The enemy retreated with the greatest rapidity, arrived at night at Enns, burnt the bridge, and continued his flight to Vienna. His loss consists of 12,000 men, of which 7500 are prisoners. We also possess four pieces of cannon, and two standards. The Deputies of the States of Upper Austria, were presented to his Majesty at his bivouac at Ebersberg.

Sixth Bulletin.

St. Polten, May 9.

The Prince of Ponte Corvo, who commands the 9th corps, composed in a great measure of the Saxon army, and which has marched near the Bohemian frontier, has caused the Saxon General Guttschmitt to march to Egra. This General has been well received by the inhabitants, whom he has ordered to dismiss the landwehr (militia). On the 6th, the head-quarters of the Prince

of Ponte Corvo were at Riez, between Bohemia and Ratisbon. One Schill, a sort of robber, who was covered with crimes during the last campaign with Prussia, and who had obtained the rank of Colonel, has deserted from Berlin, with his whole regiment, and repaired to Wirtemberg, on the Saxon frontier. He has envired that town. General Lestocq has issued a proclamation against him as a deserter. This ridiculous movement was concerted with the party which wished to send fire and blood through Germany. His Majesty has ordered the formation of a corps of observation of the Elbe, which will be commanded by the Duke of Valmy, and composed of 60,000 men. The advanced guard is ordered to proceed to Hanau.

The Duke of Montebello crossed the Enns at Steyer, on the 4th, and arrived on the 5th at Amstetten, where he met the enemy's advanced guard. Colbert, General of Brigade, caused the 20th regiment of horse chasseurs to charge a regiment of Ullans, of whom 500 were taken. The young Lauriston, eighteen years of age, and who but six months ago was a page, after a singular combat, vanquished the commander of the Ullans, and took him prisoner. His Majesty has granted him the decoration of the Legion of Honour. On the 6th, the Duke of Montebello arrived at Molck, the Duke of Rivoli at Amstetten, and the Duke of Auerstadt at Lintz. The remains of the corps of the Archduke Lewis and General Hiller, quitted St. Polten on the 7th. Two-thirds passed the Danube at Crems; they were pursued to Mautern, where the bridge was found broken; the other third took the direction of Vienna.

On the 5th, the head-quarters of the Emperor were at St. Polten. The head-quarters of the Duke of Montebello are to-day at Sigatskirchen. The Duke of Dantzic is marching from Salzburg to Inspruck, in order to attack in the rear the detachments which the enemy has still in the Tyrol, and which troubled the frontiers of Bavaria. In the cellars of the Abbey of Molck were found several thousand bottles of wine, which are very useful for the army. It is not till beyond Molck that the wine country begins. It follows from the accounts given in, that the army has found, since the passage of the Inn, in the different magazines of the enemy, 40,000 quintals of flour, 400,000 rations of biscuit, and some hundred thousands of rations of bread. Austria had formed these magazines in order to march forward. They have been of great use to us.

At the Imperial Head-quarters at Enns, May 6.

By virtue of a command of his Majesty the Emperor and King, Chastelar, *soi-disant* General of the Austrian service, ringleader of the insurrection in the Tyrol, and causer of the murders committed on Bavarian and French prisoners, contrary to the laws of nations, shall be brought before a military commission,

and executed within twenty-four hours after he shall be taken, and this as the leader of highway robbers.

ALEXANDER, Prince of Neufchatel, &c.
Seventh Bulletin.

Vienna, May 13.

On the 10th, about nine in the morning, the Emperor appeared with the corps of the Marshal Duke of Montebello, at the gates of Vienna. It was just one month, on the same day and hour that the Austrian army had crossed the Inn, and the Emperor Francis had rendered himself guilty of a breach of faith, which was the prognostic of his overthrow. The Emperor experienced a secret satisfaction, when, approaching the immense suburb of Vienna, a numerous populace, women, children, and old men, hastened to meet the French army, and received our soldiers as friends.

General Couroux entered the suburbs, and General Thurean repaired to the platform which separates them from the town. At the moment when he was posting his troops, he was saluted with a fire of musketry and cannon, and received a slight wound.

Of the three hundred thousand which form the whole population of Vienna, the town properly so called, which is defended by bastions and a counterscarp, contains nearly 80,000 inhabitants. The four quarters of the town, which are called suburbs, and which are separated from it by a plain, on the land side, covered by entrenchments, include more than 5000 houses, inhabited by more than 220,000 persons.

The Archduke Maximilian had ordered registers to be opened to collect the names of the inhabitants who wished to defend themselves. Thirty individuals alone inscribed their names; all the others refused with indignation.

The Duke of Montebello sent him an aide-camp with a summons; but butchers, and some hundreds of fellows, who were the satellites of the Archduke Maximilian, flew upon the aide-camp, and one of them wounded him.

After this unheard-of violation of the rights of nations, we saw the frightful spectacle of a part of the city firing upon the other part, and of a city whose arms were turned against her own citizens.

General Andreossy, appointed Governor of the city, organised in each suburb municipalities, a central committee of subsistence, and a national guard.

The Governor-General caused a deputation from the eight suburbs to proceed to Schoenbrunn. The Emperor ordered this deputation to go into the city with a letter from the Prince of Neufchatel, representing to the Archduke, that, if he continued to fire upon the suburbs, such an attack would for ever break the ties that attach subjects to their sovereigns.

The reply to this demand was a redoubled fire from the ramparts.

The patience of the Emperor was worn out—he ordered a bridge to be built on the arm of the Danube, which separates the Prater from the suburbs. At 8 p. m. the materials of the bridge were united—1800 howitzers were fired in less than four hours, and soon the whole city appeared in flames.

One must have previously seen Vienna, her houses eight or nine stories high, her narrow streets, that population so numerous in so small a space, to form an idea of the disorder and disasters occasioned by such an operation.

The Archduke lost his judgment in the midst of the bombardments, and at the moment particularly in which he was informed that we had passed an arm of the Danube, and were marching against him to cut off his retreat, as weak and pusillanimous as he had been arrogant and inconsiderate, he was the first to cross the bridges.

At day-break on the 12th, the General informed the outposts that a fire would be opened on the town, and that a deputation should be sent to the Emperor. A deputation was accordingly presented to the Emperor, in the park of Schoenbrunn. His Majesty assured the deputation that the town should obtain his protection. He testified the regret which he felt at the inhuman conduct of their government, which had not shuddered at giving up the capital to all the horrors of war. His Majesty intimated that Vienna should be treated with the same tenderness and regard as it had been in 1805. This assurance was received by the deputies with testimonies of the most sincere gratitude.

At nine in the morning, the duke of Rivoli, with the divisions of St. Cyr and Boudet, got possession of Leopoldstadt.

In the mean time, Lieutenant-General O'Reiley sent Lieutenant-General De Vaux and Colonel Belloutte to treat for the capitulation of the place.

The capitulations was signed in the evening, and on the 13th, at six in the morning, the grenadiers of Oudinot took possession of the city.

Eighth Bulletin.

Vienna, May 16.

The inhabitants of Vienna greatly praise the conduct of the Archduke Rainier, who refused to support the Government in the revolutionary measures ordered by the Emperor Francis, and that the Archduke Maximilian was therefore appointed in his stead. This young prince, who swore to bury himself under the ruins of Vienna, no sooner learnt that the French had crossed the Danube to cut off his retreat, than he quitted the town, without even transferring the command to any other person.—The misfortunes which have befallen the House of Lorraine, were foreseen by all intelligent men, of whatever principles. Manfredini represented to the

Emperor that this war would bring about the downfall of his house, and that the French would soon be at Vienna. "Poh! Poh!" replied the Emperor, "they are all in Spain!"—Thugut made repeated representations. The Prince de Ligne said aloud, "I thought I was old enough not to have outlived the Austrian Monarchy!" And when the old Count Wallis saw the Emperor set out to join the army, he said, "There is Darius running to meet an Alexander; he will experience the same fate."—Count Cobentzel, the promoter of the war of 1805, on his death-bed, and but twenty-four hours before he expired, addressed an animated letter to the Emperor.—"Your Majesty," he wrote, "ought to consider as fortunate the situation in which the peace of Presburgh has placed you. You are in the second rank among the powers of Europe, which is the same your ancestors occupied. Avoid a war for which no provocation is given. Napoleon will conquer, and will then have the right to be inexorable," &c. &c.—The Prince of Zinzendorf, Minister for Foreign Affairs, several other statesmen and persons of distinction, and all the respectable burghers, spoke in the same manner.—But the wounded pride of the Emperor, the hatred of the Archduke Charles against Russia, the gold of England, which had purchased the minister Stadion, the levity of some dozen of women, or effeminate men, the false reports of Count Metternich, the intrigues of the Rozumowakys, the Dalpозzos, the Schlegels, the Gentzes, and other adventurers, maintained by England for sowing discord on the continent, have promoted this foolish and impious war. Weak Princes! corrupt cabinets! ignorant, fickle, besotted men! such are the suares which England has for these fifteen years constantly laid for you, and into which you will readily fall. But the catastrophe you prepared is at length developed, and the peace of the continent is for ever secured.

The Emperor has reviewed the heavy cavalry of General Nansouty, 5000 strong, and has given to the bravest officer of each regiment the title of Baron, and to the bravest Cuirassier, a decoration of the Legion of Honour, with 1200 francs.

We found at Vienna five hundred pieces of cannon, a great number of carriages, and immense quantities of balls; &c

The Austrian Monarchy issued more than 300 millions of paper to support the preparations for this war, and the number of bills in circulation amounts to more than 1500 millions.

During the bombardment of Vienna, only about ten houses were destroyed, and the people remark, that this misfortune fell upon the most zealous promoters of the war. The few days rest which the army has had, has been of great advantage. The weather is fine, and we have scarcely any sick. The wine distributed to the troops is in abundance, and of excellent quality.

*Ninth Bulletin.**Vienna, May 19.*

After the army had a few days rest at Vienna, the necessary preparations were made for the important passage of the Danube. Prince Charles, driven to the other side of the Danube, had no other refuge than the hills of Bohemia. The Emperor did not adopt any plan to delay his entrance into Vienna a day, well knowing that in the state of exasperation in which people's minds were, it might be resolved to defend the town, and to multiply obstacles.

The Duke of Auerstadt remained before Ratisbon, whilst Prince Charles retreated to Bohemia. Immediately after he proceeded to Passau and Lintz, on the right bank of the Danube, and gained four marches on the Prince.

The corps of the Prince of Ponte Corvo acted on the same system, and first moved towards Egra, which forced Prince Charles to direct General Bellegarde's corps towards that point, but by a counter-march he turned towards Lintz, where he arrived before General Bellegarde, who, foreseeing this counter-march, had also directed his march towards the Danube. These manœuvres performed daily, have freed Italy, the borders of the Inn, the Selza, and the Traun; conquered Vienna, annihilated the militia and the Landwehr, completed the ruin of the corps of the Archduke Lewis and General Hiller, and diminished the fame of the enemy's generals.

The emperor has thrown a bridge over the Danube at Ebersdorff, two leagues below Vienna. The division of Molitor was conveyed to the left bank, and quickly defeated the weak detachments which disputed the ground with them.

The Emperor of Austria is at Znaim. There is as yet no rising in Hungary.

The Duke of Dantzic is at Inspruck. On the 14th he defeated General Chastellar, and took 700 men.

The position of the army is as follows:—The corps of Rivoli, Montebello, and Oudinot, are at Vienna, as also the Imperial Guards; the corps of Auerstadt, is between St. Polten and Vienna; Ponte Corvo is at Lintz, with the Saxon and Wirtembergers; a corps de reserve is at Passau; Dantzic is with the Bavarians at Saltzburgh and Inspruck.

*Tenth Bulletin.**Ebersdorff, May 23.*

Opposite to Ebersdorff the Danube is divided into three branches, separated by two islands. The distance from the right bank to the island on that side, which is 140 toises in circumference, is about 1000 toises. The distance from this island to the greater is 120 toises; and here the stream runs with the greatest force. The larger of the two islands is called Inder-Lobau, and the water which separates it from the main land is 70 toises broad. The first villages which appear after crossing, are Gross Aspern, Esling, and Enzersdorf. The passage of such a river as the

Danube, in the presence of an enemy well acquainted with all the local circumstances, and who has the inhabitants on his side, is one of the greatest military enterprises that can be imagined. The bridge over the arm of the river, which separates the right bank from the first island, and the bridge from this island to that of Inder-Lobau, were erected on the 19th. Molitor's division had been conveyed to the great island, on the 18th, by row-boats. On the 20th, the Emperor arrived on Inder-Lobau, and caused a bridge to be thrown over the last arm of the Danube, from that island to the left bank, between Gross-Aspern and Esling. This arm being not quite 70 toises broad, only 15 pontoons were required for the operation, which were fixed within three hours. Colonel St. Croix arrived first on the left bank, in an open boat; and General Lasalle's division of light cavalry, with Molitor and Boudet's divisions, passed during the night. Afterwards, the Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Neufchatel, the Dukes of Rivoli and Montebello, examined the position of the left bank, and determined the field of battle, posting the right on the village of Esling, and the left on the village of Gross-Aspern. Both villages were garrisoned at the same time. On the 21st, at four in the afternoon, the enemy's army shewed itself, and appeared to have for its object to defeat our vanguard, and to drive it into the river. Vain enterprise!

The Duke of Rivoli was the first attacked, at Gross Aspern, by General Bellegarde. He manœuvred with the divisions of Molitor and Le Grand, and rendered completely abortive all the attacks which the enemy made that evening. The Duke of Montebello defended the village of Esling; and the Duke of Istria covered the plain with the light cavalry and Espagne's cuirassiers, protecting at the same time Enzersdorf. The contest was severe, the enemy having 200 pieces of cannon, and 90,000 men, collected from the remains of all the Austrian corps. D'Espagne's division of cuirassiers, which made several fine charges, advanced in two squares, and took 14 pieces of cannon; but a ball killed General D'Espagne, while fighting, gloriously, at the head of his troops. He was a brave man. The General of Brigade, Foulers, was likewise killed. General Nansouty arrived in the evening on the field of battle, with the single brigade commanded by General St. Germain, and distinguished himself by several brilliant charges. At eight o'clock the action terminated, and we remained masters of the field. During the night, General Oudinot's corps, St. Hilaire's division, two brigades of light cavalry, and the train of artillery, passed over the three bridges. On the 22d, the Duke of Rivoli was the first engaged, at four in the morning. The enemy made several successive attacks in order to retake the village. At last, the Duke of Rivoli, tired of acting on the defensive, attacked the enemy in his turn, and threw him into confusion.

General

Gen. Le Grand distinguished himself; General Boudet was stationed at Esling, and had orders to defend that important position. Observing that the enemy had a very wide space between his right and left wing, it was resolved to penetrate his centre. The Duke of Montebello led the attack—General Oudinot was on the left, St. Hillaire's division was in the centre, and Boudet's division was on the right wing. The enemy's centre could not withstand the sight of our troops. In a moment, every thing was borne down before them. The Duke of Istria made several successful attacks. Three columns of infantry were charged and cut down by the cuirassiers. The Austrian army was on the point of being destroyed, when, at seven in the morning, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor came to inform him, that a sudden rise of the Danube had set afloat a great number of trees, which were cut down during the late events at Vienna, and rafts, which had been left on the bank; and that the bridges, which formed the communication between the right bank and the little island, and between the little island and that of Inder-Lobau, had thereby been carried away. This rapid swell, which usually does not take place until the middle of June, on the melting of the snow, has been accelerated by the great heat which has for some days prevailed. All the reserve parks of artillery which were advancing, were, by the loss of the bridges, detained on the right bank, as was also a part of our heavy cavalry, and the whole of the Duke of Auerstadt's corps. This dreadful accident induced the Emperor to put a stop to the movement in advance. He ordered the Duke of Montebello to keep the field of battle, and to take his position with his left wing resting on a cartain-work, which the Duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Esling.

The artillery and infantry cartridges, which were in our reserve park, could not now be brought across the river. The enemy was in a most frightful state of disorder, at the moment when he learned that our bridges were broken down. The slackening of our fire, and the concentrating movement of our army, soon left him no doubt respecting this unforeseen accident. All his cannon and artillery equipage, which were before on the retreat, were again drawn out in line; and, from nine in the morning to seven in the evening, he made the most astonishing exertions, supported by the fire of 200 pieces of cannon, to throw the French army into disorder; but all his efforts tended to his own disgrace. Thrice he attacked the villages of Esling and Gros-Aspern, and thrice he filled them with his dead. The fusiliers of the guard acquired great glory; they defeated the reserve, formed of all the grenadiers of the Austrian army, and the only fresh troops which remained to the enemy. General Gros put to the sword 700 Hungarians, who had succeeded in en-

trenching themselves in the church-yard of Esling. The tirailleurs, under the command of General Curial, performed their first service this day, and proved that they possessed courage. General Dorsenney, colonel, commanding the Old Guard, posed his troops in the third line, forming a brazen wall, which was alone capable of withstanding all the efforts of the Austrian army. The enemy discharged 40,000 cannot-shot against us, while we, deprived of our reserve parks, were under the necessity of sparing our ammunition, lest some unforeseen events should occur.

In the evening, the enemy returned to his old position, which he had left previous to the commencement of the attack, and we remained masters of the field. His loss is very great: it being estimated that he left more than 12,000 dead on the field. According to the reports of the prisoners, the enemy have had 23 generals, and 60 superior officers, killed or wounded. Lieutenant Field Marshal Weber, 1500 men, and four standards, have fallen into our hands. Our loss has also been considerable. We have 1100 killed, and 3000 wounded.

The Duke of Montebello was wounded by a cannon ball, in the thigh, in the evening of the 22d; but an amputation has taken place, and his life is out of danger. At first it was thought that he was killed; and, being carried, on a hand-barrow, to where the Emperor was, his adieu was most affecting. In the midst of all the anxieties of the day, the Emperor gave himself up to the expression of that tender friendship which, during so many years, he has cherished for his brave companions in arms. Some tears rolled from his eyes; and, turning to those who surrounded him, he said—"My heart required a painful stroke, like this, to make me have any other concern to-day than for my army." The Duke of Montebello was senseless; but recovered himself, in the presence of the Emperor: he embraced him, and said—"Within an hour, you will have lost him, who dies with the glory and consolation of being your best friend."

The General of Division, St. Hillaire, is also wounded: he is one of the first generals of France. General Durosnel, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, was also killed by a cannon ball, while he was carrying an order. The soldiers displayed all that coolness and intrepidity which is peculiar to the French alone. The waters of the Danube still increasing, the bridges could not be restored during the night; the Emperor, therefore, ordered the army, on the 23d, to pass the left bank, across the little arm, and take a position in the island of Inder-Lobau, protecting the *têtes-de pont*. The works for replacing the bridges are continued with assiduity; and nothing will be undertaken until they are secure, not only against the accidents of the water, but against any thing that may be at-

tempted against them. The rise of the river, and the rapidity of the stream, render much labour and great caution necessary.

On the morning of the 22d, when the army was informed, that the Emperor had ordered it to retreat to the great island, nothing could exceed the astonishment of the brave troops. Victorious on both days, they had supposed that the remainder of the army had joined them; but when they were told, that the high water had carried away the bridges, and that its continued increase rendered a supply of their ammunition and provisions impracticable, and that any movement in advance would be absurd, it was with difficulty they could be persuaded of the truth of the statement.

That bridges, constructed of the largest boats of the Danube, secured by double anchors and cables, should be carried away, was a great and entirely unforeseen disaster; but it was extremely fortunate, that the Emperor was not two hours later in being informed of it. The army, in pursuing the enemy, would have exhausted its ammunition, which it would have been impossible to replace.

On the 23d, a great quantity of ammunition was sent to the camp at Inder-Lobau. The battle of Esling, of which a circumstantial report shall be made, pointing out the brave men who distinguished themselves therein, will, in the eyes of posterity, be a new memorial of the glory and inflexible firmness of the French army. The Dukes of Montebello and Rivoli, on that day, displayed all the powers of their military character. The Emperor has given the command of the 2d corps to Count Oudinot, a general tried in a hundred battles, in which he has always evinced the possession of equal courage and skill.

Eleventh Bulletin.

Ebersdorf, May 24.

The Marshal Duke of Dantzig is master of the Tyrol, and on the 19th entered Inspruck; the whole country has submitted. On the 11th, the Duke of Dantzig took the strong position of Steub-Pas, with seven cannon and 6000 men. On the 13th, after having defeated and put to flight Chasteller, in the position of Voergel, and taken all his artillery, he pursued him to beyond Rattenberg, the fugitive being indebted for his safety only to the fleetness of his horse. General Deroi having raised the blockade of the fortress of Kufstein, joined the troops commanded by the Duke of Dantzig. Chasteller came into the Tyrol, with a handful of wretched rabble, promoting insurrection, plunder, and murder. He saw massacred, before his eyes, several thousands of Bavarians, and some hundreds of French soldiers. The wretch, overwhelmed with benefits by the Emperor, to whom he was indebted for the recovery of his property, amounting to several millions, was incapable of the feelings of gratitude, and

of the sympathy which even barbarians have for their countrymen. The Tyrolese abhor those who have excited them to rebellion, and brought upon them all the consequent calamities. Their rage against Chasteller is so great, that, after his flight to Voergel, they detained him at Hall, beat him with sticks, and treated him so ill, that he was forced to keep his bed for two days, and could only make his appearance to propose a capitulation: but he was answered, that this would not be made with a robber; on which he precipitately fled into the mountains of Carinthia. The valley of Zillertal was the first to submit, and the rest of the country followed the example. All the chiefs commanded the peasants to return to their dwellings; and they were seen to leave the mountains, and return to the villages. The districts have sent deputations to the King of Bavaria, to intreat his clemency. The Voerarlberg, which had been misled by the arts of the enemy, will follow the Tyrol, and that part of Germany will then be delivered from the evils of popular insurrection.

Twelfth Bulletin.

Ebersdorf, May 26.

On the 23d and 24th, the army was employed to restore the bridges, which were ready the 25th, early in the morning; and the wounded, caissons, &c. were removed to the right bank of the Danube. The Danube being likely to rise till the 15th June, it is intended to mark the height of the river, by means of two poles driven into the ground, to which the large iron chain is to be fastened, which the Turks had destined for the same purpose; but the Austrians took it, and it was found in the arsenal of Vienna. This measure, and the works which are constructed on the left banks of the Danube, will enable us to manœuvre on both sides of the river. Our light troops have taken post near Presburg, on the lake of Neusiedel. General Lauriston is in Styria, at Simeringsberg, and Bruck. The Duke of Dantzig is hastening, by forced marches, at the head of the Bavarian troops, to join the army at Vienna. The horse chasseurs of the Imperial Guard arrived here yesterday; the dragoons are expected in the course of to-day; and, within a few days, the horse grenadiers and sixty pieces of ordnance will reach this place. By the capitulation of Vienna, 7 marshal-lieutenants, 9 major-generals, 10 colonels, 20 majors and lieutenant-colonels, 100 captains, 150 lieutenants, 200 second-lieutenants, and 3000 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, were prisoners of war; exclusively of those who were in the hospital, and whose number amounts to some thousands.

Battle of Urfar.

On the 17th of May, three Austrian columns, under the command of Generals Granville, Bucalowitz, and Somma Riva, supported by a reserve, under General Jellachich, attacked General Vandamme, at the village

village of Urfar, in front of the bridge-head at Lintz. At the same moment, the Prince of Ponte Corvo came to Lintz, with the cavalry, and the first brigade of Saxon infantry. General Vandamme, at the head of the Wirtemberg troops, and four squadrons of Saxon hussars, repulsed the two first columns of the enemy, drove them from their positions, took from them six pieces of artillery, made 400 prisoners, and threw them into entire confusion. The third column of the enemy appeared on the heights of Boslingberg, at seven in the evening; and his infantry, in a moment, took possession of the neighbouring mountains. The Saxon infantry fell on the enemy with fury, drove him from his position, and took 800 prisoners, and several ammunition waggons. The enemy has retreated, in confusion, to Freystadt and Hasbach. The hussars, sent out in pursuit, have brought in many prisoners; 500 muskets, and a number of waggons and caissons, were found in the woods. The loss of the enemy amounts to 2000 killed and wounded, besides prisoners. Our whole loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is not 400 men. The Prince of Ponte Corvo praises greatly General Vandamme, and the behaviour of the Saxon General in Chief Ieschwitz, who, in his 65th year, possesses all the activity and fire of youth.

Thirteenth Bulletin.

Ebersdorf, May 28.

During the night of the 26th and 27th, our bridges on the Danube were carried away by the waters and the mills which have been set free. The Emperor spent yesterday on the left bank surveying the fortifications which are raising on the Island of Inder Lobau, and in order to inspect some regiments of the Duke de Rivoli's corps, stationed at this sort of *tête-de-pont*.

On the 27th, at night, Captain Baillie, Aid-de-Camp of the Viceroy, brought the agreeable tidings of the arrival of the army of Italy at Bruck. General Lauriston had been sent in advance, and the junction took place on the Simeringberg.—During twelve days the two armies had received no intelligence of each other. The Viceroy has displayed, during the whole campaign, a calmness and an extent of observation which are the presages of a great General. In the relation of facts which have graced the army of Italy during these last twenty days, his Majesty has marked with pleasure the destruction of the corps of Jellachich. It was this General whose insolent proclamation enkindled the fury and sharpened the daggers of the Tyrolese.

The Archduke John, who, so short a time since, in the excess of his presumption, degraded himself by his letter to the Duke of Ragusa, evacuated Gratz the 27th, taking with him hardly 25,000 or 30,000 men, of the fine army with which he entered Italy. Arrogance, insults, excitements to revolt, all his actions, which bear the stamp of rage, have turned to his shame. The people of

Italy have conducted themselves as the people of Alsace, Normandy, or Dauphine, would have done. The proclamations and the discourses of the Archduke John inspired only contempt and scorn; and it would be difficult to describe the joy of the people of the Piave, the Tagliamento, and of the Frioul, when they saw the army of the enemy flying in disorder, and the army of the Sovereign and the country returning in triumph. The people of Italy are marching with rapid strides to the last period of a happy change. That beautiful part of the Continent, to which are attached so many great and illustrious recollections, which the Court of Rome, that swarm of monks, and its own divisions, had ruined, is appearing with honour again on the theatre of Europe.

All the details which reach us of the Austrian army shew, that on the 21st and 22d, its loss was enormous. The choice troops of the army have perished. The good folks of Vienna say, that the manœuvres of General Danube saved the Austrian army. The Tyrol and Vorarlberg are completely subjected. Carniola, Styria, Carinthia, the territory of Saltzburgh, Upper and Lower Austria, are pacified and disarmed. Trieste, that city where the French and Italians suffered so many insults, has been occupied. One circumstance in the capture of Trieste has been most agreeable to the Emperor—the delivery of the Russian squadron. It had received orders to fit out for Ancona, but, detained by contrary winds, it remained in the power of the Austrians.

The junction of the army of Dalmatia will soon take place. The Duke of Ragusa began his march as soon as he heard that the army of Italy was on the Isonzo. It is hoped that it will arrive at Laybach before the 5th of June.

The robber Schill, who assumed, and with reason, the title of General in the service of England, after having prostituted the name of the King of Prussia, as the satellites of England prostitute that of Ferdinand at Seville, has been pursued and chased into an island of the Elbe.

The King of Westphalia, independently of 15,000 men of his own troops, had a Dutch division and a French division; and the Duke of Valmy has already united at Hanau two divisions of the Corps of Observation.

The pacification of Swabia sets free the Corps of Observation of General Beaumont, which is collected at Augsburg, and where are more than 3000 dragoons.

The rage of the Princes of the House of Lorraine against Vienna may be painted with one stroke. The capital is fed by forty mills, raised on the left bank of the river. They have been removed and destroyed them.

Fourteenth Bulletin.

Ebersdorf, June 1.

The bridges upon the Danube are completely re-established: to these have been added a flying bridge; and all the necessar

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materials are preparing for another bridge of floats. Seven machines are employed to drive in the piles; but the Danube being in many places twenty-four and twenty-six feet in depth, much time is spent in order to fix the anchors, when the machines are displaced. However, our works are advancing, and will be finished in a short time. The General of Engineers, Lozowski, is employed on the left bank upon a *tête de pont* of 1600 toises in extent, and which will be surrounded by a trench full of running water. The 41th crew of the flotilla of Boulogne is arrived. A great number of boats, cruising in the river about the islands, protect the bridge and render great service. The battalion of marine workmen labour in the construction of little armed vessels, which will serve completely to command the river.

After the defeat of the corps of General Jellachich, M. Matthieu, Captain-Adjutant of the Staff of the army of Italy, was sent with an orderly dragoon upon the road to Saltzburgh, who having successively met with a column of 650 troops of the line, and a column of 2000 militia, both of whom were cut off, and had lost their way; they, on being summoned to surrender, laid down their arms.

General Lauriston is arrived at Oldenburgh, the first country town of Hungary, with a strong advanced guard. There appears to be some ferment in Hungary, where men's minds are divided, the greater part not seeming favourable to Austria.—General Lasalle has his head-quarters opposite to Besbourg; and pushes his posts to Altenbourg and Rhaah.—Three divisions of the army of Italy are arrived at Neustadt. The viceroy has been for the last two days at the head-quarters of the Emperor. General Macdonald has entered Gratz. There have been found in this capital of Styria immense magazines of provisions and equipments.—The Duke of Dantzic is at Lintz: the Prince of Ponte Corvo is marching to Vienna: General Vandamme, with the Wirtemberghers, is arrived at St. Polten, Mautern, and Crems.

Tranquillity reigns in the Tyrol. Vienna is tranquil: bread and wine are in abundance, but meat begins to be scarce. Contrary to all reasons of policy and motives of humanity, the enemy do not in their power to starve their fellow-citizens and this city, although it contains their wives and children. How different is this from the conduct of our Henry IV. who supplied a city then hostile to, and besieged by him, with provisions!

The Duke of Montebello died yesterday, at five in the morning. Shortly before, the Emperor passed an hour with him. His Majesty sent for Dr. Franc, one of the most celebrated physicians in Europe. His wounds were in good condition, but a dangerous fever had made in the course of a few hours the most fatal progress. All the assistance of art was useless. His Majesty has ordered

that the body of the Duke should be embalmed and conveyed to France, there to receive the honours that are due to his elevated rank and eminent services. Thus died one of the most distinguished soldiers that France ever produced. In the many battles in which he was engaged, he had received thirteen wounds. The Emperor was deeply afflicted by this loss, which will be felt by all France.

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers of the army of Italy,—You have gloriously attained the end which I pointed out to you—the Sovereign has been witness to your junction with the grand army.

You are welcome!—I am satisfied with you!

Surprised by a perfidious enemy before your columns had joined, you were obliged to retrograde to the Adige, but when you received orders to march forward, you were in the memorable Field of Arcola, and there you swore by the manes of our heroes to triumph. You kept your word at the battle of the Piave, at the battles of St. Daniel, of Tarvis, of Gorice. You took by assault the forts of Malberghetto and Predel, and forced the division of the enemy, entrenched at Prevaud and Laybach, to capitulate. You had not yet passed the Drave, and already 25,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, and 10 standards had signalized your valour. Afterwards the Drave, the Save, the Muer, could not impede your march. The Austrian column of Jellachich, which first entered Munich, which gave the signal for the massacres in the Tyrol, surrounded at St. Michel, fell beneath your bayonets. You have executed speedy justice on these shattered remains which had escaped the rage of the grand army.

Soldiers! this Austrian army of Italy, which for a moment had polluted my provinces by its presence, which pretended to break my iron crown, beaten, dispersed, annihilated; thanks to you, shall be an example of the truth of the motto, '*Dio la ne diede, quai a chi la tocca.*'—God has given it to me, woe to him who touches it.

Ebersdorf, May 27, 1809. NAPOLEON.

GERMANY.

Austrian Official Bulletin.

Head Quarters, at Brietenlee.

On the 19th and 20th, the Emperor Napoleon passed the greater arm of the Danube, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the Island Lobau, whence the second passage over the lesser arm, and his further offensive dispositions, were necessarily to be directed.

His Imperial Highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprise.

This determination excited, throughout the whole army, the highest enthusiasm. Animated

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mated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their sovereign, every man became a hero; and the smoking ruins, the scenes of desolation, which mark the track of the enemy, in his progress through Austria, had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful acclamations, with the cry, a thousand times repeated, of "Live our good Emperor!" and with victory in their hearts, our columns, at noon, on the 21st, proceeded onward, to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy; and, soon after three o'clock, the battle commences.

The Emperor Napoleon, in person, directed the movements of his troops, and endeavoured to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; that vast body of horse he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested on Aspern and Eslingen—places, to the strengthening of which, the resources of nature and of art had, as far as was possible, contributed.

He was not able, however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented; and every where his cavalry shewed their backs; while our cuirassiers unhorsed his armour-equipped cavaliers, and our light horse carried death into his flanks.—It was a gigantic combat, and is scarcely capable of description.

The battle with the infantry became immediately general. More than 200 pieces of cannon, exhibited, on the opposite sides, a rivalry in the work of destruction. Aspern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Eslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At eleven at night, the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in a corner, with the Island of Lobau and the Danube in his rear. Night put an end to the carnage.

Meanwhile fire-boats, which were floated down the Danube, destroyed the bridge, which the enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river. The enemy, however, conveyed over, during the night, by continued embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna, and on the Upper Danube; made every possible effort for the re-construction of his great bridge; and attacked us, at four in the morning, with a furious cannonade from the whole of his artillery; immediately after which, the action extended along the whole of the line. Until seven in the evening, every attack was repelled. The perseverance of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops, and the most complete victory crowned the efforts of an army, which, in the French Proclamation, was declared to be dispersed, and represented as annihilated, by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries.

The loss of the enemy has been immense; the field of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up

6000 wounded, and removed them to our hospitals.

When the French could no longer maintain themselves in Aspern, the brave Hessians were obliged to make a last attempt, and were sacrificed.

At the departure of the courier, the Emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large island of Lobau. Our army is still engaged in close pursuit.

The more particular details of this memorable day shall be made known as soon as they are collected.

Among the prisoners are, the French General Durosnel, general of division, and Foulet Reyer, first chamberlain to the Empress; also the Wurtemberg General Roser, who was made prisoner at Nusdorf, by the second battalion of the Vienna Landwehr.

Fourth Supplemental Austrian Bulletin.

The retreat of the army from Italy (an unavoidable consequence of the military events in Germany), was resolved on, while on the 8th of May the troops were vigorously combating on the Piave near St. Salvatore. The action was maintained on both sides with the greatest obstinacy from five in the morning to eight in the evening.

The grenadier battalion of Simbischen's regiment, and Alvinci's regiment, attacked the French cavalry twice in mass with the bayonet, and threw them into disorder. A number of the enemy's horse were taken by the infantry, which is a very uncommon occurrence in war. The regiment of Otto, which was surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, cut its way through them, but not without the loss of a number of brave men.

The result of this severe and bloody day was, that his Majesty's troops maintained their position; and on the following day the retreat, as had been resolved, was prosecuted.

The loss on both sides was very considerable. Two French Generals are among the dead. According to the reports of the prisoners, General Macdonald has received a wound in his foot.

The Austrian army has also to lament the loss of several excellent officers, who died the death of heroes. Among these were Field-Marshal Baron Wolfskeer, the captain of cavalry, Wedersberg Von Hohenlohe, and several others, whose names will be communicated in a future detailed account.

Among the prisoners are General Reismar, of the artillery, Baron Huger, Col. Von Eschelberg, Major Rutavin, &c.—Lieut.-Colonel Calve, of the artillery, the Prince of Hessen Hamburg, Major Simay, Count Stahremberg, captain of cavalry, and Count Trunn Von Erzberg, are among the wounded.

According to the latest accounts, the headquarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke John were on the 19th at Villach, and those

of the Banus (Vice-Roy) of Croatta, Count Von Giulay, at Labach. The enemy's troops had passed the Isonza. The retreat of General Stoichevich, from Dalmatia, is also a consequence of the change which has taken place in the state of things. A levy en mass is organizing in Croatta, in order to protect the country from further danger. The promptitude and zeal, with which that people adopt and execute every extraordinary measure of defence, is worthy of respect and imitation.

Nothing has occurred on the frontiers of Hungary. The garrison of Presburg is however increased. Some French Hussars, had, on the 18th of May, made inroads to the gates of Oedenburg, but they returned immediately, without attempting to enter the town. The insurrection troops of the province of Raab have made some prisoners in the neighbourhood of Wiselburg.

Fifth Austrian Bulletin.—(Supplement.)

"The 22d of May was a very severe day, but it had a most fortunate result for the arms of his Imperial Majesty. The French Grand Army was conveyed over the Danube, in the night of the 21st, by four bridges opposite to Aspern. The Emperor Napoleon conducted the troops in person. At the head of the Austrian troops was the Archduke Charles.

"The contest was continued through the whole day with the greatest obstinacy. At the decisive moment the Archduke alighted from his horse, seized a standard, and led his grenadiers against the French cavalry, which he routed. The first regiment of the insurrection greatly distinguished itself in this battle. The loss of the enemy is reckoned at 20,000 in dead, and the Austrian army also sustained considerable loss.

"On the 23d, the French retreated by the bridges which still remained, over the Danube. Their rear guard only still remained; but these also had manifested a disposition to retreat when this intelligence came from head quarters."

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Wednesday, 21st of June, the Parliament was prorogued, by special commission, when the following speech was delivered, in his Majesty's name, by the Lord Chancellor:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that his Majesty has great satisfaction in being enabled, by the state of the public business, to release you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty doubts not, that on your return into your respective counties, you will carry with you a disposition to inculcate, both by instruction and example, a spirit of attachment to those established laws and that happy Constitution, which it has ever been his Majesty's anxious wish to support and to maintain, and upon which, under Providence,

depend the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year; and to express the satisfaction which his Majesty derives, from your having been enabled to provide for those services, without any great and immediate burthens upon his people.

"His Majesty particularly commands us to acknowledge your prompt attention to his wishes, respecting an increased provision for the poorer Clergy; an object in the highest degree interesting to his Majesty's feelings, and deserving the consideration of Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The atrocious and unparalleled act of violence and treachery, by which the Ruler of France attempted to surprise and to enslave the Spanish Nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable resistance against the usurpation and tyranny of the French Government, has, at the same time, awakened in other nations of Europe a determination to resist, by a new effort, the continued and increasing encroachments on their safety and independence.

"Although the uncertainty of all human events, and the vicissitudes attendant upon war, forbid too confident an expectation of a satisfactory issue to the present struggle against the common enemy of Europe, his Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the splendid and important success which has recently crowned the arms of the Emperor of Austria, under the able and distinguished conduct of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.

"To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance, his Majesty has directed us to assure you, that he is determined to continue his most strenuous assistance and support, convinced that you will agree with him in considering that every exertion for the re-establishment of the independence and security of other nations, is no less conducive to the true interests, than it is becoming the character and honour of Great Britain."

Then a commission for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"By virtue of his Majesty's commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 10th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 10th day of August next."

The Commons retired from the Bar, and the Lords Commissioners withdrew from the House.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

BETWEEN ten and eleven o'clock on the night of Friday the 26th of May, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Seabourne, a block-maker, in Narrow-street, Limehouse. From the combustible nature of the stock in this and the adjoining work-house, warehouses, &c. together with the narrowness of the street, the flames extended with the utmost rapidity on both sides of the way; and notwithstanding the most prompt and vigorous exertions of the firemen, both by land and water, in about two hours time the following houses, together with an immense quantity of masts, yards, blocks, sail-cloth, pitch, tar, &c. were totally consumed.

1. Mr. Seabourne's dwelling-house, work-shop, &c.—2. The shop, loft, and storehouse of Mr. Wisborg, sail-maker and ship chandler, adjoining the former on the western side.
3. The dwelling-house and work-place of Mr. Bell, boat-builder, in the same direction, up to the open landing-place of Ratcliff-cross.
4. The dwelling-house of Captain Estaby, of the Ballast-office, on the eastern side of the first-mentioned house.—5. The Ship in Distress, a public-house, kept by a person of the name of Stevens, on the opposite side of the way.—6. A private house adjoining the latter, occupied by Mr. Jewsey. The Ballast Office, next door to Capt. Estaby's, a lodging house on the opposite side of the way belonging to a person of the name of Seale, and some others were very much damaged.

About two, the following morning, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Smeeton, printer, St. Martin's-lane, which was subdued before 4 o'clock, though with the complete destruction of the house and every particle of property. Mr. and Mrs. Smeeton perished in the flames! One of the apprentices was alarmed, and having awakened his two fellow-apprentices, went down stairs to give their master the alarm; but they were unable to force their way to his apartment, or to rouse him from his slumber; while the increasing smoke and flames compelled them to attend to their own safety; and having alarmed the maid-servant, they, with difficulty effected their escape over the leads of the roof of the adjoining public-house. Each side was in very great danger, and apprehensions were entertained lest the stables of the Golden Cross Inn should take fire; the horses were therefore conveyed away. Some damage has been sustained by the Northumberland Coffee-house, situate in a narrow court immediately behind the premises. It is not known how the fire happened. The unfortunate couple had been married but three months.

The same morning, a fire broke out in the store-room belonging to Mr. Fletcher, proprietor of the Shadwell Dock; the combusti-

ble matter communicated to the brig Leith, and all her upper works were destroyed, with part of her hull and decks. The flames likewise communicated to the Jolly Sailor public house, and to that of Mr. Bread, shoemaker, which were wholly destroyed.

From the second report of the Directors of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, it appears, that from April, 1808, to April, 1809, one hundred and twenty persons have received assistance from that institution, exclusive of several pensions, whose allowance commenced in the preceding year. The sum expended for these purposes amounted to 527l. 18s. 10d.

MARRIED.

At Marybone, Sir Harry Verelst Darell, bart. of Richmond Hill, to Amelia Maria Anne, only daughter of the late W. Beecher, esq.—Walter Nugent, esq. of the county of West Meath, Ireland, to Miss Sayers, of York Place.—The Rev. John Boucher, vicar of Kirknewton, Northumberland, to Salome Letitia, daughter of the late Richard Molesworth, esq. and niece to Viscount M.—Francis Popham, esq. of Backborough, Somersetshire, to Susannah, daughter of Michael Fenwick, esq. of Lemington, Northumberland.—G. Jackson, esq. of Gray's Inn Square, to Miss Ann Gallaway.

At St. Dunstan's in the West, Mr. Rogers, of Boxbourn, Herts, to Miss Laurie, daughter of Robert L. esq. of the same place.

At St. Andrew's Holborn, W. Lewis, esq. of Walbrook, to Miss Filmer, daughter of Sir Edward F. bart. of East Sutton Place, Kent.

At Walthamstow, F. Evans, jun. esq. to Harriet, third daughter of John Locke, esq.

At Barnard, Mr. W. Jay, of Whetstone, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late B. Bradbury, of Richmond.

By special licence, at the Duchess of Leinster's, Grosvenor Place, Vicomte Chabot, to Amelia Maria Anne, sister to the Duke of Leinster.

At Twickenham, Capt. Carmichael, of the 9th Dragoons, to Miss Mackenzie.

At Tottenham, Mr. Charles Deacon, of Milk-street, to Ann, second daughter of W. Hobson, esq. of Markfield, Hamford Hill.

At Camberwell, Mr. Thomas Gribble, jun. to Lydia, daughter of G. W. Le Grand, esq. At Limehouse, F. J. Jago, esq. surgeon in the Royal navy, to Jane, daughter of Captain Whitmore, of Blackheath.

Richard Morgan, esq. to Miss Maria Greenwolers, grand-daughter of John Lockart, esq. of Sheffield-house, Hampsnire, and niece to J. J. Lockart, M.P. for the city of Oxford.

At St. George's church, Bloomsbury, Harry Edgell, esq. of Riship, Middlesex, to Caroline,

Caroline, eldest daughter of Francis Gosling, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

At St Bride's, Fleet-street, Mr. William Caslon, jun. of Salisbury Square, letter founder, to Miss Bonner.

At Stoke Newington. John Shaw, esq. of Dublin, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Jonathan Eade, esq.—T. W. Harvey, esq. of Ferring House, Essex, to Miss Johnstone, daughter of E. J. esq.

At Lambeth, W. Dovey, esq. of Clapham Common, to Miss Ann Thornton, of Kennington.

At Hackney, Mr. Thomas Howell, surgeon, to Mary, daughter of Dennis de Berdt, esq. of Clapton.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, J. H. Frere, esq. to Miss Marian Martin, youngest daughter of Matthew M. esq. of Poet's Corner.

At Great Stanmore, Major Montalembert, permanent assistant in the quarter master general's department, to Elizabeth Rose Forbes, only daughter of James F. Esq. of Stanmore Hill.

At Lambeth, Mr. A. A. Mievile, of Bernard street, to Miss Mary Ann, third daughter of James Browne, esq. of Brighton.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Stratton, of Hawley, Gloucester, esq. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late John Bower Jodrell, of Henbury, Chester, esq.

Lord Viscount Turnour, son of the Earl of Wintertoun, to Miss Heys, daughter of Mrs. H. of Upper Sunbray Lodge, Middlesex.

At Bromley, Mr. T. Curtis, bookseller, of London, to Miss Reynoldson, daughter of J. R. esq.

DIED.

At Walthamstow, in his 81st year, *David Barclay*, esq. the only surviving grandson of Robert Barclay, of Urie, author of the celebrated *Apology for the Quakers*. He was bred to business in the city of London, and was long at the head of a most extensive house in Cheapside, chiefly engaged in the American trade, and the affairs of which he closed at the commencement of the revolution. He was, at that time, as much distinguished by his talents, knowledge, integrity, and power, as a merchant, as he has been ever since in retirement by his patriotism, philanthropy, and munificence. We cannot form to ourselves, even in imagination, the idea of a character more perfect than that of David Barclay. Graced by nature with a most noble form, all the qualities of his mind and the heart corresponded with the grandeur of his exterior. The superiority of his understanding confirmed the impression which the dignity of his demeanor made on all; and though, by the tenets of his religious faith, he abstained from all the honours of public trust, to which he was frequently in-

vited by his fellow-citizens, yet his influence was justly great on all the public questions of the day: his examination at the bar of the House of Commons, and his advice on the subject of the American dispute, were so clear, so intelligent, and so wise, that, though not followed, Lord North publicly acknowledged he had derived more information from him than from all others on the east of Temple-bar. It was the revolution that determined him to wind up his extensive concerns, and to retire; but not as busy men generally retire—to the indulgence of mere personal luxury. His benevolent heart continued active in his retreat. He distributed his ample fortune in the most sublime ways. Instead of making all those persons whom he loved dependent on his future bounty, as expectants at his death, he became, himself, the executor of his own will, and by the most magnificent aid to all his relatives, he not only laid the foundation, but lived to see the maturity, of all those establishments which now give such importance to his family. Nor was it merely to his relations that this seasonable friendship was given, but to the young men, whom he had bred in his mercantile house, and of whose virtuous dispositions he approved. Some of the most eminent merchants in the city of London are proud to acknowledge the gratitude they owe to David Barclay, for the means of their first introduction into life, and for the benefits of his counsel and countenance in their early stages of it. It is a proof of the sagacity of his patronage that he had very few occasions to repent of the protection he had conferred. And the uninterrupted happiness he enjoyed for many years in the midst of the numerous connections he had reared, held out a lively example, and a lesson to others, of the value of a just and well-directed beneficence. His virtue was not limited to his relatives, to his friends, to his sect, to his country, or to the colour of his species—he was a man of the warmest affections, and therefore loved his family and friends—he was a patriot, and therefore preferred his own country to all others; but he was a Christian, and felt for the human race. No man therefore was ever more active than David Barclay, in promoting whatever might ameliorate the condition of man—largely endowed by Providence with the means, he felt it to be his duty to set great examples; and when an argument was set up against the emancipation of the negroes from slavery, “that they were too ignorant and too barbarous for freedom,” he resolved, at his own expense, to demonstrate the fallacy of the imputation. Having had an estate in Jamaica fall to him, he determined at the expense of 10,000*l.* to emancipate the whole gang (as they are termed) of slaves. He did this with his usual prudence as well as generosity. He sent out an agent to Jamaica, and made him hire a vessel, in which

which they were all transported to America, where the little community was established in various handicraft trades; the members of it prospered under the blessing of his care, and lived to shew that the black skin inclosed hearts as full of gratitude, and minds as capable of improvement, as that of the proudest white. Such was the conduct of this English merchant! During all this course of well-doing, his own manners were simple, his hospitality large, and his charities universal. He founded a house of industry near his own residence, on such solid principles, that, though it cost him 1500*l.* for several years, he succeeded in his object of making it a source of comfort, and even of independence, to all the well disposed families of the poor around. The numberless individual acts of his benevolence, though discriminate, was never degraded by the narrowness of a religious distinction. Mr David Farclay was twice married—he had but one daughter by his first marriage, who was married to Richard Gurney, esq. of Norwich. She was a most beautiful and benevolent woman, every way worthy of such a father. She died some years ago, leaving issue, Hudson Gurney, esq. and the wife of Sampson Hanbury, esq.—Nothing could surpass the tranquillity of his last moments. He was composed, cheerful, and resigned. He had no struggle with life; he rather ceased to live than felt the pang of death.

In Rathbone Place, *Mr. John Nicholls*, editor and proprietor of the Sunday Monitor.

At Homerton, *Mrs. Roberdeau*.

In Barton-street, Westminster, *Thomas Parrott*, esq.

In Hornsey-lane, Highgate, *Mrs. Dodd*, wife of Thomas D. esq.

In York Place, City Road, *William Langston*, esq.

At Fort Place, Bermondsey, *Martha*, wife of Joseph Watson, L.L.D.

In Greek-street, Soho Square, *Mr. F. P. De la Grange*, late a bookseller there, 71.

In Red Lion Square, *Sarah*, only daughter of W. Sayer, esq.

At Lee, *David Pepillen*, esq. late senior commissioner of the excise. 80.

In Upper Thames-street, *Benjamin Shazw*, esq. many years one of the common council for the ward of Queenhithe.

In Hoxton Square, *Mr. Robert Crosby*.

In Charles-square, Hoxton, *Mr. Nathaniel Catherwood*, letter-founder. 44.

George, youngest son of Robert Hoggard, esq. of Foxgrove, Beckenham, Kent. 17.

In Staple Inn, *Mr. Thomas Strickland*, solicitor. 36.

At Vauxhall, *Mr. Robert L. Le Mercier*.

At Hackney, *Mr. Paroissien*, sen. 73.

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In Clifford street, *Charles Montague*, esq. surgeon—to the forces.

At Paddington, *Margaret*, wife of Mr. Elliott, of Oxford street.

In Beaumont-street, *Mrs. Isabella Ann Carr*, sister of the Rev. Colston C. vicar of Great Ealing. 72.

At Clapham, *Mrs. Cecil*, of Old Bond-street.

At Clapham Common, *Mrs. Walters*, wife of David W. esq.

At Chelsea, *Sir William Henry Douglas*, bart. vice-admiral of the blue. 81. He is succeeded in his title by his brother, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and commandant of the Royal Military College at High Wycombe.

In Soho Square, *General Rainsford*. 81.

At Finchley, *Robert Allan*, esq.

At Roslyn, near Hampstead, *R. Milligan*, esq.

In Foley Place, *Mrs. Hayward*, relict of T. H. esq. of Bletchingley.

In St. Alban's-street, *Mrs. Brookes*, wife of Mr. B. solicitor.

In Rodney Buildings, *Mary*, wife of D. King, esq. of Southwark.

At Richmond, *Henry*, eldest son of J. D. Thomson, esq. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's navy. 15.

In Bearbinder-lane, *Mr. Moy Thomas*, solicitor. 58.

At Twickenham, *Mrs. Throckmorton*, wife of W. T. esq.

In Queen-square, *Mrs. Blissett*, relict of J. B. esq. of Kenilworth, Warwickshire. 90.

In Gloucester Place, *G. Clark*, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

In Dover-street, *Charlotte*, daughter of Commissioner Bowen. 14.

In Half Moon-street, in consequence of her muslin dress taking fire, *Miss Cumagins*, the daughter of a gentleman of fortune in the West Indies. 19.

At the Charterhouse, the Rev. *William Lloyd*. 72.

In Eaton-street, Pimlico, *Samuel Esdale*, esq.

In Lombard-street, aged 68, *William Etty*, esq. of the house of Bodley, Etty, and Bodley, gold and silver lace, fringe, and epaulet manufacturers. His death was occasioned by a mortification in his foot, brought on by having unfortunately cut his toe to the quick, which in six weeks proved fatal, notwithstanding the united skill and exertions of the most eminent of the faculty.

In Jermyn-street, aged 86, *Sir George Baker*, bart. M.D. F.R.S. and physician in ordinary to his Majesty. He was formerly of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1745, M.A. 1749, M.D. 1756.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On Monday, the 15th May, the inhabitants of Alnwick, and its vicinity, were gratified by the completion of an undertaking hitherto unattempted in the north, viz. the delivering of coals at Alnwick, from Shilbottle colliery, by waggons conveyed along a metal rail-road. The immense sums annually paid for this indispensable necessary of life in the county-town of Northumberland, have long been severely felt, and of late years have produced the effect of almost depriving the poorer classes of the community of so essential a comfort in this chill climate: coals have lately been sold to the consumer at the exorbitant rate of two guineas a Newcastle chaldron, (a price unexampled in any other part of the county,) nearly one-half of which was charged by hired cartmen for leading. The rail-road passes invariably through the grounds of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the proprietor of the mine; and, by its judicious direction, the distance is only three miles from the colliery to the staith, possessing the most important advantage, that not a shilling way-leave is paid. Coals have already considerably fallen in price; and the whole of this spirited and laudable undertaking has been planned and executed by, and at the sole expense of, Mr. John Taylor, the lessee of Shilbottle colliery.

Married.] At Newcastle, Benjamin Sorsbie, esq. to Miss Robertson, daughter of Thomas Robertson, esq.—Mr. William Fisher, to Miss Jane Harriet Clayton, daughter of Robert Clayton, one of the aldermen of this corporation.—Mr. James Young, master of the Aurora, of this port, to Miss Jackson, of Berwick.—Mr. Greensitt, to Miss Howey, his own niece.

At Alnwick, Mr. William Cook, wine-merchant, to Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony L. esq.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Coldcleugh, to Miss Isabella Stout.

At Bishopwearmouth, Captain Clay, of the Herefordshire militia, to Miss Pemberton, daughter of Stephen Pemberton, esq.

Died.] At Durham, the Rev. Edward Parker, rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, in that city, and vicar of Kirk Merrington, 44.—Mrs. Carr, 89.—Francis, son of the late Henry Methold, esq. 20.

At Newcastle, Mr. James Sharpe, store-keeper of the royal artillery, 47.—Mr. Robert Pasley, 63.—Mrs. Mary Smith, 95.—Mr. John Stoddart, partner in the patent ropery of Shadforth and Stoddart.—Mr. Matthew Smith, 70.—Mrs. Milburn, 75.—Mrs. Teasdale.

At Belford, Mr. Joseph Mills, 72.

At Darlington, Mr. John Ridsdale.—Mrs. Smurthwaite.

At Acomb, Mr. Joseph Hutchinson.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Miles, 82.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thomas Thompson, 31.

At Whickham, Mr. James Bridges, 73.

At Dilston Park, Miss Ann Brown, 28.

At Wharmley, John Snowball, esq. 69.

At Bellingham, Mr. Farrer, officer of excise.

At Berwick, Mr. William Richardson, 72.

—Mrs. Lendergan, 60.

At Troughend, Miss Thompson, 23.

At Aikton, the Rev. M. Wilkinson, curate of that parish, 53.

At Thropple, Mr. Thomas Brewis, 72.

At Alnwick, Mr. Thomas Lawson.

At the Fell-side, near Hexham, of a typhus fever, Mr. John Farbridge, 42. His daughter Grace, (who introduced it into the family,) died April 27, aged 19. John Farbridge, aged 8 years, on the 12th May. Jane, his mother, May 13.

At Coldstream, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. George Bell, 82.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Richard Ferguson, eldest son of Richard Ferguson, esq. to Miss Margaret Giles, youngest daughter of Mrs. Giles.

At Wigton, Mr. M. Harrison, printer and bookseller, of Carlisle, to Miss Martindale, only daughter of the late Mr. Martindale, attorney.

At Gretna Green, Mr. J. W. Lorrian, of Brampton, to Miss Walton, only daughter of Henry Walton, esq. of Alston, in this county.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. John Herret.—Miss Margaret Briggs, 21; and her mother, Mrs. Margaret Briggs, 50.—Mr. Lancelot Sumpton, 80.—Mrs. Collins.

At Egremont, Mrs. Mary Dougherty.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Ann Rammage, 69.—Mrs.

Mrs. Mary Spedding, 61.—Mrs. Rebecca Cattrick, 70.—Mrs. Hannah Carlyle, wife of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, 78.—Mr. John Park.—Mr. William Jordan, 25.

At Armathwaite, Mrs. Slack.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Hinde, 45.—Mr. Thomas Cotton, 51.—Mr. George Graham.

At Eamont Bridge, near Penrith, Mr. Joseph Brall, innkeeper.

At Bassenthwaite, Mrs. Beattie, a maiden lady, 75.

At Penrith, Mr. John Stedman, 45.—Mr. John Dennison, 64. He was near thirty years in the service of Messrs Clark and Birbeck, as brewer to the old brewery.

At Parkes, near Kirkaswald, Mr. Timothy Lowthian, 48.

YORKSHIRE.

The Mayor and Commonalty of York have offered the following rewards to such architects, engineers, builders, or others, as shall, on or before the second day of August next, give, in the opinion of the said Mayor and Commonalty, the best plan for carrying into execution the intended improvement of Ouse-bridge, by widening it, according to the section of the present arches, and for making the new foundations and abutments; together with an estimate of the expense:

For the most approved plan. . . 100l.

For the second. 60l.

For the third. 40l.

Married.] At Beverley, Joseph Hall, esq. to Miss M'Donald.

At Kirkheaton, Edmund Walker, jun. esq. of the exchequer office, Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Walker, daughter of the late Samuel Walker, esq. of Lascelles Hall.

At Ackworth, Mr. James Shepard, to Miss Turton, eldest daughter of the late John Turton, esq.

At Howgill, Mr. A. Wilkinson, to Miss Sedgwick, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick.

At Rotherham, F. Schmidt, esq. merchant, of Hamburg, to Miss C. J. Oddy, of Darnall.

At Whitby, Mr. Thomas Donkin, late steward to Lord Mulgrave, to Miss Alice Bateman.

At Bawtry, William Duncan Campbell, esq. of Whitby, Northumberland, to Rebecca, only daughter of the late T. Broker, of the county of Northampton.

Died.] At Rhodes Hall, near Rottrevell, John Brooke, esq. 84.

At Great Driffield, Henry E. Rousby, esq.

At Barnsley, Miss Sarah Bent, eldest daughter of Mr. Bent, of London, bookseller.

At York, Mrs. Forbes.—Lieutenant Henry Whettam, of the Craven Legion, now on permanent duty in this city. He mistook his way, fell into the Ouse, and was drowned.

At Beverley, Mrs. Mary Midgley, last surviving sister of the late Jonathan Midgley, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation, 84.

At North Lees, near Ripon, Thomas Walker, esq. 82.

At Barnsley, Mr. John Pickering, 75.—Mr. John Darby, 84.

At Chapel Allerton, Mr. J. Whitaker, 82.

At Masbro', near Rotherham, Mr. Joseph Battie, 99.

At Whitby, Mrs. Saunderson, wife of Mr. Jacob Saunderson, master of the sloop Agriculture, of that port.—Miss Huntrodes, 63.

At Sheffield, Mr. Samuel Peech, of the Angel Inn, 70. He, by his great and persevering exertions, essentially improved and promoted the conveniences of travelling; and what merits particular notice, he was the first contractor in the north of England, to run the Mail Coaches. His life was remarkable for industry, by which he rose from an humble situation to the possession of considerable property. He discharged the duties of his employment with strict honour, and to the satisfaction of all who frequented his house; for it was, with truth, his pride and boast, that the accommodations of his inn were equal, if not superior, to any in the kingdom. His independent mind, his real honesty, his enthusiastic love for his king and country, and his general manners and deportment through life, attracted the admiration of all ranks of society.

At Badsworth, near Pontefract, William Willis, esq. 48.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Hepworth, relict of John Epworth, esq.

At Airey Hill, near Whitby, in his 80th year, Richard Moorsom, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and father to Capt. Robert Moorsom, of the royal navy, one of the present Lords of the Admiralty.

At Adle, near Leeds, the Rev. William Nicholson.

At Clough House, near Huddersfield, Mrs. Sarah Nichols, relict of Jonathan Nichols, esq.

At Hull, Mrs. Godmond, relict of the Rev. James Godmond, vicar of Howden, 85.—Mrs. Calson, 40.—Mrs. Barker.—Mr. William Hall, 62.—John Lee, esq. merchant, 42.—Mrs. E. Nordis, 59.—Mrs. Gelson, 81.

At Wakefield, Mr. Joseph Wood, bookseller.—Mr. Matthews, B. A. late student of Magdalen College, Cambridge, 28.—Mr. Samuel Lake, 60.—Mr. John Shaw, serjeant in the 29th foot.

At Leeds, Mrs. Pauson, relict of the Rev. John Pauson, a preacher of great eminence in the Methodist connection.—Mr. W. Grocock, 63.—Mrs. Hall, of the Star and Garter Inn, 37.—Mr. R. Ray.—Mr. William Fretwell.—Miss Nixon, only daughter of Mr. Nixon, merchant.

At Bottom boat, near Wakefield, Mr. Wood, superintendent of the navigation works, at Lake Lock. He was sailing in a small boat, with two other persons, when a sudden squall upset it. His companions, be-

ing able to swim, reached the shore; but Mr. Wood, after clinging a short time to the mast, sunk, and was drowned, just as his companions were about to plunge into the water again, to attempt to save him. He was a promising young man, highly respected.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Compton Paunceforth, Edward Barrow, esq. of Ailithwaite Lodge, Lancashire, to Miss Palmer, only daughter of the Rev. J. Palmer, rector of that parish.

At Lancaster, Mr. George Flower, eldest son of Richard Flower, esq. of Hertford, to Miss Jane Dawson, eldest daughter of the late John Dawson, esq. of Aldcliffe Hall, near Lancaster.

At Liverpool, Henry Chad, esq. of Chapel Hill, Margate, to Miss Christian Fletcher, second daughter of Joseph Fletcher, esq.—Mr. Thomas Chantler, jun. of Northwich, to Miss Ann Nayler, daughter of Thomas Nayler, esq.

At Manchester, Mr. C. H. Jones, of Liverpool, to Selina, fifth daughter of the late John Whittenburgh, esq.

At Eccles, Mr. John Harrison, merchant, of Manchester, to Mrs. Potter, widow of Edward Potter, esq. of Barfield Lodge, Pendleton.

Died.] At Haybrook, near Rochdale, Benjamin Smith, esq. 59. A man of the strictest integrity and worth, and of the most unblemished character and reputation. He was scrupulously just in all his transactions; open to feel, and ready to relieve, the distresses of the unfortunate: humble in every department, he discharged, from principle, all the relative duties of life. His extensive charities, and active benevolence, have procured him the prayers of all the poor in his neighbourhood. As he was in life highly esteemed, so he is in death deeply and deservedly regretted. An afflicted widow and son deem this tribute no less due to justice, than to the memory of departed affection and worth.

At Hallsal, the Rev. Glover Moore, rector of that place, 74.

At Lancaster, Mr. Henry Martindale.—Mr. William Threifal, 63.—Mrs. Sheepshanks.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Harrison.

At Manchester, Mrs. Duckworth.—Mrs. Woods, 48.—Mr. Samuel Faulkner, 27.—Mr. W. Cordeux.

At Pendleton, Mrs. Pendleton, 67.

At Liverpool, Mr. Moses Barlow.—Mrs. Sanderson.—Mr. Henry Winn, 41.—Miss Mary Dale.—Mrs. Hanly, relict of Captain Hanly, many years commancer of a vessel from this port.—Mrs. Brown.—Mr. W. Dobson, 57.—Mr. Charles Newton.—Miss Taylor, 24.—Thomas Chubbard, 71.—William Gregson, esq.—Mr. Whitehead.—Mr. C. Jones, merchant.—Mr. W. N. Wright.—James Sheffield, esq. of Madeira.—Mrs. Harrison, 58.—Mr. John Blezard, ship-builder, 48.

At Duxbury, Mr. Richard Unsworth, 71.

At Boughton, Mr. Smith, 77.

At Everton, John Rowe, jun. esq.

At Preston, Mr. Robert Newsham.—Mrs. Walchman, relict of Thomas Walchman, esq.—Mr. W. Hargreaves, 48.

At Stayley Bridge, Miss Eliz. Mylne.

At Hartshead, Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. J. Dyson, 82.

At Samlesbury, near Preston, Ellen Cowell, in her 101st year.

At Blackburn, Mr. John Douglass, formerly a bookseller there, 53.—The Rev. John Barnes, vicar of Huyton.

At Wigan, Mr. Roger Taylor.

At Longton, the Rev. Mr. Loxham, rector of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, London, and formerly Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford.

At Ashton, in the parish of Winwick, in his 40th year, the Rev. John Woodrow, A. M. the Minister of that place, and Chaplain to the Earl of Galway. He was a native of Wells, in the county of Norfolk, was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, was for some years Chaplain at Lancaster Castle, from which place he removed to Ashton, on being nominated to the curacy there by the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Prestbury, Mr. Charles Hatfield, to Miss Elizabeth Mayson, both of Macclesfield.

At Frodsham, Mr. George Harbridge, to Miss Brown, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Brown.

At Chester, Robert Baxter, esq. to Miss Lowndes.—Mr. Thomas Jones, to Miss Leo Colley.

At Acton, Mr. Joseph Vickers Shephard, of Wettenthal, to Miss Noden, of Cholmondeston.

Died.] At Chester, Miss Barnston, sister to Roger Barnston, esq.—Samuel Wright, esq. 65.

At Backwood Lodge, near Neston, John Cukit, esq. attorney, 32.

At Barrow, Miss H. Williams, third daughter of Mr. Ralph Williams, 20.

At Wood Green, Mrs. Oakes, wife of Mr. Oakes, attorney.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Measham, John Pountney, esq. of Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton, to Maria, second daughter of the late John Simmonds, esq. of Bute House, near Atherstone.

At Derby, Mr. William Nuttall, of Wirksworth, to Miss Sarah Watson.—Mr. Charles Breatnall, to Miss Duke.

At Dronfield, Joseph Cecil, esq. to Miss S. C. Hollings.

At Chesterfield, Mr. H. Frith, to Miss Howitt.—Mr. Milnes, of Nottingham, to Miss Crawshaw, of Brampton Moor.

At Edensor, Mr. Gosling, of Chesterfield, to Miss Higgs. At

At Earl Sterndale, Mr. Richard Finney, of Moneyash, to Miss E. Rogers.

Died.] At Smalley, Mr. Birch, 57.

At Spendon, Mrs. Hallam,

At Derby, Mrs. Hopkinson, 70.—Mr. Joseph Thorpe, 87.—Mr. George Palmer, 44.—Sarah, wife of Mr. Joseph Osborne, 26.

At Ockbrook, Mrs. Martha Freason, 36.

At Eckington, Mrs. Broomhead.

At Tibshelf, Mr. George Hundley.

At Wheatley House, Mrs. Bower, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Bower, of Darley Hall.

At Swanwick, Mr. William Watley, 71.

At Tideswell, Thomas, the second son of the Rev. T. Brown, 21.

At Foolow, Mrs. Martha Hodgkinson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. C. Huish, fourth son of the late Mark H. Huish, esq. to Miss Youle.

Richard Bradley Wainman, esq. of Carrhead, Yorkshire, to Lady Ingleby Amcotts, of Amcott's House, Retford.

At East Bridgford, Mr. Hogg, of Wysall, to Miss Taylor.

At Newark, Mr. Watson, to Miss Aulsebrook.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Theakstone, 34.—Mrs. Wyer.

At Newark, Mrs. Fisher.—Mr. John Ware, of the Woolpack Inn.—Mrs. Farmer, of Hougham.

At Lenton, Mr. Richard Sharp.

At Gonalston, Mrs. Darby.

At Mansfield, Mr. R. Baguley, 62.

At Busford, Mrs. Pearson.

At Wollaton, Mr. Moss, 78.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Spalding, John Newbald, esq. of Hull, to Miss Flinders.

At Sulton-le-Marsh, John Saul Cook, gent. of Scrimby, son of — Cook, esq. of Burgh, to Miss Wilson, daughter of T. W. gent.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Thomas Besby, of Wath, near Doncaster, to Miss E. Popplewell, daughter of Captain John P. of the brig Blandira, London trader.

At Barton upon Humber, Isaac Green, esq. of West Halton, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. James Bygott.

At Maltby, W. Edman, jun. gent. of Beesby, to Miss Lowe.

At Theddlethorpe, St. Helens, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, to Mrs. Atkinson.

Died.] At Louth, Mr. Henry Lenton, 74.—Mr. William Fish, merchant, 28.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Anthony Whiley, 62.—Mr. Timothy Lilley, 63.—Mr. John Farley, of the Bridge Inn, 65.—Mrs. Brand, late of the White Hart Inn, 58.—Mr. Samuel Gill, 79.

At Burton upon Humber, Mrs. Stephenson, 79.

In Grimsby Roads, on board the Thomas of Lynn, Capt. Smith, of that vessel.

At Lincoln, Mrs. J. Shuttleworth.

At Bourn, Mrs. Banks, 36.

At Barholm, Mr. Banks, 71.

At Nassington, Mrs. Henson, 46.

At Sleaford, Edmund Laycock, M. D. 56.

At Heckington, Richard Christopher, gent. 64.

At Grantham, Mr. Thomas Wilson, 35.

At Mumby, Mrs. Epton, 77.

At Spalding, Mr. Samuel Lee.

At Market Deeping, Mr. Addyman, 52.
At Algarkirks, near Boston, Mrs. Parr, wife of Mr. Richard P. and second daughter of John Cunliffe, esq. of Addingham, Yorkshire.

At Coningsby, within a few days of each other, Mr. Ely Hall, and Mr. Thomas Hall, brothers.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Turner, of Market Harborough, to Miss Hewitt, of Great Bowden.

At Leicester, Thomas Wright, esq. to Mrs. Watchorn, relict of Thomas Watchorn, gent.

Died.] At Peatling, Mr. Oldacres.

At Leicester, Mrs. Greasley.—Mrs. Hitchcock.

At Scraptoft, Mrs. Carter, wife of John Edward Carter, esq.

At Evington, Mrs. Coulton, relict of the Rev. Richard Coulton, 69.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hanbury, Mr. Sherratt, of Palmer Moor, to Miss Hannah Tabbern, niece of Thomas Hunt, esq. of Fauld Hall.

At West Bromwich, the Rev. John Griffiths, to Miss Mary Ann Adams.

At Kingswinford, Durley Grazebrook, esq. of Chertsey, Surry, to Miss Sarah Grazebrook, daughter of Michael Grazebrook, esq. of Audnam, near Stourbridge.

At Bucknall, David Wilson, esq. of Hanley, to Miss Heath.

Died.] At Burslem, Mr. Thomas Wedgwood, nephew of the late Josiah Wedgwood, esq. of Etruria.

At Abbott's Brumley, Mrs. Goodwin, relict of Colonel G.

At Tamworth, F. Woodcock, gent. many years an alderman of that borough, 93.—Mr. Thomas Hewitt, youngest son of Mrs. H.

At Hinley, while walking in apparently good health in her garden, Mrs. Burn, 42.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Pitt, and three days afterwards, her daughter, Mrs. Phrassey.—Miss Wilkes.—Mrs. Dardford.

At Shelton, Mr. R. Ridgway, eldest son of Mr. George Ridgway.

At Stafford, Mr. John Robotham, 42.—Mr. Thomas Hall.—Mrs. Jennings.—Miss Juliana Hand.

At Walsall, Mr. Meeson.

At Handsworth, Mrs. Mary Birch, 81.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Alcester, Lieutenant Pickering, of the Local Militia of this county, to Miss Langston.

At Warwick, Mr. William Stanley, to Miss Charlotte Bishop.

At Birmingham, Mr. Sadler, of Macclesfield, to Miss Wilson.

Died.] At Birmingham, William Penn, esq.—Mr. Benjamin May.—Mrs. Jane Capenhurst, widow of Mr. Capenhurst, of the Roebuck Tavern.—Mr. Horton, grocer.—Mrs. Jones, 81.—Mrs. Southall.—Mr. Joseph Farror, 60. As a tradesman he was truly respectable for his industry, integrity, and liberality; and as an inhabitant of this place. Birmingham is much indebted to him for his spirited activity in discharging, through several successive years, the office of churchwarden, and for his zealous co-operation in forwarding the late improvements around St. Martin's, which are so justly acknowledged as ornamental and advantageous to the town.—Mr. Osborne, 73.—Mrs. Martha Turst, 52.—Mrs. Ganderton, 64.—Mr. James Durose, 31.—Mrs. Newsham, relict of the Rev. Peers Newsham, late rector of Harborough Magna, and of Frankton, and vicar of Hungary Harbury.

At Warwick, Mr. James Dyer, 17.—Mr. William Land, 56.

At Willenhall, Mr. William Fox.

At Dudley, Mr. George Gwianett.—Mr. John Parkes.—Mr. Shedden.

At Coventry, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell.—Mr. Clemoens, 79.—Mrs. Lowe, of Coleshill.

At Helley, in Arden, Mrs. White, 87.

At Astley, Mrs. Kelsey, 66.

At Stoke, Mr. Thomas Lightburne.

At Stratford on Avon, Mrs. Barke, of the White Lion Inn.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Ward, to Miss Cooke.—Mr. John Phillips, to Miss Hammonds.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. John Devereux, of Brouley, to Miss Swain.

At Edgmond, Mr. W. Rose, to Miss E. Goodall.—W. Banks, esq. to Miss Ann Wright, of Colebrook-dale.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Charles Poston, to Miss Mary Yardley.

Died.] At Westbury, Mrs. Sambrook.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Parry, 41.—Mrs. Wicksteed, 71.—Mrs. Richards, 70.

At Much Wenlock, Mr. Theophilus Morrall, 66.

At the Buildings, near Oswestry, Mrs. Edmunds.

At Ross Hall, Miss Lekauffe, governess in the family of Cecil Forrester, esq.

At the Stocks, near Welshampton, Mr. Nixon.

At Cluddley, near Wellington, Mr. Binnell.

At Astley, Mr. Jones.

At Welshpool, Mrs. Morris, of the Three Tuns.—Mr. Howell, of the Eagles.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Peopleton, Mr. George Hunt, eldest son of John Hunt, esq. of Naunton Beauchamp, to Miss Heynes.

At Leigh, Mr. H. B. Bearcroft, to Miss Deakin.

At Great Malvern, the Rev. Mr. Sandiford, precentor of Wells Cathedral, to Miss Roberts, of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Evesham, John Edwin, esq. of Sheriff's Lench, to Miss Alcock, of Bengworth.

At Worcester, Jonathan Nickson, esq. of Wem, Salop, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Herbert Rogers, esq. mayor of Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Ford, wife of Mr. Ford, of Sidbury. Her death was occasioned by circumstances peculiarly distressing: she had taken her child to a surgeon, to have a swelling on the throat lanced, when the operation was about to be performed, she fainted, and immediately expired.—Mrs. Evesham.—Mrs. Bibb, of the Falcon, 71.—Mr. John Fréame.—Mrs. Ann Reilly, wife of Mr. Reilly, printer.

At Kempsey, Mrs. Mary Harris, formerly of Worcester.

At Blackstone, near Bewdley, Mrs. Church, relict of Jeremiah Church, late one of the advocates of the supreme court of Calcutta.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Aston, of the Three Crowns.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lugwardine, T. W. Williams, esq. jun. to Miss M. M. Paterhall, of Hereford.

At Madley, Mr. W. Smith, of the Bach, to Miss Pritchard, of Chelstom.

Died.] At Weobly, Evan Lloyd, esq.

At Ingestone, Mr. Leigh Hoskyns, last surviving son of the late Rev. John Hoskyns, of Pidstow.

At Bage, Mr. Jenkin Williams, 47.

At Eyton, Mrs. Coates.

At Locominster, Mrs. Proctor, relict of Dr. Proctor.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's Prizes are this year adjudged to the following Gentlemen:—

The English Essay "On the Love of our Country," to Mr. C. P. Burney, B. A. of Merton College.

The Latin Verses "Corinthus," to Mr. Peter Meyer Latham, of Brasenose College.

The donation for English Verse, "John the Baptist," to Mr. Charles Henry Johnson, of Brasenose College.

Married.] At Kemmerton, Mr. J. Brindall, of Burford, to Miss Mary Dobbs, sister of S. Dobbs, esq. of Westmancoat.

At Oxford, the Rev. W. Oddie, A. M. Fellow of Magdalen College, to Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Towsey, esq.

At Drayton, Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Cuxham, to Miss Deane.

At Eusham, Lieut. Cox, of the 51st regiment of foot, to Miss Bowerman, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Bowerman.

At Banbury, Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon Browne, of the Bedford militia, to Miss Marianne Judd.

Died.]

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Parsons, wife of John Parsons, esq.—Mr. Henry Mc Kann, 85.—Mr. William Forty, 61.

At Marston, Mr. John Loder.

At Henley upon Thames, Miss Rose Byles.

At Stoke Talmage, Mrs. Mary Webb.

At Wheatley, Mr. Thomas Walton.

At Banbury, Mrs. Goodwin, mother of Mr. Goodwin, of the Cock Inn.

At Neithrop, Mrs. Williams, relict of Richard Williams, esq.

At Bampton, Mr. Richard Clarke.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Eton, Charles Grover, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Lovegrove.

At Tottenhoe, Mr. John Eeles, eldest son of John Eeles, esq. of Thame, Oxfordshire, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Cox.

At Haddenham, Mr. William Clarridge, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, to Miss Priscilla Sanders.

Died.] At Wooburn, the Rev. Thomas English.

At Sauthorp, near Aylesbury, Mr. Joseph Monk, 55.

At Aylesbury, Mrs. Hicks, of the White Hart Inn, 38.

At Fenny Stratford, Mr. Isaiah Constable, 30.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society, at Berkhamstead, a large company of the Agriculturalists met in a field belonging to the Earl of Bridgewater, near the town, to decide upon the merits of the different ploughs that were offered for the premium; when the following premiums were adjudged:—

To the owner of the plough which does its work best with the least draught, ten guineas, to the Earl of Bridgewater, for his Hampshire plough, made by Mr. W. Plenty, to whom his Lordship very handsomely gave the premium.

To the best ploughman, Daniel Lovett, three guineas.—To the second best ploughman, Thomas Bell, two guineas.—To the third best ploughman, Thomas Nicholl, one guinea.—To the owner of the best one-year old ram, Earl of Bridgewater, five guineas, which his Lordship presented to the Society.—To the owner of the best ewe of the Merino breed, five guineas, Edward George Fordham.—To the owner of the best ewe do. do. five guineas, Edward George Fordham.—Three guineas to Joseph Tabon, the best shearer.—Two guineas to John Pollard, second best ditto.—One guinea to Jos. Hawes, third best do.

It was proposed to have but one meeting in the year in future, after the next September Meeting, which will be held at Hertford—one year to be at Berkhamstead, and the other year, alternately, at Hettford,

to be decided at the next Hertford Meeting, in September next.

Married.] At Broxbourn, Mr. Rogers, to Miss Laurie, daughter of Robert Laurie, esq.

Died.] At Turner's Hill, in the parish of Cheshunt, to which he had been removed from his father's house at Pancras, for change of air, Mr. William Wallays Macpherson, geographer, a youth of most amiable character, and of very great professional merit.

At Rickmansworth, Mr. Thomas Howard, banker. 49.—John C. Swannell, only child of Mr. Swannell, solicitor.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. Grummett, 96.—John Parker, M. D. an alderman of this corporation, 79.—Mrs. Hallowell, wife of J. Hallowell, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. Cooper. At Duston, Miss Gibbs, daughter of Mr. Thomas Gibbs, of Birmingham.

At Earl's Barton, Mr. Samuel Eaton, 51. At Northampton, Mrs. Tymms, relict of the Rev. George Tymms, formerly vicar of Dallington, and rector of Harpole, 72.

At Kettering, Mr. William Buswell. At Fotheringhay, Mrs. Bradshaw. The Rev. John Tinden, B. D. vicar of Astwick.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Glatton, Mr. Woods, of Post Witham, to Miss E. Daws.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. James Watson, of the Register's Office, 47.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Doddington, Mr. John Dunham, of Benwick, to Miss Fisher, of Wimbington.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Cherrington, one of the proprietors of the Cambridge Union Coaches.—Mr. William Beaumont.

At Edith Weston, Walden Orme, esq. a gentleman well known for some sporting eccentricities. He was sailing in a small boat on a pond, when he accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned.

At Linton, Mr. A. B. Perkins, attorney. At Downham Market, Mrs. Hacon, wife of Mr. Hacon, master of the academy.—Mr. Martin Pidgeon, 66.—Mr. James Child, 58.—Mr. John Eastoll.—Mr. John Saffery, youngest son of Edmund Saffery, esq.

At Ely, Mrs. Clare, 72. At Bartlow, Mrs. Hall, wife of the Rev. Joseph Hall, rector of that place, and vicar of Dullingham.

At Grantchester, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. Uriah Matthews. She was found drowned in the river.

NORFOLK.

A female school, on the Lancastrian plan, has been established in Norwich, under the direction of a female friend from Bristol introduced and supported by the females of that family of friends who are always alive to the comfort,

comfort, morals, and happiness, of the poorer classes in this city. The benevolent lady above referred to, attended some time at Mr. Lancaster's school, for the purpose of making herself thoroughly acquainted with his system, since which she has assisted in establishing schools at Lynn, Cambridge, and Downham, to promote the intellectual knowledge of many of her own sex, who might otherwise have remained in ignorance. The school at present consists of between 40 and 50 pupils, and is daily increasing.

At a special General Meeting of the Trustees of the Charity Schools of the same city, it was unanimously resolved to new model the Girls' Schools, upon Dr. Bell's and Mr. Lancaster's plan; and a Committee of Gentlemen were chosen to procure a room, appoint a proper mistress, and to take such other steps as may best carry the designs of the meeting into effect. This plan will enable the trustees to educate double the number of children now taught, at a very little additional expense.

Married.] At Yarmouth, James Henderson, esq. of the Ross-shire militia, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon.

Mr. J. B. Clarke, of Norwich, to Miss Ames, daughter of D. Ames, esq. of Thorpe.

Died.] At Oxnead Hall, John Repion, esq. 58.

At Binham Newton, Mrs. H. Blyth, 54.

At Swaffham, Mr. R. Johnson, 22.

At Diss, Mrs. Kiches, 67.

At Pulham, Mrs. Page, 55.

At Garboldisham, Frances S. L. Molineux, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Molineux, rector of that place.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, vicar of Horsford, and perpetual curate of St. Faith's, in this county.

At Wootton, Mrs. Glasspoole, 62.

At Norwich, aged 48, Dr. John Beckwith, organist of the Cathedral, and St. Peter's Mancroft church.—Thomas Watson, esq. 67. He was elected an alderman of Fyebridge ward in 1783, served the office of sheriff in 1789, and succeeded to the mayoralty in 1790. His conduct in these situations justly entitled him to the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. R. Nunn, surgeon, to Miss Farran.—Mr. W. Dowman, to Mrs. Summersum.—Rochford Bloomfield, esq. of the 20th regiment of foot, to Miss Mary Anne Cawne, youngest daughter of the late Robert Cawne, esq.

Died.] At Copford Hall, Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John H. Harrison, esq.

At Paufield Parsonage, in the 71st year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Stevens, D. D. rector of that parish, and vicar of Helions Bumstead, both in this county.

At Mark's Hall, aged 65, Filmer Honywood, esq. He was a whig of the old school, and first sat in parliament for Steyning, in 1774.

At Great Henney, Mrs. Andrews, wife of the Rev. C. Andrews, rector of that place, and youngest daughter of the Rev. William Nesfield, of Wickhambrook.

At Rainham, Harriot, eldest daughter of John Godsolve Crosse, esq. 9.

At Bocking, Mr. Philip Phillips, 58.

KENT.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for an act to erect a bridge over the Swale, at the King's Ferry, in this county, in order to facilitate a more safe and speedy communication with the Isle of Sheppy. A meeting has been held at Sheerness on the subject, which is to be farther considered at another meeting, to be held some time in the month of July.

Married.] At Lewisham, F. P. Martin, esq. of London, to Mrs. Thompson, eldest daughter of John St. Barbe, esq. of Blackheath.

At Canterbury, Weston Hames, esq. captain in the 2d, or Queen's dragoon guards, to Anne, second daughter of the late Thomas Hele Phipps, esq. of Leighton House, Wilts.

At Chatham, Lieut. Burton, of the Royal Marines, to Mrs. King, of Brompton, widow of Captain K. of the artillery, and daughter of the late Thomas Pollard, esq. master shipwright, of Deptford Dock-yard.

At Dover, Capt. Dick, of the 22d light dragoons, to Mary, daughter of Capt. John Boyce, of the East India Company's service.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Royle, 90.—Mr. Wilson.—The Rev. John Pratt, vicar of Monkton Thanet, 85.

At Summer Hill, William Woodgate, esq. 64.

At Tunbridge, Mrs. Knox, wife of the Rev. Dr. K.

At Chilham, Mr. Robert Dunlop, surgeon in the royal navy.

At Deal, Mrs. Solomon Walker, 74.

At Deptford, Stephen Simpson, esq. late storekeeper at the Victualling there.

At Rochester, Mr. Alexander, minister of the Presbyterian Chapel.—Mrs. Saltounstall, relict of W. S. esq.

At Smarden, Mr. Matthew Ottaway, 74.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Whiting, 77.—Edward Russell, esq.—Mrs. Pine.

At Sydenham, Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, 84.

At Eastry, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Richard Harvey, formerly vicar of that parish, 84.

At Leigh Green, Tenterden, Robert, son of Robert Goodwin, esq. 15.

At Way Farm, Thanet, Mrs. Bushell, 88.

At Chatham, — Scott, esq. clerk of the rope-yard, in his Majesty's dock-yard.

At Faversham, Miss Bennett, eldest daughter of the late Wm. B. esq.

At Broadstairs, Thanet, John George, eldest son of Mr. Hodges, of Canterbury, 18.

At Wingham, Mrs. Dorothy Tucker, 34.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Playfort, 69.

At Hythe, Mr. Robert Down, of Deal.

At Bounds Lodge, the Hon. Mrs. Bulter, mother of the late Countess of Darnley.

SURREY.

A destructive fire broke out on the night of Monday, June 12, at Laycock Farm, in this county, on the manor of Mr. Terrace, which destroyed a beautiful house and an extensive farm-yard. Such was the rapid progress of the flames, that two men and a boy fell martyrs to the devouring element in their beds, and the loss is estimated at 10,000*l*. It was occasioned by a drunken waggoner setting fire to a corn-loft.

Died.] At Woodlands, near Bagshot, John Bradburne, esq.

SUSSEX.

The inhabitants of Brighton, and the public at large, whose feeling hearts can sympathize for others' woes, are now called upon to exercise their benevolence towards the survivors, and afflicted families of the dreadful casualties of Friday, June 2, 1809, which took place, in the sight of some hundreds of spectators, when several honest and industrious seamen met with watery graves! The casualties above alluded to, were occasioned by a sudden and tremendous gale of wind, which came on in the night of Thursday, when, of the twenty-two mackerel boats belonging to this place, twenty were unfortunately exposed to all the horrors of the storm. The greater part of them, however, after much labour, well directed perseverance and difficulty, succeeded (though not without incurring heavy damages, and serious losses in nets, &c.) in gaining the land; but were unhappily, overwhelmed and lost. The Good Intent, John Priest, owner, in which boat were William Priest and his son (the son and grandson of the said John Priest) William Leach, and John Sargent, was sunk within half a mile of the shore, when all on board perished. The lad, supported in the arms of his father, was seen for a few moments, until both being exhausted they sunk together. Four widows and fourteen children are left almost friendless, and without the means of support, by this distressing catastrophe.—The case of poor Sargent was lamentably severe; buffeting the waves, he had nearly reached the land, where numberless individuals had collected in the hope of affording him assistance, who, within his hearing, called out to him, to keep up his spirits, as his preservation appeared even more than probable. The drowning man, in the agonies of death, had just strength left feebly to ejaculate, "My heart is gone!" then clasping his hands, and raising his eyes towards heaven, he sunk—to rise no more.—Another boat, the Mayflower, J. and R. Spicer, joint owners, upset, in attempting to get into Shoreham harbour, when John Spicer unhappily perished. A subscription has been commenced for the relief of the widows and orphans of the sufferers; and books are open at the banks at Lewes, at Worthing,

and at London, at Hankey and Co.'s, Fenchurch-street, and Lefevre and Co.'s, Cornhill.

An act has been obtained for erecting a chapel of ease in Worthing. It is intended to be 80 feet in depth, and 60 in width. The trustees have advertised for a piece of ground to build it upon, and for plans and elevations from persons willing to undertake its erection.

Married.] At Brighton, Edward Varner, esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss Atkins, of the same place.

At Kingstone, near Lewes, J. King, esq. of Wilmington, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Thomas R. esq.

At Horsham, Capt. Thompson, of the 32d regiment of foot, to Miss Chase more, eldest daughter of Mr. Philip C.

Died.] At Robertsbridge, W. Mills, esq. At Ringmer Parsonage, Mrs. Kenyon, wife of Serjeant K. of the Royal Artillery. She dropped down dead in an apoplectic fit, occasioned, as it is supposed, by the alarm she experienced from a sudden clap of thunder, which immediately preceded her death.

At Brighton, Mrs. Bull—Mr. Baulcombe, many years master of the New Ship Inn, but who had lately retired from business.

At Worthing Wes, George Wynyard, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 24th light dragoons.

At Lewes, suddenly, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah (Neave) Rickman, daughter of the late Jeremiah Neave, surgeon, of Staines, and wife of Joseph Rickman, surgeon, &c. Lewes: she was one of the people called Quakers, but remote from every degree of the sectarist; a woman of unblemished character and most conciliating manners. In her were eminently exemplified Solomon's observations—Prov. xxxi. 28, 29.

HAMPSHIRE.

An act has lately passed the Legislature, for supplying the towns of Portsmouth, and Portsea, with water, upon a plan similar to the one proposed in the account of Portsmouth, in the Monthly Magazine for October, 1801. These populous towns have been hitherto supplied by carts, from wells, in the vicinity. It is now intended to do away this almost intolerable nuisance, occasioned by so many carts constantly plying; and instead of this inconvenient method, to sink one, or more wells, in a field, called the White Swan Field, without, and at no great distance from the fortifications, and by erecting reservoirs, and laying down pipes, to convey the water from thence into the two towns, the field being near the wells, from which the inhabitants are principally furnished at present, no doubt is entertained by those acquainted with the geology, of the place, and from the observations and experiments which have been made, that an ample supply of good water will be afforded, on the plan proposed. The wells, in present use, are not more than 15 or 20 feet in depth, and the water obtained from them, though somewhat hard, is as pure and bright

as spring water, in general; but it has been found that, by sinking or boring to a greater depth, that the water is not only preferable, being perfectly free from the quality of hardness, and of course purer; but also in greater abundance. The strata, under which these lower springs lie, are as follows:

	F.	I.
Vegetable mould	1	6
Brick loam	4	6
Course gravel	6	0
Finer gravel and sand	6	0
Blue clay, or marl, terminating in a quick sand, in which are the springs,	} from 60 to 160 feet	

It is therefore intended to excavate, through the blue clay, and by stopping out the upper springs, to supply the towns from the under springs alone.—The capital, raised for the undertaking is, 40,000*l.* in 50*l.* shares; the estimated expence being about 32,000*l.*

The towns of Portsmouth and Portsea, from their extensive population, necessarily contain a great number of poor and indigent children; and although there are many charitable institutions now existing for the purposes of education, yet they are by no means of such a magnitude as to render further exertion unnecessary. From these considerations, it is in contemplation to open a subscription for the purpose of obtaining the means of erecting a school on the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, capable of educating at least four hundred poor children and for defraying the expenses attending the same.

Married.] At Shalden, James Ward, esq. of Froyle, to Miss E. Smith.

At Winchester, Mr. Canigan, assistant surgeon to the 77th regiment to Mrs. Burner, of the Star and Garter Inn.

At Southampton, Lieut. Ware, of the Royal York Rangers, to Miss Heward.

At Ringwood, John Durant, esq. of Poole, Dorset, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Henry Oake, esq.

Mr. James Warner, jun. of Botley Mills, to Miss Sarah Buckland, daughter of Mr. John B. and niece of Admiral Bradby.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Birdwood, of his Majesty's ship *Belleisle*, to Miss, Pinhorn.—Captain Spain, of the *Lucinda*, West India-man, to Mrs. C. Preed.

Died.] At Northwood, Isle of Wight, J. Short, esq. R. N. captain of the sea fencibles.

At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Joseph Hewson, M. A. formerly fellow of Queen's College Oxford, and rector of Bramshot, Hants.

At Southampton, John Hunt, esq. banker, 72—Mrs. Smith, 27—Mrs. Middleton—Mrs. Archer, 79.

At Fordingbridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Neave, 84.

At Titchfield, Edward Otto Ives, esq.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Thorp—Mr. W. Pratt.—Mr. Elliott, solicitor.—Lieut. Miller, of the *Pegase* fire-ship—Mr. R. Welch, late surgeon of H. M. S. Kent—John Vinery Elliott, gent, 71—Mr. John North, 82.

At Ropley, Mrs. Page, 92.

At Bowcombe Cottage, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Bygrowe, wife of G. B. esq.

At South Sea Place, near Portsmouth, A. Wilson, esq. 72.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Randal, of Devizes, to Miss Saunders, of Larrington.

At Collingborne, Mr. J. Wheeler, of Salisbury, to Miss Blatch, of Cholderton.

Mr. John Jarvis, of Whistly House, near Devizes, to Miss Martha Gilbert of Longbridge, Deverill.

Died.] At Chipping Norton, Mr. William Haynes, late surgeon of Morton-in-Marsh, 48.

At Bradford, Mr. S. Mundy, 72.

At Ramsbury, Mrs. Meyrick, wife of the Rev. Edward M. vicar of that place, 59—Mrs. Whitelocke, relict of John W. esq. and mother of the too famous general of that name.

At Elstone, near Umesbury, Mrs. Smith.

At Salisbury, Mr. Charles Harwood, 26—Mr. Samuel Williams, of Devizes. He had set off to attend the funeral of his mother in law, Mrs. Neave, at Fordingbridge, Hants, but an inflammation in the bowels stopped his further progress, and carried him off in twenty-four hours.

At Stower Provost, Miss Ann Barlton, youngest daughter of Mr. John B. 24.

At Martin, Mrs. A. Bagues, 83.

At Evercreech, in consequence of a fall from an open carriage, Mrs. Cox.

At Devizes, Mrs. Innes, relict of the Rev. Mr. I. late rector of that place.

At Warminster, Mr. John Pearce, 83.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. D. F. Taylor, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Biggs.—Mr. R. Wheeler, of High Wycombe, to Miss Mary Lodge.

At Bisham, Thomas Hussey, esq. of Pinkney's Green, to Miss Westbrook, second daughter of Mrs. W. of Stubbins's Farm.

At Ramsbury, Mr. William Elliott, to Miss E. Challies.

Mr. Thomas Stone, of Cumner, to Miss Baseley, of Charney.

Died.] At Windsor, Mr. Richard Streeting; after a long and painful illness, occasioned by smoking a pipe, which caused a cancer in his lip, by not waxing the end of his pipe before he put it into his mouth.—The Rev. Dr. Hand, one of the prebendaries.

At Reading, Mr. Thomas Rootes, 17.—Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Rusher, bookseller, 13.—Mrs. Brady, of Farnham, Surrey, 82.—Mr. Collins.—Mrs. Austwick.—Mrs. S. Clarke,

S. Clarke.—Mr. William Higgs.—Mrs. Man, 69.

At Newbury, the Rev. Mr. Barker.

At Abington, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. Tomkins, esq. 24.—Miss Hannah Tomkins, second daughter of the same gentleman.

At Wargrave, Miss Mary Ann Maynard, 26.

At Hook End Farm, Mrs. Bitmead.

At Midgham House, William Poyntz esq. one of the justices of the peace for this county, and brother of Dr. P. whose death is recorded in a preceding page.

At Pamber, Mr. Bishop.

At Remenham Cottage, Mrs. Alicia Goz- man, relict of Thomas G. esq. of New Broad Street, London, 63.

At Granham, Mrs. Hillier.

At Reading, Mr. Charles Parr.

At Hawthorn Hill, Mr. William Glaister.

At Denchurch, Mr. Joshua Stottard, 57.

At Hanney, Mr. Joseph Walton, 34.

At Wantage, Mrs. Brown, relict of the Rev. Philip B. formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and vicar of Sparsholt, 83.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The new Docks at Bristol are at length completed. After struggling through numberless unforeseen difficulties, the directors of this concern have fulfilled their engagement; and have added another monument of the enterprise of modern times, to the many useful and ornamental structures which adorn this proud and happy island.

Married. At Bath, Major Goldsworthy, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Livesey.—Henry Davis, esq. son of the late Arthur D. esq. of Forest Hall, Carmarthen-shire, to Mary Josepha, second daughter of the late Joseph Brisset, esq. of Jamaica.—James Law Stewart, esq. to Ann Withelmina, third daughter of Mr. B.—Major Kelly, of the East India Company's service, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Robinson, esq. of Pardshaw, Cumberland.

At Frome, the Rev. Theophilus Prosser, master of the grammar school there, to the second daughter of Edward Newport, esq. of Keyford house.

At Bristol, John Russ Grant, esq. to Harriet, third daughter of Robert Watkins, esq.—John Porter, esq. of Paradise House, Wington, to Miss Gillett, of Castle-green.

At Bath, Henry, only son of Abraham Wilkinson, M.D. of White Webb Park, Endfield, to Jane, only daughter of Samuel Cox, esq. of Lumbidge.—Walter Brown, esq. to Miss Jones.

At Taunton, John Liddon, esq. to Miss Poole, only daughter of Charles P. esq.

At Wells, W. S. Middleton, esq. of Newark, Notts, to Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas Lax, esq. of West Harrington.

At Compton, E. Harrow, esq. of Allith-wate Lodge, Cartmel, Lancashire, to Miss

Palmer, daughter of the Rev. Mr. J. P. one of the justices for this county.

At Bristol, John Adney, esq. captain in first Somerset militia, to Miss Bragge, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Sodborough, Devon.

Died. At Bath, Mr. Samuel Kirkham, 83.—Mr. C. Fox, a gentleman of distinguished abilities and acquirement, 60. He was formerly a bookseller at Falmouth, and produced an elegant translation of a volume of Persian poems.—Mrs. Mansfield.—Mr. Holmes, 39.—Mrs. Guest.—Mrs. Montague.—Mrs. Susannah Stanton, 55.—Mrs. Fowles, 30.—Mrs. Woolaston, relict of William W. esq. formerly M. P. for Ipswich.—Lady M.G. Mergdyth, relict of Sir R. M. Bart.—Mrs. Hayes, wife of John H. esq.—George Poole, esq. 83.—Mrs. Stephens, relict of Samuel S. esq. of Tregenna Castle, Cornwall.

At Bristol, Edward Jones, esq. son of the late James J. esq. 23.—Mrs. Ann Lovell, of the Angel Inn.—The Rev. Dr. Bulkeley, brother-in-law to the Earl of Peterborough, sub-dean and prebendary of Bristol Cathedral.—Mr. John Reader.

At Hurley, Mr. William Taylor, of London, to Miss Ann Isabella Guy.

At Minterne, Lieut. K. Digby, of the Royal Horse Artillery.

At Stockland, Mr. Thomas Newcomen, 75.

At Belle Vue, Weston, Zachary Bayly, esq.

At Lower East Hayes, Hugh Payne, esq. 66.

At Tinsbury, Mrs. Smith, widow of B. S. esq.

At Dawlish Villa, Walsh Porter, esq. of Farin-Combe, Worcestershire, a gentleman well known in the fashionable world, and the author of two or three dramatic pieces. Mr. W. Porter married the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Scrope, of Castle-Combe, near Bath. He had on the evening preceding his death, desired his valet to order the post chaise to be got in readiness by five o'clock on the following morning. The man attended his master's order, and on entering the room found him dead in his bed. His death is supposed to have been produced by the bursting of an abscess which had been formed in the liver.

At Clifton, Miss A. F. Capper, youngest daughter of the Rev. Francis C. of Earl Scham, Suffolk.

At Keyford, Frome, in his 86th year, John Stevens, esq. who, for more than half a century, carried on the trade of a farmer, and whose active and unremitting industry was amply rewarded in the honest acquirement of a large fortune. He was brother to the late Richard Stevens, esq. of London, who, a few years since, left £20,000, for the building and endowing of an asylum for poor girls, and a hospital for poor old men, and other charitable purposes, in the town of Frome.

Frome. The deceased has contributed to the public charities in his native town by establishing a fund for clothing and educating ten additional boys in the charity school.

At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 90th year, J. P. Hungerford, esq. of Dingley, a deputy lieutenant, and many years an honourable, independent, and able representative in parliament for the county of Leicester, to which dignified station he was first elected in the year 1775, after one of the severest contests ever remembered.

aged 70, the Rev. Robert Purcell, L.L.D. vicar of Ware and Coombe, St. Nicholas

At Bath, Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Philip James G. esq.—Mrs. Bally, wife of Mr. B. bookseller.—Mr. John Salmon, banker.—Mrs. Beetham.

At Bristol, Mrs. Witherell, 81.—Mrs. Mary Browne.

DORSETSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Lyme have entered into a subscription for the improvement of that fashionable watering-place. A wall is begun, which is to extend from the town to the harbour. There will be a gravel walk and shrubbery, extending full a mile. The hot and cold baths have undergone some judicious alterations.

Married. At Poole, Mr. Robert Knight, to Miss Smith.

At Dorchester, Mr. Hazard, to Miss Bishop.

Died. At Milborne Port, near Sherborne, Mr. Richard Highmore.

DEVONSHIRE.

Lord Boringdon has lately added considerably to the value of his estate in this county, by gaining from the sea, by means of an embankment, 175 acres of land, formerly known by the name of Chelson Bay. The work was undertaken in the spring of 1806, and completed in the autumn of 1807. The expenses amounted to 9,000*l.* and the regained land is valued at upwards of 25,000*l.*

Married. At Plymouth, Johnson Phil-lott, esq. banker, of Bath, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Fuge, esq. of Ellford.

At Exeter, Ralph Barnes, esq. under-sheriff of the county, to Augusta Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Arch-deacon Andrew.—Dr. Parr, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late James Robson, esq. of Conduit-street, London.

At Teignmouth, Mr. Samuel Mortimer, attorney of Exeter, to Miss Eliza Hawkins.

Died. At Plymouth, Mr. C. Symons, son of Peter S. esq.—Mr. T. C. Williams, eldest son of Thomas W. esq. of Swansea, and assistant surgeon of the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion. This gentleman had been in the East Indies, and almost miraculously escaped from the dreadful massacre at Vellore; his

merit obtained him the appointment he held at his death, and he fell a victim to a fever brought on by his incessant attention to the troops lately arrived from Spain.—Lieutenant de Jersey, late of his Majesty's ship Alc-mene, a promising young officer.—Mr. Austin, sen.—Mr. Thomas Harris.—Mrs. Hart.—Mr. Yeoland.—Mr. Adam.—Snowdon, quartermaster in the Dockyard.—Mrs. Lord.—Mr. G. Rogers, book-seller.—Mrs. Billing.—Mrs. Herbert, wife of George H. esq.—Lieutenant George Disting, of the Marines, 21.

At Impacombe, Mount Edgcombe, Mrs. Johns, mother of J. J. esq. 98.

At Dartmouth, Mrs. Brooking, wife of Mr. Thomas B. tide-surveyor.

At Totnes, Mr. Charles Ham, youngest son of Mr. Matthew H.

At Moretonhampstead, Mr. William Smale. In the walks of domestic charities, and social duties, he was an example of the power and value of undivided religion. Amidst the sorrow which nature and affection feel on his removal, it is a theme of gratitude that his virtues can charm us in remembrance, and that faith realizes the re-union of kindred spirits in happier and more lasting scenes.—Mrs. Pensent, wife of Joseph P. esq. of London.

At Exeter, the Rev. Christopher Watkins, 55 years rector of Bradstone. 84.—Mr. Jonathan Burnett, one of the aldermen of the city, and who served the office of chief magistrate in 1788.—Mr. John Lethbridge.—Mr. Richard Ball.

At Brixham, Mr. Thomas Parkinson. Few men have experienced more the reverses of fortune than the deceased; from a state of affluence he became so reduced, as to seek an asylum in the poor-house of the above place. Engaged in thirty-two law suits with officers of the crown, for seizure of contraband goods, without the limits, he lost twenty-eight of them, which impoverished his fortune.—He was an ingenious man, and was latterly accustomed to carry about a model of a vessel which he constructed to cross a river against the wind, by a set of oars, which would go round with a wheel, and cause the little vessel to make head against wind and tide. He also constructed some curious machinery for driving piles, and if he had met with support, it is thought that his plan for raising the Royal George, at Spithead, would have succeeded.

At Bow, John Wresford, esq. of Natson.

At Coffleet, Frances, youngest daughter of Thomas Lane, esq.

At Topsham, Mrs. Ann Peters, wife of Nicholas P. esq.

At Easton, near Kingsbridge, Miss M. A. Pearse.

At Worthill, Miss Brooking, only daughter of John B. esq.

At Budleigh, Saltram, Miss Fisher, second daughter of J. F. esq. of Dean-place, Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset.

At Horsington, Mrs. Spencer, relict of Matthew S. esq.

At Yeotown, near Barnstaple, the wife of R. Newton Ingleton, esq.

At the Retreat, near Exeter, Sir Alexander Hamilton, who served the office of high sheriff of the county in 1786,

At Newton House, Yeovil, Mrs. Harbin, relict of Swayne H. esq. 81.

At Harewood, near Tavistock, John Pearson Foote, esq.

At Heavitree, Mr. Robert Jameson, son of John J. esq. of Aberdeen, 27.

At Newton Abbott, Mr. Whitburne, surgeon and apothecary.

CORNWALL.

A public Dispensary and Humane Society has just been established at Penzance. Its objects are to mitigate the sufferings of the poor in seasons of sickness, by gratuitous medical assistance, nourishing food, and other needful comforts—to rescue the poor from the malignity of the small-pox, by introducing vaccination—and the recovery of persons in cases of suspended animation.

Married.] At St. Tudy, Richard Husken, esq. to Mrs. Ann Furnis.

At Endellion, Mr. W. Thomas, to Miss Cock, daughter of — C. esq. of Treireock.

At Kirkeard, William Beard, esq. of Bodmin, to Miss Nanjulian, of Lostwithiel.

Died.] At Flushing, the youngest daughter of J. P. B. Trevanion, esq. of Cashayes.

At Towey, Mrs. Fife, wife of Lieut. F.

At Charlestown, St. Austell, Mrs. Sarah Vounder, 34.

At Camelford, Mr. John Marshall, surgeon.

WALES.

The commissioners of the Breconshire turnpikes are about to make two branches of turnpike road; one branch from the Brecon and Merthyr road near Nant-yr-Eira, to join the Neath and Merthyr road near Hirwain iron-works; and the other from Crickhowell-bridge to join the Abergavenny and Merthyr road, near Pentwyn Clydach, Llanelly.

Married.] At Glasbury, Brecon, Thynne Howe Gwynne, esq. to the Hon. Georgianna Marianna Devereux, sister to Viscount Hereford.

Died.] At Newhouse, near Cardiff, Mrs. Knight, aged 58, widow of the late William Knight, esq. and one of the daughters of the late William Bruce, esq. of Lamblethian.

NORTH BRITAIN.

At Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, aged 84, John Golgie, esq.; a man, for acuteness of apprehension, and eccentricity of ideas, equalled by few. The last forty years of his life were almost entirely spent in the study of the science of astronomy, in which he is said to have corrected several prevailing errors. His book upon the subject was almost ready for going to the press when he died; and it is to be

hoped his friends will put it into the hands of some person, who will give it soon to the public. He published, some years since, a voluminous work, intitled, “The Gospel Recovered;” and a few months before his death, “A Treatise upon the Evidences of a Deity;” in which he confutes all atheistical doctrines, and ably proves the existence of a God. This work will remain a testimony of his great power of reasoning and extensive information.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Cashell, Lord Viscount Bernard, son of the Earl of Bandon, and M. P. for the county of Cork, to Miss Broderick, daughter of the Archbishop of Cashell.

Died.] At Hampton, county of Dublin, Alexander Hamilton, esq. high sheriff of the county, and eldest son of the late Honourable Baron H. 44.

In Dublin, the Countess Dowager of Mayo.—Dowager Lady Steele.—The Right Hon. John Monck Mason, 84.

At Athen, county of Limeric, in full possession of her faculties, Mrs. Eleonora Scallan, 110.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In the Island of Jamaica, Lieutenant-general Villetes. This officer was descended from one of the most ancient families in France. His ancestors were Lords of Montdidier in Languedoc, in the thirteenth century, and many of them held considerable offices under different monarchs. During the civil wars, they were much distinguished for their exertions in favour of the Hugonots; and after the revocation of the edict of Nantes they withdrew from France and settled in this kingdom. The father of the late lieutenant-general was educated in the diplomatic line, and was many years minister plenipotentiary to the late and the present king; first at the court of Turin, and afterwards with the Helvetic Cantons. He withdrew from public life in the year 1762, and resided at Bath till 1776; when he died, in the 75th year of his age. His second son, William Anne Villetes, was born at Bern, on the 14th of June, 1734. He received the early part of his education at a private school near Bath, and the latter part of it at the University of St. Andrew's. A mildness of disposition, and a regular performance of whatever it was his duty to do; qualities which through life were distinguished features of his character, were remarkable even at this early period. It was observed at school, that he never received a blow, either from his master, or any of his school-fellows; nor was he ever known at the university to have experienced a reprimand from any of the professors, or to have been engaged in a quarrel with any of his fellow-students. His father originally intended him for the bar, and he was accordingly entered at Lincoln's-inn, and kept two or three terms; but his ardour for a military life was so great, that

that Mr. Villette at last gave way to his son's inclination, and obtained for him, in the year 1775, a cornetcy in the 10th regiment of dragoons. In this respectable corps, Villette continued till he rose to the rank of major. In this, as in every other part of his life, a punctual discharge of the duties of his station was constantly observed. By this he obtained the approbation of his superiors, and by his amiable manners he secured the esteem and good will of his equals and his inferiors. During a great part of this period, Capt. Villette attended Sir W. Pitt (then commander of the forces in Ireland) as his aid-de-camp and secretary. The character of that venerable officer requires no panegyric; and it certainly was an honour to Villette, that he lived several years in his family, not only as his secretary, but as his confidential friend. His attachment to Sir William Pitt was, indeed, that of a son to a parent; and, like all other attachments that he formed, continued invariable to the end of his life. In the year 1792, Major Villette quitted the dragoons, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 69th regiment of foot; which, in consequence of the breaking out of the war in 1793, was sent to the Mediterranean, serving as marines on board a division of the fleet under the command of Lord Hood. From this service Colonel Villette was exempt, as a field-officer; but when Toulon was given up to the allies, he left England to take the command of his regiment, then forming a part of the garrison. His services there were much distinguished by General O'Hara, and his successor, General Dundas. The heights of Faron were entrusted to him; and during the time that he commanded in that important station, his vigilance was such, that he never retired to rest till day-light appeared. All attempts at surprise were accordingly frustrated, and every thing remained secure; the strength of the position scarcely exposing it to any other danger. At length, the French army being increased, after the reduction of Lyons, the danger to which Toulon became exposed was proportionably greater, and Colonel Villette was called to a station of still more importance, and requiring the execution of greater military talents. This was the defence of Les Sablettes, a narrow isthmus, by which the peninsula that forms the south side of the road of Toulon is connected with the main land. As long as this post was in our possession, the whole peninsula was secure, and the ships could remain in safety in the road; but if this had been lost, the various batteries on the peninsula might have been turned upon them, the shipping must have removed into the bay, and the subsequent embarkation of the troops and the inhabitants would have been rendered impracticable. At this post Colonel Villette commanded; having under him 700 British, and 800 Neapolitan troops. On the 16th of

December, Faron was taken by surprise (but not by the fault of any British officer); and Fort Mulgrave, the nearest post to Les Sablettes, was carried by storm. These disasters rendered the evacuation of Toulon unavoidable. The Neapolitan troops, under the command of Colonel Villette, behaved very well as long as they were exposed to no danger; but when they saw that Fort Mulgrave was lost, and the French appeared ready to attack them, they retired in a body, got into their boats, and embarked on board their ships. Notwithstanding the desertion of so great a part of his force, Colonel Villette kept up so good an appearance with the remainder, that Les Sablettes, and, of course, the whole of the peninsula, continued in our possession till the evening of the 18th; when the evacuation of Toulon being complete, he received orders to withdraw his troops. This service, though rendered very difficult by the proximity of the enemy, was nevertheless effected during the night; and the troops were marched to the other end of the peninsula, where they were embarked in boats, which conveyed them, without loss, on board the fleet. The next service in which Colonel Villette was engaged, was the conquest of Corsica. He acted here in his proper station at the siege of Saint Fiorenzo; and afterwards in a more distinguished manner, at that of Bastia. Lord Hood having proposed to the commander of the land forces the attack of this latter place, and the measure being deemed inexpedient by that officer, his lordship resolved to undertake the siege, without the assistance of any troops but those who were originally given him as marines. After a close blockade of forty days, Bastia was taken, and Lord Hood gratefully acknowledged the essential assistance which he received on that occasion from Colonel Villette. The merit of this service will perhaps be more fully appreciated, when it is known, that the force which Colonel Villette commanded, was composed of no more than 1000 British soldiers, 250 landed seamen, and 1200 Corsicans; which last were fit only to scour the country. The garrison, on the other hand, consisted of 4000 French regulars, and about as many of the armed inhabitants. Even after the surrender of the place, the difficulties of Colonel Villette's situation did not cease. With his small force, he was to guard 8000 prisoners; and this arduous task was continued several days, the state of the weather rendering it impossible to send them away in a shorter time. For this important service Colonel Villette was rewarded, by being appointed Governor of Bastia; and a vote of thanks to him being proposed in the House of Commons, it seemed to be a subject of regret with every person, that some circumstances of parliamentary etiquette rendered it impossible to accede to the motion. In the year 1796, an intermittent fever, of a very bad

kind, which is common in Corsica, obliged Colonel Villettes to resign the government of Bastia, and return to England; and the following year, Portugal being threatened by the French, he was sent to that country, and served in the army commanded by his friend Sir Charles Stuart, about a year and a half; when, the danger being for the present removed, the British troops were withdrawn, and Colonel Villettes came back to England, where he was promoted to the rank of a major-general, on the 18th of June, 1798. About this time, General Villettes was appointed comptroller of the household of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; and his royal highness continued to honour the general with his confidence as long as he lived. In 1799, General Villettes was sent to Corfu; it being then in contemplation to raise a corps of Albanians for his Majesty's service. Of the inexpediency of this measure the general was soon convinced; and however advantageous the adopting it might have proved to himself, he strongly advised the contrary, and the plan was accordingly relinquished. The mutiny which some years afterwards took place at Malta among troops of a similar description, fully proved the justness of his opinion. When his presence was no longer necessary in Corfu, Gen. Villetes was sent to Malta; where he acted for some time as second in command to Gen. Pigot; and, after his departure in 1801, as commander in chief of the forces, in which important situation he remained till the year 1807. Those persons who recollect the stipulations concerning Malta in the treaty of Amiens, the discussions which arose during the peace in consequence of those stipulations, and the value attached to this island by all parties since the renewal of hostilities; and who, at the same time, consider the situation of Malta, with respect to Naples, Sicily, Egypt, and indeed the whole of the Mediterranean and the Levant, will readily conceive that there were few situations, in which a firm, temperate, and judicious conduct could be more requisite than in the commander of the forces in that island. It may safely be asserted, that few men were superior to Gen. Villettes in the qualities from which such a conduct originates. His judgment was so good, that, though he seldom stood in need of advice, yet, on every proper occasion, he was ready to listen to it; to adopt it with candour, if he judged it to be right; or to adhere to his own opinion, if he saw no just grounds for abandoning it. His firmness in pursuing the line of conduct, which he thought it his duty to adopt, was equally remarkable; and to these qualities were united a temper the least irritable, and manners the most conciliatory, that can be well imagined. The favourite maxim of "*Suaviter in modo, Fortiter in re*," has perhaps seldom been more perfectly exemplified. Many instances occurred

during his command in Malta, in which these qualities were exerted, and executed with the very best effects. When Tomasi, the French-elected Grand Master, laid claim to the island; when a French Agent sought an occasion of quarrel, and endeavoured to raise a disturbance in the theatre, as had been done successfully at Rome, Naples, and elsewhere; when a most alarming mutiny took place among the foreign troops in Fort Risoli; on all these, and on many other occasions, the firm, temperate, and judicious conduct of Gen. Villettes was successfully employed. In the year 1807, the personal and professional merit of this officer, his perfect knowledge of most of the European languages, and his long acquaintance with the military systems of the continental powers, pointed him out to his Majesty's government as a proper person to command the foreign troops who were to form a part of the army intended to be sent to the Baltic, under Lord Cathcart. Gen. Villettes was accordingly re-called from Malta; but, though he obeyed the summons with the utmost promptitude, it was found impossible for him to arrive in England in time to take any share in the northern expedition. That expedition was accordingly dispatched under other commanders, and Gen. Villettes was, soon after his arrival, appointed to a situation still more honourable, but eventually fatal to him. It was in the month of September, 1807, that this Officer, now a Lieutenant-general, returned to England, a country in which he had passed so small a portion of his life, as to be much less known in it than his worth deserved. He was soon after appointed Colonel of the 64th regiment of infantry; and his talents were not suffered to remain long unemployed. A proper person was wanted to be commander of the forces, and Lieutenant-governor, of Jamaica. Many circumstances in the situation of that Island rendered it necessary to be particularly careful in the appointment of a general officer suited to that important trust. Gen. Villettes was selected for this purpose; and it would, perhaps, have been difficult to have found a man more capable of fulfilling the duties of the station to the satisfaction of Government, and for the benefit of the colony. He was accordingly appointed Lieutenant-governor and commander of the forces in Jamaica, with the rank of a General in that Island, in the latter end of the year 1807. Highly honourable as this appointment was, Gen. Villettes would willingly have declined it. His constitution, which was never very strong, had been much impaired by bilious complaints; and having been absent from England during almost the whole of the last fourteen years, he would gladly have remained some time in this country. The last day before he embarked at Spithead, was spent at the house of the earliest friend of his youth, to whom, in

confidential

confidential conversation, he expressed his belief, that the climate of Jamaica would not agree with him; "but," he added, "I would not object to going there on that account; for if I were ordered to march up to a battery, I should do it, though I might be of opinion that I should be killed before my troops could carry it; and, in like manner, I think I ought not to hesitate as to going to Jamaica, if his Majesty's service requires it, though I may be of opinion that I shall fall a victim to the climate." But little is known in England of what happened in Jamaica during the short period that General Villettes lived after his arrival in that island. It is, however, well known, that his amiable disposition, and that firm but conciliatory conduct, which always formed so remarkable a part of his character, soon engaged the confidence and esteem of the whole community. In the month of July, 1808, he undertook a military tour of inspection through the island. Neither the bad state of his health, nor the unfavourable weather, could induce him to postpone doing what he considered to be his duty. General Villettes left Kingston on the 3d of July, and proceeded as far Port Antonio, where he inspected some of the troops. He set out from thence on the 11th, to go to Buff Bay, in the parish of St. George, to inspect a battalion of the 60th, which was stationed there; but in this journey he was seized with a fever, which, on the third day, put a period to his life. He died on the 13th July, at Mrs. Brown's estate, named Union; retaining in his last moments the same serenity of mind for which his whole life had been so remarkably distinguished. The regret expressed on this occasion by all descriptions of persons in Jamaica, far exceeded what could have been supposed possible, when the short period that General Villettes had resided among them is taken into consideration. His body was interred near Kingston, in the parish of Half-Way-Tree, in which he resided. The funeral was attended by the Duke of Manchester (the Governor of the Island), as chief mourner, and was conducted with all the military honours so justly due to the rank and merit of the deceased. Few men have possessed, in a degree superior to General Villettes, the talent of acquiring the good will of almost all, the ill-will of scarcely any, who knew him. The chief reason was, that he felt good will towards all, and his conduct was suitable to his feelings. His friendship, though by no means restricted to a few, was far from being indiscriminate; but any person who once really enjoyed it, was sure that it would never be withdrawn. On the application of three friends of the late Lieutenant-General Villettes, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster have consented that a monument should be placed to the memory of that much lamented officer, near the monument of his

late friend the Hon. Sir C. Stuart. Mr. Westmacott is employed as the sculptor; and the following inscription is to be engraved on the marble:

"Sacred to the memory of

Lieut.-Gen. WILLIAM ANNE VILLETES, (second son of Arthur Villettes, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin, and to the Helvetic Cantons,) who, during a period of thirty three years, rendered essential service to his country, at Toulon, in Corsica, at Malta, and in many other places. In consideration of these services, he was appointed Colonel of the 64th regiment of Infantry, and Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica; but, while engaged in a tour of military inspection in that island, he was seized with a fever, and died near Port Antonio, on the 13th of July, 1808, aged 54 years.—A worthy member of society was thus taken from the public; a valuable officer was lost to the King's service; and the Island of Jamaica was deprived of a man well calculated to promote its happiness and prosperity. His residence there was indeed short; yet his manly but mild virtues, his dignified but affable deportment, and his firm but conciliating conduct, had secured him the confidence and esteem of the whole community.

"The sculptured marble shall dissolve industry
And fame, and wealth, and honours, pass away;

Not such the triumphs of the good and just,
Not such the glories of eternal day."

At Cronroe, I. Ambrose Eccles, esq. a character of the highest respectability. A profound scholar, a perfect gentleman, he was an ornament to society. As a critic, he was distinguished amongst the commentators on Shakespeare. On the qualities of his heart, it is not, at present, intended to expatiate. We shall only observe, that, perhaps a purer spirit never stood before the throne of the Almighty than that of the subject of this article. Perhaps a better husband, a better father, and, in every respect, a better man never existed. But full justice will, we trust, yet be done to his memory. Nothing more is now intended than an hasty sketch of his life and character. After a regular course of education, in the college of Dublin, he went to the Continent. Here his stay was not long. From France he proceeded to Italy, but ill health limited his tour in that interesting country. From Rome he returned to Florence, where he studied the Italian language, with great assiduity and success, under a celebrated professor. But he was soon compelled by the state of his health, to return home. On his way, he paused in London, where he contrived to reside sometime, associating with some of the remarkable literary characters of the day. With the late Dr. Johnson, he boasted no intimacy, but he had met him at

Tom

Tom Davies's, and paid the most respectful attention to his conversation. Some of his opinions and remarks, which had impressed themselves deeply upon his memory, he used to take pleasure in repeating. Revering Tillotson, he was surprised to hear the doctor call him "a pitiful fellow." But he was still more astonished to hear him acknowledge, "long after he had been employed in preparing his Shakespeare for the public eye, indeed a very short time before it issued from the press, that he had never yet read the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher." Preface to the plays, *Lear* and *Cymbeline*, Dub. 1793. During his residence in London, the theatre engaged much of his attention, and his passion for that elegant amusement grew with his years. "He followed the best performers from theatre to theatre, and studied the best dramatic writers. From an admirer he became a critic. Idolising Shakespeare, he often lamented that his dramas had suffered in their structure, from the ignorance or carelessness of the first editors. This determined him to attempt a transposition of the scenes, in a few places, from the order in which they have been handed down by successive editions. "This," he continues in the modest preface to his edition of *Lear*, "will doubtless be thought by many a hardy innovation, but if it be considered in what a disorderly and neglected state this author's pieces are reported to have been left by him, and how little certainty there is that the scenes have hitherto preserved their original arrangement; the presumption with which this attempt is chargeable, will admit of much extenuation, and it were, at least, to be wished that no privilege of alteration more injurious to Shakespeare, had ever been assumed by any of his editors." What he attempted, he has accomplished with great ingenuity and much taste in his editions of the following plays:—*Lear* and *Cymbeline*, Dub. 1793, and the *Merchant of Venice*, Dub. 1805.* To each play he has assigned a separate volume, containing, not only notes and illustrations of various commentators, with remarks by the editor, but the several critical and historical essays that have appeared at different times, respecting each piece. To *Cymbeline* he has added a new translation of the ninth story of *Second Day of the Decamerone*, and an original air, which accompanies the words of the elegy on *Fidèle's* death, composed on purpose for his publication, by *Sig. Giordani*. These editions will yet be considered as a valuable accession to the critical labours of the commentators of our immortal bard. According as they are better known, they will rise in estimation.

* All these publications appeared anonymously. They were published in London by Lackington and Allen, and Longman and Rees.

The praise bestowed on them, by the author of an *Essay on the revival of the drama in Italy*, note 3, p. 270, is only justice to their merit. "As you like it," was prepared for the press upon the same plan, but it sleeps with the editor, to whom we shall now return. His person was tall, well proportioned, and majestic. His countenance beamed benevolence. His manners were soft, easy, and polite. His mind was richly stored with classic lore, and every moral virtue. His conversation was a stream of elegant information, occasionally enriched with just criticism and solid argument. Graced with every accomplishment himself, his family became highly accomplished under his direction. Of the fine arts, music, (which he has so ably defended in a note on the "*Merchant of Venice*," p. 236-239, was his favourite. Accordingly it was particularly cultivated in his family, who seems to inherit not only his accomplishments, but his virtues. To this slight sketch of his character, we shall only add, that he closed an useful life at an advanced age, at his beautiful seat of *Cronoe*, where he had long resided in elegant hospitality, ministering to the comforts of his surrounding tenantry, and exhibiting in his public and private conduct, in his studies and in his amusements, a model worthy the imitation of every country gentleman.

At Philadelphia, on the 9th of February last, aged about 86 years, *James Pemberton*, esq. of the society called Quakers; by which, no less than by the community at large, he was eminently distinguished for the upright discharge of his religious and civil duties. He was long the colleague of *Dr. Benjamin Franklin*, in representing that (his native) city, in the general legislature of Pennsylvania, previous to the revolution; and after it, he succeeded the philosopher as president of the society, instituted for promoting the interests of the enslaved Africans; which, with various other benevolent objects, engaged a large proportion of his time more than half a century. On the 13th, at the interment of his remains, the respect felt for his memory was manifested by a very numerous attendance of his fellow-citizens, of all ranks and denominations. His temperature, and regular habits, contributed to preserve, almost to the last, the unimpaired enjoyment of his intellectual faculties, with a capacity for exerting them; and his closing moments evinced the peaceful retrospect of a well-spent life.—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

On board his Majesty's Ship *Wanderer*, in the West Indies, in the 21st year of his age, Lieutenant *William White*, of the royal navy, eldest son of *A. W. White*, esq. of Surinam.

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of May, to the 24th of JUNE, both inclusive.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols	Navy 5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheg. Bills.	Omnia	Consols for Acco.	Lo ter. Tickets
MAY																		
26.	247	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	83	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$			93 $\frac{1}{2}$	187	18 P.				14 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	L. s. d.
27.		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{3}{4}$						20 P.					0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	
29.			Holiday.															
30.	249	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{7}{16}$	66		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	188	20 P.				13 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	
31.	249 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{7}{16}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 P.				13 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	
June 1.						18 $\frac{7}{16}$			190 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 P.				13 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	
2.	251 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100				96		18 P.				13 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69	69 $\frac{1}{4}$
3.		67 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$												69	
5.			Holiday														69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
6.	253	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$					18 P.				12 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	69
7.	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		96 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 P.				12 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	69
8.		67 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$					18 P.				12 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	
9.	256 $\frac{1}{2}$	68		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$					21 P.				11 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
10.	258	68		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$					18 P.				11 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
12.		68		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$					19 P.				12 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
13.	258	68		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		96 $\frac{1}{2}$		19 P.				12 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
14.	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	68		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$					19 P.				11 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
15.	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$					18 P.				11 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
16.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			18 P.				11 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
17.	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$					18 P.				11 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
19.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$									11 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
20.	261	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$									11 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
21.	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$			16 P.				9 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
22.	259	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$					17 P.				10 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
23.	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$				17 P.				11 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
24.			H															

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.
Wm. TURKLAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our last Report, we have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a large fleet from the East Indies; and another, consisting of about 120 vessels, from the Leeward Islands, deeply laden with rum, sugar, coffee, and cotton, &c. all of which articles came to a good market, as the prices of West-India produce keep very steady, and in demand. From America no less than 50 vessels arrived in one tide at Liverpool; the quantity of cotton-wool they bring has already effected the market by a reduction of nearly 3d. per cwt. Tobacco has likewise lowered; and a large quantity of flax-seed has reached the shores of Ireland, from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; the effect of which will, no doubt, reduce the enormous prices of linen cloth, and give bread to thousands of poor industrious weavers in the north of that kingdom.

The East-India Company have declared for sale on the 5th of September next, prompt the 12th of January, 1810, the following goods, viz. 46,000 pieces of mullin; 66,000 pieces of calicoes; with sundry prohibited goods of similar quality.

Very considerable orders are now executing at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, &c. for the American market; and the returns for our large importations from the United States, will consist of our British manufactures, now so much wanted in that country.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Erskine may have exceeded the exact limits of our government respecting the trade with America, we have every reason to hope that the commerce between the two countries will be carried on to mutual advantage, and without any interruption whatever. The following is the Proclamation, taken from the American Papers, viz.

“Proclamation. By the President of the United States of America.

“Whereas it is provided by the 11th section of the Act of Congress, entitled, ‘An Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,’ that ‘in case either France or Great Britain shall revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States,’ the President is authorized to declare the same by Proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act, and by an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing. And whereas the Honourable D. M. Erskine, his Britannic Majesty’s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has, by the order, and in the name of his sovereign, declared to this government, that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn, as respects the United States, on the 10th of June next;—now, therefore, I, James Madison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the Orders in Council aforesaid will have been withdrawn on the said 10th of June next: after which day the trade of the United States with Great Britain, as suspended by the act of Congress above-mentioned, and an act lying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed. Given under my hand and seal at Washington, April 19, 1809, and 33d of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MADISON.”

In our last month’s Commercial Report our friends will see the particulars of our Orders in Council of the 24th of May, 1809.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, &c. &c. 21st of June, 1809.—London Dock-Stock, 122l. per cent. West India ditto, 180l. ditto. East India ditto, 130l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 134l. ditto. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 181l. per share. Grand Surrey ditto, 30l. ditto. Kennet and Avon ditto, 24l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 120l. ditto. Albion ditto, 58l. ditto. Hope ditto, 7s. per share premium. Imperial Fire Assurance, 65l. per share. Kent ditto, 48l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 122l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto, par. South London Water Works, 135l. per share. East London ditto, 156l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 111l. ditto. Lewis, Wolfe, and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in June, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Frank Canal, 1,010l. per share, ex dividend of 20l. per share clear, for the half year. Grand Junction, 175l. to 185l. ex dividend of 2l. 10s. clear, for the half year. Monmouthshire, 104l. dividing 5l. per share clear. Ellesmere, 66l. Thames and Medway, 30l. with new subscription. Wilts and Berks, 28l. Kennet and Avon, 23l. Kent Water Works, 11l. 11s. premium. Commercial Dock, 34l. premium, ex dividend. West India Dock, 176l. per cent. London Dock, 121l. to 122l. Albion Assurance, 8l. per share premium. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. per share premium.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	May 26th	30th.	June 2d.	6th.	9th.	13th.	16th.	20th.	23rd.
1809.									
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	31	31.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Ditto, Sight	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5
Rotterdam,	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14
Hamburgh,	29 6	29 6	29 6	29	29	29	28 6	28 6	28 6
Vitona,	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 1	29 1	29	28 1	28 7	28 7
Paris, 1 day date..	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, 2Us.	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Bordeaux	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Madrid									
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz									
Ditto, effective ..	39	39	39	38	38	38½	38½	39	39
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Leghorn	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Genoa	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon.....	63	64	64	65	65	64	64	64	66
Oporto.....	64	65	65	66	66	65	65	65	67
Rio Janeiro.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Multa.....	53	53	53	53	52	52	52	52	52
Gibraltar.....	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Dublin	9½	10	10	10½	10½	10½	10	10	10
Cork	9½	10	10	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

OUR present report must be devoted to pay our arrears of the enumeration and examination of the phænogamic plants of English Botany.

In the Number for November, 1803, we meet with an addition to the British Flora, the *Pyrola media* of Swartz, in the Stockholm transactions, having been discovered by Mr. Winch in Scots' wood Dean, near Newcastle; also in Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire. It has been confounded, Dr. Smith observes, with *P. minor*, and seems intermediate between that and *rotundifolia*. It has a twisted flower-stalk; but the character drawn from the position of the stamens, "regularly incurved round the germen," we suspect, will prove fallacious, knowing, that in some species at least, the position changes according to the stage of flowering.

Sedum sexangulare, first figured in the Flora Londinensis. Hudson, in his second edition of his Flora Anglica, considers this plant as only a variety of *Sedum acre*; from which it differs so materially, that Dr. Smith wonders how any systematic botanist could confound them. It is also different in its qualities, being totally void of the acrid pungency of *S. acre*.

Epilobium angustifolium; so common in gardens, that it may most probably have been disseminated from thence; it seems, however, to be perfectly naturalized in many places in the north, particularly on Cheviot Hills, and in Teasdale. Had it been a native in Ray's time, so conspicuous a plant which lasts so long in flower, could hardly have escaped the researches of the botanists of his day.

Epilobium tetragonum: Dr. Smith confesses to have been sometimes puzzled between this plant, and *E. roseum* of Schreber; and thinks it may still admit of a doubt, how far they are really distinct.

Aspidium cristatum, *Polypodium cristatum* of Linnæus, found near Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, also in Scotland; and very distinct from *A. dilatatum*, long mistaken for *P. cristatum*.

Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum.

For December, we have *Lactuca virosa*, the one here figured as the variety with undivided leaves. In the neighbourhood of London, where this plant is very common, we have never met with any other; we suspect, therefore, that the variety with jagged leaves may be a distinct species, not occurring in this part of the Island.

Salix phylicifolia L. This is the *S. radicans* of Flora Britannica; the latter name is therefore to be expunged; Dr. Smith having, upon the trees producing its female catkins, been able to ascertain the species with more certainty. *Salix prostrata* of Flora Britannica, found by Mr. Dickson in Scotland, and also on Epping Forest, by Mr. Edward Forster.

Salix fusca. It would have been much more satisfactory, if Dr. Smith had given a figure of both sexes; this is a male plant, the two former female plants, as is the following.

Salix

Salix parvifolia. A new species: and the next,

Salix ascendens, is a male plant, the female catkins are mentioned as corresponding with the preceding; and were we to judge from the figures and descriptions here given, we should consider them as the male and female of the same species. This a very difficult genus; and in order to the satisfactory illustration of it, figures of the male and female plants, and of a young not flowering branch are all wanted: on the latter the leaves are often remarkably different, and the stipule only to be met with. We are, however, obliged to Dr. Smith for what he has done.

In January Number we find *Hordeum murinum*. "A worthless grass," and most common by the waysides, under walls, &c. Dr. Smith calls it, in English, Wall, or Mouse Barley. It has, by Ray and Hudson, been called wall barley; and the Lexicon makers have generally quoted the *Hordeum murinum* of Pliny, as an example of murinus, from murus. A wall, Dr. Smith, by adding the name of mouse barley, we suppose, means to translate the latin name; and in this translation he appears to us, to be perfectly right. We can see no reason, to suppose that Pliny meant to give a different signification to the word here than elsewhere; he has often mentioned *murinum finum*, mouse-dung; and why it should be imagined that in this instance, he used it for *murale*, which no other Roman writer has done, we cannot guess.

Galium uliginosum. This plant has not been well understood, and no certain figure has been given of it before.

Myosotis palustris. In his Flora Britannica, Dr. Smith had followed Linnæus, in considering the *M. arvensis* and *palustris* as only varieties of the same species; but several of the later English Botanists, particularly Withering, Hall, Relhan, and Abbot, had after Haller made them distinct: by the remarks of Dr. Roth and his friend Trentepohl, Dr. Smith is now convinced that they are really so. We still think, however, that this question cannot be fairly decided but by a careful cultivation in different soils and situations.

Allium vineale, or crow-garlick. Dr. Withering tells us, that the young leaves are very commonly boiled in soups. The taste of them raw, is, however, intolerably acrid and nauseous, and so durable in the mouth that it is difficult to get rid of it. Can there be any truth in a notion propagated by some German writer, that the excellent flavour of larks is owing to their feeding on this plant? It is more certain that the butter of cows, that have eaten it, is not mended in its flavour.

In February Number we have *Scirpus carinatus*, a new species, found on the Thames near Westminster bridge, for which Dr. Smith is indebted to Mr. Edward Forster for pointing out its distinguishing characters from the common bull-rush, of which it was before considered as a mere variety.

Bromus arvensis; *B. spiculitenuata* of Knapp, which Dr. Smith now discovers to be the true *Bromus arvensis* of Linnæus; under which name, he says, two species have been confounded in England. The former plant given under this appellation he therefore now calls *Bromus pratensis*.

Potamogeton lanceolatum, a new species, from the lakes of North-Wales, communicated by the Rev. H. Davies. Dr. Smith queries if this can be the *setaceum* of Hudson, a species that no one knows?

Hypericum barbatum of Jacquin, found by Mr. G. Donn, in Perthshire, and quite a new addition to the British Flora.

Equisetum variegatum; another discovery of Mr. G. Donn, who found it in Angusshire.

In the Number for March, we meet with *Ornithogalum nutans*, sent by the Rev. G. R. Leathes, from High-fields, near Bury, where it grows in great plenty, but not properly indigenous, though become a denizen of many countries in Europe. Its original place of growth is doubtful.

Rumex crispus, a very common, very troublesome, and unprofitable weed.

Rumex obtusifolius, a still more common and more troublesome weed than the former.

Epilobium alpinifolium of Villars. This is perhaps only a variety of *E. alpinum*, with larger more serrated leaves. It is here remarked, that it is called *alpinifolium*, with reference of some of the larger kinds of chickweeds. To us the leaves appear only to resemble those to *Cerastium aquaticum*, L. Dr. Smith observes in this article, that *Alpine* of Linnæus will not remain as a genus at all. We cannot help suspecting, however, that when more attention shall be given to natural affinity, and the value of number comes to be confined within its due limits, that the genus *Alpine* will be restored, and *Cerastium aquaticum*, *Stellaria media* of Flora Britannica, and *Stellaria uliginosa*, will be arranged under it; or, at least, that these three plants will not be separated.

The Number published on the 1st of April, contains *Epilobium alpinum*, a native of the high mountains of Scotland.

Euphorbia Peplis. Found no where in this island but on the sandy shores of Cornwall and Devonshire.

Ranunculus bederacicus; here said to be very distinct from all the varieties of *Ranunculus aquatilis*.

aquatilis, with which it has been united by some botanists. We have still, however, our doubts; the latter species is so truly polymorphous according to the situation in which it grows. We think we have seen plants exactly resembling *Ranunculus hederaceus* growing in places where the water had entirely left the soil, and gradually putting on the appearance of *R. aquatilis* as it approached the deeper water, where the latter only appeared. In these there could hardly be a doubt of their being the offspring of the same parent.

The Number for May contains *Antirrhinum minus*, which furnishes all the British species of *Antirrhinum*. It is often to be met with in Battersea-field, and other corn-fields, where the soil is particularly light.

Hypericum calycinum; the large-flowered *Hypericum*, so very common in gardens, is here supposed to grow wild in Ireland.

Gnaphalium margaritaceum, given by Dillenius, in Ray's Synopsis, as a denizen of this island. It is, however, probably of American origin; but having been formerly a favourite in every cottage-garden through the land, it is not to be wondered at, if it should have established itself in many parts, where it appears perfectly wild.

Erigeron canadense is precisely under the same circumstances as the last-mentioned plant, except that it never has been to universally cultivated. Dr. Smith observes, that he has not observed it in the neighbourhood of London; we have seen it upon the tops of walls in several places.

Equisetum arvense, *palustre*, and *fluviatile*. The first resemble one another very much, except in size; but Mr. J. D. Sowerby has discovered an excellent specific difference, in the angles of the branches, each of which terminating in a tooth, is double in *fluviatile*, but not so in *arvense*.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

MAY

Leaving Month.

All that is sweet to smell, all that can charm

Or eye or ear, bursts forth on every side,

And crowds upon the senses.

TOWARDS the commencement of the month we had a good deal of rain. The 7th was a very fine and hot day; and the same beautiful weather continued till the 19th, the evening of which was cold and rainy. There was some thunder on the 19th. On the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the thermometer, in the shade, was as high as 68°. The last days of May were unreasonably cold; and in several parts of the south of England, particularly in Devonshire and Cornwall, there was much rain.

May 1. A Dormouse was brought to me in its hybernaculum, and still in a torpid state. From this state it did not perfectly recover, though placed in a cage in a warm room, till the 10th, when, for the first time, it came out of its nest in search of food.

Cuckoo flowers (*Cardamine pratensis*,) are seen in all the moist meadows; and I this day, for the first time, heard the song of the cuckoo. It has, however, been heard by others nearly a week ago.

The medicinal leeches begin to swim amongst the weeds in the rivers; and the persons who catch them for sale, have obtained a considerable number.

The hornbeam, (*carpinus vetulus*,) sycamore, (*acer pseudoplatanus*,) common huckle, (*ajaga reptans*,) wild cicely, (*Chærophyllyllum sylvestre*,) and male fool's orchis, (*orchis mascula*,) are in flower.

May 5th. The house martins are beginning to build their nests. They are later in this operation than I recollect them to have been for several years past.

The sedge warbler sings.

The buds of the hawthorn flowers begin to appear white. There will be a great abundance of these flowers this year.

May 10th. Cock chafers, (*Scarabæus melolonthia*,) are seen in the evenings about the trees and hedges, in swarms as great as during any of the late seasons. It is singular, that, although these destructive insects are so abundant in Hampshire, yet in the counties westward, particularly in Devonshire and Cornwall, there are very few indeed of them.

The following wild plants, are in flower: Lily of the valley, Crosswort, (*Galium cruciatum*,) common avens, (*Geum urbanum*,) twayblade, (*ophrys ovata*,) common vetch, (*vicia sativa*,) bush vetch, (*vicia sepium*,) foxglove, (*Digitalis purpurea*,) opposite leaved golden saxifrage, (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*,) yellow-wood pimpernell, (*Lythymacbia nemorum*,) and common bird's foot, (*Ornithopus perpusillus*,).

May 15th. The orange-tip butterflies, (*Papilio Cardamines*,) the caterpillars, or larve of which, feed on the leaves of the cuckoo flower, are flying, in greater numbers than I have generally remarked.

May 17th. A female, of the Emperor moth, (*Bombyx pavonis* of Haworth,) this day came forth from its chrysalis. This chrysalis was mentioned in the report for September last, as probably

probably that of *Bombyx tauus*, but as I afterwards stated, it really belonged to the present species.

The flycatchers, (*muscipa grisola*), appear.

The young eels have commenced their migration from the neighbourhood of the sea, to the more distant parts of the rivers.

May 16. The red admiral butterfly, (*papilio atalanta*), appears.

May 22. I this day observed the yellow wagtail, (*motacilla flava*).

Shell snails, particularly those of the species *Helix Hortensis*, or common garden snail, copulate. The little triangular spiculæ, or darts, so often spoken of, were found upon the bodies of several of them.

Silkworms are hatched.

May 26. Pease, beans, and wheat, are in flower; as are also the wild clary, (*falcaria verbenaca*), officinal fumitory, (*fumaria officinalis*), and yellow flag, (*iris pseudacous*).

May 29. The tadpoles of the common frog have lost their gills, and get their hind legs, but still retain their tails.

May 31. The fern chafers, (*scarabæus horticola*), appear; and the white hedge roses, on the petals of which they seem principally to feed, are in flower.

Hampshire.

Eriatum in the last month's Report, p. 531, line 5 from the bottom, for *pinus*, read *ptinus*.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE great dryness and heat of the weather, during these few weeks, after the previous cold and moist season, have brought forward the grain crops in a very unexpected manner, and afforded the appearance of a very promising harvest in most districts. The pea and bean crops are in some situations tolerably fair; but in others, especially on the more light gravelly soils, they are frequently deficient, both in stem and pod. The potatoes are for the most part promising.

The turnip fallows have been well prepared in most places; and the extent of land sown within these few last weeks is very considerable in all the southern parts of the kingdom, likewise in some of the more northern districts.

The grass, in the hay districts, is not by any means so full a crop as was expected, being in many places very light, and shrinking greatly in the making. In the southern counties, especially near London, much has been already carried in excellent condition; but in the inland parts of the island there is yet but little cut, the growth being so very backward.

The fruit districts present a very indifferent aspect this year, there being but few apples. The pears have, however, in some places, succeeded more favourably.

The prices of grain still continue pretty much the same. At the Corn Exchange, on the last market day, the average prices were as follow:—Wheat, 88s. 8d. per quarter; Barley, 44s. 4d.; and Oats, 31s. 8d.

In Smithfield, the prices of meat were:—Beef, from 5s. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; Veal, 5s. to 6s.; Pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and Lamb, 5s. to 6s. 4d.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 5l. to 6l. 6s. per load; Clover, from 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.; and Straw, from 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, to the 24th of June, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.10. June 22 — 4 Wind N. E.

Lowest, 29.05. June 1. — variable.

Thermometer.

Highest, 79°. June 20th Wind North

Lowest, 43°. June 4th — S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 4 tenths of an inch } On the 31st Ult. the mercury was at 29.45, and at the same hour, on the 1st of June, it had fallen to 29.05.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 15°. } This variation took place between the 19 and 20th, on the former day, the greatest height of the mercury was 64, but on the latter it was as high as 79°

The quantity of rain fallen in this neighbourhood during the month is but trifling, it will be noticed in the next report. On several days there have been showers, but not heavy rains. The thermometer has been 9 days as high, or higher, than 70°; and once it has been 79°, as is mentioned above; and on the next day, viz. on the 21st, it was as high as 78°. The average temperature for the whole month is a little more than 58°, or about 2° higher than

than it was for the month of May. This is full 3° short of the average temperature for June 1808.

The most remarkable circumstance which has occurred during this month, was the very high wind on the 1st instant; it did vast mischief to the trees, and in many parts of the country, as well as in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, it ruined the beautiful foliage which the spring had every where exhibited: we have seen in some of the midland and western countries, in consequence of the storm, a number of trees that have more the appearance of Autumn than of June.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS for JULY, 1809.

New moon will be on the evening of the 12th, at 13 minutes past six; and full moon on the night of the 26th, at 14 minutes past ten. The planet Herschel, or Georgium Sidus, will be up in the evenings. On the night of the 1st he will set at 29 minutes past twelve, on the night of the 11th, at 48 minutes past eleven, on the night of the 21st, at seven minutes past eleven, and on the evening of the 31st, at 26 minutes past ten. Till the 15th, his apparent motion will be retrograde, after which he will become direct. He will be stationary in $5^{\circ} 34'$ of the sign Scorpio, at which time the star α in the balance will be $6^{\circ} 50'$ more advanced in longitude than the planet, the difference of latitude being only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of a degree, the star being to the south. On the 29th, at half past seven, (morning) this planet will be in quartile aspect with the sun, i. e. one-fourth of the circumference of the heavens, apparently distant from him. Saturn will be an evening star. On the last day of the month, he will come into conjunction with the θ , a star of the fourth magnitude, in the constellation of Libra, when their difference of latitude will be $1^{\circ} 31'$, the planet being to the south. Jupiter will be up in the mornings, and, toward the end of the month, almost the whole night. If the weather be favourable, four immersions, and one emerfion of Jupiter's satellites, will be visible to Great Britain. On the morning of the 3d, at 2m. 50f. before one, and on the morning of the 26th, at 6m. 29f. after one, the first satellite may be observed to immerge totally (as seen from the earth) into its primary's shadow. On the same morning, with the latter immersion of the first satellite, will take place a visible immersion of the second satellite. On the night of the 27th, at 57m. 26f. past eleven, the third satellite may be seen to enter into Jupiter's shadow, and likewise to come out of it again at 25m. 14f. past two, the following morning. Jupiter will square the sun on the afternoon of the 16th, at half past two. The planet Mars, may be seen in the evenings for two or three hours after sun-set. On the evening of the 7th, he will come into conjunction with the notable star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of the Virgin, commonly known by the Virgin's Spike, at which time the star will be only $1^{\circ} 19'$ to the south of the planet. Venus will make a splendid appearance every favourable morning, towards the north east and east. On the 1st, she rises at 44 minutes past one, (morning): on the 11th, at 23 minutes past one, on the 21st at 6 minutes past one, and on the 30th, at 56 minutes past twelve, (night.) On the 9th, she will come into conjunction with the 1^{δ} of the Bull, a star of the fourth magnitude, the star being nine minutes of a degree to the north. On the same day she will be in contact with the 2^{δ} of the bull, another star of the fourth magnitude. Mercury, will scarcely be visible to the naked eye all this month, on account of his proximity to the sun, and great south latitude.

June 22, 1809.

ASTRONOMUS.

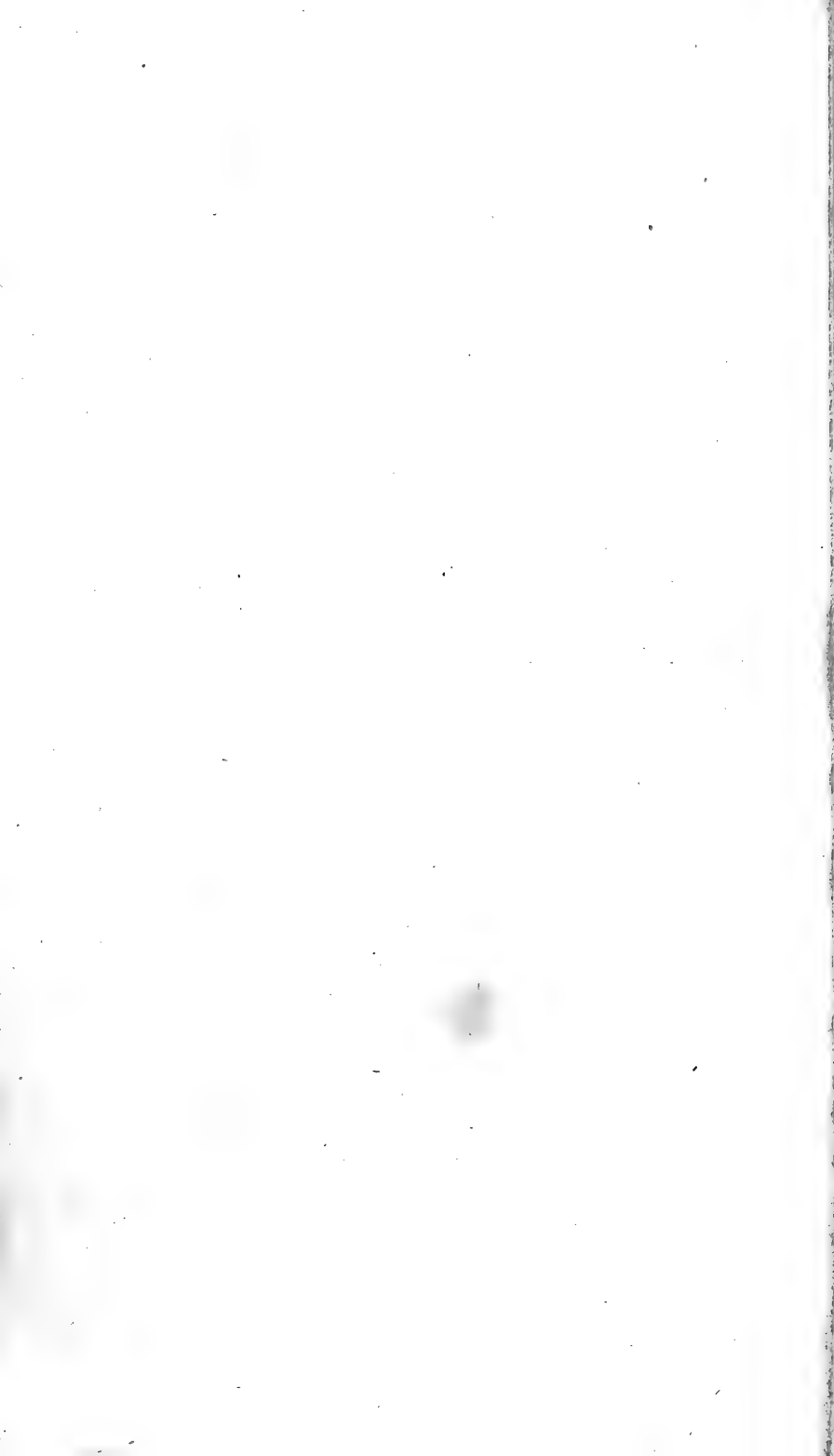
Owing to an Error of the Engraver, the Representation of the Ancient Monument and Inscriptions near Aberdeen cannot be given, as was intended, in the present Number; it will, however, be introduced with the Supplementary Number, which will be published on the 30th of July.

In regard to the periodical Complaints of our Friends, that they are not regularly served with the Supplementary Number, and that their Volumes, in consequence, are rendered incomplete, we must refer them to their local Booksellers, whose Duty it is to deliver the Supplement to the last Volume, with the first Number of the new Volume.

AMICUS, at Buenos Ayres, is informed that we always respect Communications from Residents, relative to the present State of Foreign Countries, Colonies, and Settlements; and we shall be exceedingly obliged to him, and to all Persons similarly situated, for such Communications.

Our Readers in general are informed, that, as the Communication with the Continent is now partially opened, after being closed for two Years, during which Time the Foreign Literary Journals have been in Arrears, our Notices and Extracts of Foreign Literature will be resumed as soon as possible.

ERRATUM.—In the Note, at p. 556, for "correct copy of it," read "correct copy of the above speech."





SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 27. No. 187.] JULY 30, 1809. [PRICE 2s.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

FIRST in the class of History we place the "*Memoirs of the Reign of James II.*" by JOHN LORD VISCOUNT LONSDALE; in which many points are illustrated in the history of that unfortunate monarch's reign, that were before ambiguous; and no small share of light thrown on the singular history of Monmouth's Rebellion.

Another valuable work, connected with history more than with biography, has been published, in the "*Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, written by Himself; with Explanatory Annotations.*"—The former part of this volume is, in fact, a re-publication. The latter, the "*Fragmenta Regalia*," contains some characters very spiritedly drawn. Both deserve a place in the library of every lover of English History.

As a production of the present day, a History of the Rebellion of 1745, in Latin, may, perhaps, be thought a kind of literary phenomenon. Such an one, however, has made its appearance, from the elegant pen of Dr. F. D. WHITAKER. "*De Motu per Britanniam Civico Annis MDCCXLV. et MDCCXLVI. Liber Unicus.*" A neat duodecimo volume, not only elegant and spirited in its style, but acceptable for more important reasons, both to the scholar and the antiquary.

In "*The History of Don Francisco de Miranda's Attempt to effect a Revolution in South America*," by Mr. BIGGS, we have an assemblage of facts, which, though moulded into a series of Letters, forms almost a complete Journal of the Expedition. General Miranda himself appears to have been no great favourite with the author; so that for many passages in the work, a little allowance must probably be made. The expedition, well imagined as it might have been in the outset, was evidently ill supported; and our author's own disappointment may be read in almost every page. He appears to be an American; and his history, which is called, in this impression, the London Edition, is represented to

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have been revised, corrected, and enlarged.

Another work, however, of inferior importance, to none that have been already named, will be found in the final portion of the second volume of Mr. MAURICE's "*Modern History of Hindostan*;" containing the History of India, and of the East India Company, during the seventeenth, and part of the eighteenth, century. It was Mr. Maurice's first intention to bring the modern history down to the close of the eighteenth century; but owing to the vast mass and press of matter, he found it impossible. The details, therefore, which mark the closing day of the Mogul dynasty, with what remains to be recorded of British transactions in India, down to year 1800, are to be presented to the public in a few months, in the form of an *Appendix*.

The fifth book of the *Modern History*, with the second chapter of which the present portion opens, relates mostly to the commercial settlements of different countries in India. The third, fourth, and fifth chapters, relate more particularly to the history and policy of the English Company, down to the end of the year 1757. The sixth book concludes the history of the Mogul Emperors, in three chapters, finishing with the death of Aurungzebe.

We shall select a single specimen of the work, in Mr. Maurice's *Reflections on the Character and Manners of the Mahrattas*—(p. 333.)

"The Mahrattas, whether considered as a nation, or as individuals, constitute a peculiar phenomenon in the history of human society. Superstitiously addicted to the mild rites of the Brahmin religion; never eating of any thing that has life, and by their belief in the Metempsychosis, restrained from killing even the most noxious reptile that molests them; yet barbarously mutilating, and, in their sanguinary warfare, putting to death, thousands of their fellow-creatures, and that often with aggravated tortures; they exhibit a contrast of character wholly unparalleled

paralleled. The engines of torture which they are said to carry with them, to force confession of concealed treasure, are of a terrible description. The iron chair in which, heated red hot, the offender is placed, and the envelope of the same metal, also heated red hot, to encircle his head, are among a few of them. These are particularly mentioned by the missionaries, who resided in the Carnatic at the time of their grand irruption there in 1740; and, in fact, for one of them, Pere Madeira, after having been first severely flogged, and exposed several days naked to a vertical sun, to make him discover hidden treasure, the chair and that envelope were heated red hot; but by the interposition of one of the generals he was respited. Their more lenient punishments are slitting the nose, and cutting off the ears; but Bernier, who was an eye-witness of their cruelties, during the plunder of Surat, in 1604, says, that, to make the rich inhabitants discover their wealth, they were guilty of more horrid cruelties, cutting off the legs and arms of those who were suspected of secreting it.

"If it were only against the Moors, the ferocious invaders of their country, the despoilers of the Hindoo temples, and the remorseless murderers of the priests of Brahma, that these cruelties were directed, it would be less a subject of wonder, since Sevajee publicly announced himself the avenger of the gods of Hindostan, against the sanguinary violators of their shrines, meaning Aurungzebe, and the Moguls; but their rage is indiscriminating; and Hindoos and Mahomedans are alike the victims of their unrelenting barbarities. How astonishing must this conduct appear to every reflecting mind! Scrupulous minutely to observe all the prescribed duties of their cast, with respect to diet and ablutions, even amidst the tumult of war, and often to the obstruction of the business of a campaign, yet practising every species of brutal inhumanity: how strange the transition from the meekness of prayer to the rage of plunder; from ablution in the purifying wave, that washes away sin, to bathe in torrents of human blood. From all this pollution, however, the Brahmins, who share in the plunder, have the effrontery to tell them, they are purified by the sacrifice of a buffalo, accompanied with many mysterious ceremonies, and with this wretched salvo their consciences are appeased.

"This whole account will render less

incredible what, on good authority, I had long ago intimated in the *Indian Antiquities*, when detailing the ancient sanguinary rites of Hindostan; that, even at this day, certain tribes of the ferocious race of Mahrattas, are more than suspected of secretly cherishing a number of human victims, the most remarkable for personal beauty that can possibly be obtained, and generally in the full vigour and bloom of youth, for the rites of the altar; of fattening them, like the stall-fed oxen, for slaughter; and on grand solemnities of festivity, or grief, of actually offering up those unhappy victims to their gloomy goddess Cali, in all the pomp of that tremendous sacrifice.

"Making war their sole profession, and letting themselves out to the best bidder, they are to be found in all quarters, and are alternately engaged by all parties. It is dangerous, however, to employ them; for the offer of better terms generally induces them to change sides; and plunder being their grand object, they often devastate the very country which they were hired to defend. Their principal strength lies in their numerous cavalry, which they cherish with the greatest care; and their horses, like themselves, being inured to privations, and perpetually in exercise, are of a hardier nature, and more capable of bearing fatigue, than any brought into the field by the princes of India. Rapid in their movements, and unincumbered with baggage, they render themselves formidable to the Mogul armies, by harassing their rear, by ravaging the country, and by cutting off their supplies. They avoid, as much as possible, a general engagement, but when it takes place they combat with resolution; and in the use of the sabre are dreadfully dexterous. If, however, their arms are crowned with victory, their principal attention is instantly directed to plundering the camp of the vanquished, instead of pursuing them to extermination. Were they firmly united under one able commanding chief, as under Sevajee, they would be formidable indeed, and must soon be the sovereigns of Hindostan; but their government being feudal, divided among many chiefs, mostly at variance with each other, their power is weakened in proportion, and it is only from their devastations that Hindostan has to fear."

ARCHÆOLOGY.

In this department, rather than among the fine arts, we place the "*Costume of the Ancients*," by Mr. THOMAS HOPE, a work

work of singular curiosity, and almost unrivalled elegance.

"I have often wished," says Mr. Hope, "that some person who had made antiquarian investigation his hobby; who had visited the chief countries in which are found collections of antiquities, in sculpture, painting, fictile vases, coins, and gems; who had compared the original monuments of different Musæa, with each other, and with the representations existing of them in print; and finally, who had preserved memoranda and drawings, of whatever interesting remains, in different places, had never yet been published; might be tempted to produce some compendium which, weeded, on the one hand of the representations of all such monuments as are either confessedly spurious, or doubtful, or insignificant; and enriched, on the other, with transcripts of all such specimens, as, though genuine and interesting, have not yet found their way into other descriptions; should offer, as it were, the purest spirit of many different larger works, condensed in one single restricted volume; nay, often the most interesting details of many different antique originals concentrated in one single small figure, in such a way, as to become capable of being again most easily and readily transfused in, and applied to the most extended and diversified modern compositions; and by so doing, should form, to the large and expensive works above described, not only an useful substitute with those individuals who cannot command them, but even an interesting supplement with those who can, and do possess them.

"This task never having been undertaken by those more able to accomplish it, I have at last, inadequate as were my abilities, attempted, in some measure, to perform myself.

"As I conceived the object of an epitome, like the one I intended, was not to present the whole mass of information which the *savant* might possess on ancient costume, but only such details as the painter might oftenest want to introduce; not to afford topics for discussion to the antiquarian, but only models for imitation to the artist; not to advance erudition, but only to promote taste; the representation of many remains more curious than picturesque, more rare, even in ancient composition themselves, than applicable to modern works of art, has been entirely omitted; and as I moreover apprehended the limits of such a

publication, required its restricted designs to be accompanied by still more concise elucidations, a succinct account of the varieties of costume, most interesting to the artist, offered in the shape of a general introduction to these designs, has been preferred to a detailed illustration of each of the plates in particular; which must have occasioned many repetitions, and have swelled the volume beyond a portable size. Where this method might have left indeterminate, or doubtful, the application of these general data to the different individual plates, the uncertainty has been, as far as possible, removed, or the deficiency supplied, by the short explanations introduced at the bottom of the plates themselves. All account of the authorities, on which each of the designs individually rests, has been studiously omitted; where, from a great diversity of models having supplied each in a very small proportion the different component parts of a single representation, this account must have become a long and circumstantial treatise; and some indication of the sources, from which the delineations are borrowed, has only been admitted; where, from a single original having furnished in the lump almost the whole of the design offered, this account might be comprehended in a single line."

Having described Mr. HOPE's work so amply from his own preface, it may be necessary, perhaps, to add little more, than that the general preliminary remarks are divided under three heads: "The Costume of the Asiatics; Grecian Costume; and the Costume of the Romans."

The engravings, in outline, two hundred in number, have been principally executed by Mr. MOSES, from drawings by Mr. HOPE himself. Among the most exquisite in point of style, we notice: 1, Phrygian Lady. 28, Grecian Ladies in dresses of the old style. 32, Grecian Female, from a statue in Mr. Hope's possession. 35, Grecian Lady. 37, 38, 40, 74, 76, Greek Warriors, from fictile vases. 54, Greek Warrior, from a bronze in the Florentine Gallery. 58, Female Flute-player. 62, 65, Bacchantes. 88, 89, 91, 104, 122, 144, Grecian Females. 135, Tripod, Candelabrum, Chair, &c. 136, 151, Vases, Pateras, Lamp, &c. 157, Greek Vases. 174, Roman Study. 177, Victorious Auriga, or Driver in the Games of the Circus, from a statue in the Vatican. 184, Roman General. 189, 190, 191, Roman Soldiers. 198, 199, Roman Columbaria,

lumbaria, for the reception of Cinerary Urns.

The work itself is printed in two sizes: in two volumes quarto, and in one octavo. The latter, we are informed, has risen in price considerably since its publication.

The most important work, however, which we have to notice in the class of Archæology, is the description of the "*Greek Marbles, brought from the Shores of the Euxine, Archipelago, and Mediterranean, and deposited in the Vestibule of the public Library of the University of Cambridge,*" by EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, L.L.D. It forms a modest, valuable catalogue, and is accompanied by four plates. The account of the statue of Ceres, published in 1803, is included in it, accompanied by some additions; and at the end, we have Professor Porson's translation of the Greek inscription on the Rosetta stone, now at the British Museum.

Here also may be mentioned, the account of ABBOT ISLIP's "*Funeral,*" published by the Society of Antiquaries, in continuation of their *Vetusta Monumenta*, from a manuscript roll in the Herald's college.

BIOGRAPHY.

First, in point of importance, in this class, we place, "*The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; chiefly compiled from Registers, Letters, and other authentic Evidences,*" by RALPH CHURTON, M.A. rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire. A work, which does honour both to the head and heart of the compiler. ALEXANDER NOWELL, a learned divine, and a famous preacher in the reign of King Edward the VI. was, to use the words of honest Izaak Walton, a man, that in the reformation of Queen Elizabeth, not that of Henry VIII. was so noted for his meek spirit, deep learning, prudence, and piety, that the then parliament and convocation, both, chose, enjoined, and trusted him to be the man to make a *Catechism* for public use, such a one as should stand as a rule for faith and manners to their posterity. And the good old man, though he was very learned, yet, knowing that God leads us not to heaven by many, nor by hard questions, made that good, plain, unperplexed *Catechism*, which is printed with our good old service-book. Upon the death of Edward VI. Nowell, with many other protestants, fled to Germany, where he lived for several years. In 1561, he was made dean of

St. Paul's; and in 1601, he died. Prefixed to the work, is an engraving of the portrait, which is likewise described by WALTON, in the "*Complete Angler.*" It is also accompanied by several other elegant embellishments.

A work more splendid in appearance, though certainly of less general attraction in its contents, has been published by Dr. DISNEY, in the "*Memoirs of Thomas Brand Hollis, esq. F.R.S. and S.A.*" Prefixed is a portrait of Mr. Hollis: and interspersed, are nine views of the *Hyde*, (near Ingatestone,) and its curiosities. The work itself, like the monument which Dr. Disney erected in the church of Ingatestone, is a testimony of friendship and gratitude.

In Mr. MEADLEY's "*Memoirs of Dr. Paley,*" we have another life, of no ordinary interest to the world in general. If it is not written with quite so much compactness as Mr. Churton's *Life of Nowell*, it is not strikingly inferior. Mr. Meadley, in the preface which precedes it, expresses himself in a manner too modest to be passed by. "The *Memoirs* (he says) now offered, to supply in some degree, a neglect, or at least to provoke the exertions of some abler pen, are, in the compiler's own estimation, very far from complete. The acknowledged talents of some of Dr. Paley's earlier and more intimate friends, from whom an authentic detail of his life might most naturally be expected, ought perhaps to have deterred from the attempt one who knew him only in his later years. But a persuasion, that the whole of any eminent character can never be duly appreciated, except from the views of different observers on the one hand, and, on the other, an anxious wish to bear testimony to the merits of a much respected pastor, and to perpetuate his memory amongst his last parishioners more especially, have produced the present publication."

The Narrative is by no means one of dry detail. It is interspersed, not only with numerous, but valuable, memoranda of Dr. PALEY's Conversations; highly illustrative of his real character.

In an Appendix will be found, some of Dr. Paley's minor productions, which, though not absolutely new to the public, are comparatively little known.

In a "*Narrative of the last Illness, and Death of Richard Porson, M.A. Professor of Greek, in the University of Cambridge,*" by Dr. ADAM CLARKE, we have a pamphlet which cannot fail to excite

excite some interest with almost every reader. It is accompanied by a fac simile of an ancient Greek inscription, which formed the chief subject of the professor's last literary conversation.

Nor must we here forget to mention a posthumous publication of Mr. GILPIN's, whose writings, both on the picturesque, and in biography, have been so long valued by the world. It is a small volume, containing, "*Memoirs of Josias Rogers, esq. Commander of his Majesty's Ship Quebec*:" and presents the life of a gallant sailor, who would unquestionably have risen to higher honours in his profession, had his life been spared. The narrative is simple and impressive; worthy the pen of him whose name it bears.

NATURAL HISTORY, MINERALOGY, &c.

Since our last Appendix, but few articles have occurred on the subject of Natural History.

Of Dr. SHAW'S "*Zoological Lectures*," delivered at the Royal Institution, it may be sufficient to announce the title. The author is well known by his former works, and as a public lecturer. If they contain but little novelty, they are neither destitute of order, interest, or correctness, the principal objects in works of Natural History.

"DEDE'S *English Botanical Pocket Book*, and DONOVAN'S *Natural History of British Insects*," are both useful companions for those who carry with them leisure, taste, industry, and a love of science, into their country retreats, and most of all, for those who are secluded a considerable part of the year.

"*The Alphabetical List of the Mineral Names, in English, French, and German*," can only interest those who are in some measure adepts, or who wish to make collections.

We have found ourselves much interested in Mr. COLLIER'S "*Thoughts on Reanimation, from the Reproduction of Vegetable Life, and the Renewal of Life after Death to Insects*." This work is so replete with the different views in which nature fulfils her benevolent designs in each system, that we cannot fail to recommend it to our young readers for the novelty they will meet with; and to their elders, for the comfortable assurances it points out of a future state, from every analogy.

"While the insect and the plant have been passing through one stage of sentient life, at the same time preparations have been, in a regular train, going on

for another, which death at length unfolds.

"Does all this foresight and contrivance end with these inferior systems—is theirs, and theirs only, the distinguished privilege of living always?

"'All of it did not die.' Life and death appeared, however, in alternate successions. The wither and death of the plant having taken place, a re-organized body, retaining the resemblance and qualities of the former, fills up its place, and passes through its several stages to maturity—perfection.

"The insect, on the close of its first stage of animation and life, some short pause is seen to take place, and it appears to die, while yet, life is only again renewing, and to be passed in some new-created body which it now enters into—clad and fashioned as it may. Thus is Nature bringing about all her purposes, as they respect succession and reproduction, throughout these two systems.

"Is one stage of active life all we have to pass—no surely! the two systems we have here investigated, from analogy, at least, assure us, that we also live again—that we partake somehow, together with them, in the blessings of renewed existence somewhere.

"Under the intelligent will of the Power at work, one regular persevering process is going on—assuredly, in some way, it may implicate us—or, do we deny the probability, that the grant of life after death extends beyond the two systems of insect life and vegetable? It is impossible to conceive of some not dissimilar mode adopted for the renewal of life after death to the human race. We have constantly seen the preparations going on, during one life for another in the plant; is it too much to expect, that at some period, (affixed or not) is it too much to suppose, that the envelopement of some particle (of dimension what it may) should take place in us. Death unfolds a something. We every day trace it in both systems."

On the subject of Anatomy, we have to announce one of those splendid performances which have long been common in a rival nation, but which rarely appear among us. A Hunter, a Baillie, a Cooper, a Saunders, have indeed introduced us to engravings, imitating, if not real life, at least that state of parts which the anatomist only can demonstrate. Mr. WATTS has undertaken an "*Anatomico-Chirurgical Review of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces*," with appropriate

appropriate references, and an anatomical description, by Mr. Laurence. This work, which when coloured, is offered at the price of 2l. 12s. 6d. does honour to the artist and anatomist. It comprehends almost the whole of the surface covered by the sneiderian membrane, and is in all respects finished in such a style, that we are not afraid to recommend it to our readers.

Mr. WISHART, has given us an "English Translation of Professor Scarpi's Treatise on the Anatomy, Pathology, and Surgical Treatment of Aneurisms." It is not a little remarkable, that this important subject has never before been thought worthy of occupying the labour of a separate treatise. It is hardly necessary to remark, how competent both the writer and translator are to the task they have undertaken. But happily the improvements in operative surgery do not rest, and in none have bolder undertakings appeared than in the cure of aneurism. What Mr. Abernethy attempted in the lower extremities, and what Mr. Cowper has accomplished in the carotid artery, would have been deemed incredible by no very remote antiquity.

The number of *Diseases of the Heart*, which have been related in the various journals, made us examine with some eagerness, Mr. BURN'S *Observations on some of the most important diseases of that organ*. It is indeed difficult to say, what diseases of the heart are not *most important*. The work appears to us by far too systematic; at least we are ready to confess, that we have not been able to make distinctions during life which have turned to much account. We trust, however, the examination of this part of the human frame, will never be omitted in any future dissections.

Strictures being among the calamities of declining life, and by no means uncommon in the early period, have always been a prolific source of emolument to practitioners of all descriptions. So much has at different times been promised by empirics, and so carefully did some of the French surgeons conceal their practice, that that there was some danger, lest this irksome complaint should be altogether consigned to irregulars. Mr. Hunter first gave us rational notions on this subject, which have been greatly improved by his successor, Mr. HUME. Whether that gentleman has really shown too great a partiality to the child of his

own adoption, we pretend not to determine; nor whether that child has proved as disobedient, mischievous, and perverse, as some pretend. The opinion has, however, become pretty general, that the caustic has been resorted to more frequently than was necessary. Mr. W. WADD has produced a performance equally candid and respectable on this controversy.

Dr. PARR, of Exeter, has edited a complete (if any thing of the kind can be complete) *Medical Dictionary*, which he has called "*The London Medical Dictionary*." When we consider the immense labour of such an undertaking, we can only express our surprise, that a man so competent to the task could be found, who could have patience to execute it so well.

Dr. HOOPER'S "*Physician's Vade Mecum*," is another attempt at simplifying an art which must always be complex. However, a manual of this kind may be useful in teaching the young practitioner what symptoms he is to look for, and in reminding him of the appropriate remedies for each.

We have perused with no small satisfaction, "Mr. WATT'S *Treatise on Diabetes*." The boldness and novelty of the practice here recommended, and countenanced by able and experienced practitioners, may give us courage in the use of evacuations under all stages of disease, and without doubt, they will prove successful in many, in which at present they are rarely thought of.

Dr. LAMB has produced a work, in some measure explanatory of his last, in which he advised the constant use of pure or distilled water. In the present, he saves the rich the trouble of distilling, and the poor the mortification of drinking, water dangerously impregnated. In short, he assures us, that man has no business to drink at all; and as to eating, that he should confine himself to vegetables; that his canine teeth are of no more use to him than to the ape, whose conformation in this, and in most other respects, are more exactly similar than in most other animals. Yet the ape is graminivorous. It is indeed admitted, that to man animal food is often, not only the most grateful, but even the only digestible food. But such is the force of habit, it seems to destroy all our natural propensities. One should think that the same habit might also alter the functions, so as to accommodate them to these new habits. And so it seems admitted it does; for

for by degrees animal food becomes more digestible than vegetable. But still the "poison is thrilling through the veins."

"A second cause, (says Dr. Lamb) which is common to all climates, and which will be found to be still more powerful, is the use of watery liquids, as a substitute for the fruits and vegetable juices, with which man would, I believe, in a state of primæval simplicity, at once satisfy the appetite of hunger, and prevent thirst. The poison thus introduced into his body, directly deranges the sensorium, alters his feelings, and gives a new and unnatural direction to all his propensities. It produces a great change on the powers of digestion; and with this, it effects a corresponding change in the desires and aversions. Vegetable matter, which, to the stomach of a healthy child, is the most delightful, the most nutritive and strengthening aliment, gradually seems to lose its power; it ceases to impart either strength or pleasure. In a state of manhood, to many it is an object of disgust, to almost all, of indifference. It excites flatulence, and often gives pain and uneasiness; and the power of digesting it becomes more and more destroyed. To render it tolerable, it must be heated and macerated: by these means it is made more soluble, and digestible with greater speed. But by these same means its sweet and nutritious juices are either decomposed or extracted; and weighty reasons may, I think, be given, to shew that, in this condition, it neither imparts the strength nor the nourishment that it would do, when used, as it is by the animals, without any preparation. How astonishing is this revolution! How inconceivable, that the only species of food, which, previous to the invention of arts, it was in the power of a human being to obtain;—that the only species of food, on which the primæval race subsisted, during the silent lapse of ages;—that the species of food, which we now affords a healthy nourishment at this present day to many races of men,—how inconceivable is it, that in all civilized and crowded communities it is not merely disregarded, but seems to become truly indigestible, and on many to assume the force and activity of a true poison!

"Now, that this is truly the effect and consequence of using water in its ordinary condition, is not an imaginary hypothesis, but a serious truth, the result of careful and repeated experience. It will be found experimentally true, that by

using distilled water, the power of digesting vegetable matter will be restored and improved; that the stomach will gradually be enabled to digest it, even raw, and without any condiment, or other preparation; that with the power of digestion, the inclination to vegetable food will be renewed; that it will be easy, under such a system, entirely to subdue the desire and craving for animal food; that, finally, what was at first looked upon with antipathy and disgust, will, by habit, be rendered most easy and most delightful."

Happily then there is a means of restoration. We would not be thought, in these remarks, to treat our author with disrespect, on the contrary we feel the highest sentiments of respect for him. Nor is there any thing absolutely repugnant to experience, in supposing, that men are pursuing a plan, which, though apparently agreeable to themselves, is leading them to certain destruction. But it is impossible not to be struck with the novelty of the doctrine; nor can we fail to remark how very few men are afflicted with cancer, considering how many are swallowing this habitual poison; or that, in countries where animal food is rarely tasted, and in communities who never use it, life neither appears greatly prolonged, or peculiarly exempted from disease.

The subject of *Contugion* is, perhaps, the most important of all others in medicine; it assails us every where, and for the most part without assuming a *tangible shape*. In vain do we promise ourselves security, by even monastic seclusion, when disease may be conveyed by whatever forms our dress, our domestic furniture, if not our diet, at least the effluvia from those by whom it is conveyed to us. Nor are we certain that the mischief will be confined to ourselves; not only the same means may affect all round us, but we ourselves may become sources of contagion to others. As there is no fixing any bounds to contagions, so there is no means of ascertaining the degree of mortality which may attend them. Under some constitutions of the air with which we are totally unacquainted, a contagion shall be almost universal, yet few may be destroyed by it; at other times, we scarcely hear of the disease but by the deaths it occasions.

In the midst of all this, we remain in the most profound ignorance, not only concerning the degree of contagion in

some well known diseases, but actually whether they are contagious at all. Dr. CHISHOLM, who has always maintained the contagious property of yellow fever, has published a letter to Dr. Haygarth, of Bath, "exhibiting further evidence of the infectious nature of the pestilential (usually termed the yellow) fever in Granada, during the years 1794-5, and 6, and in the United States of America, from 1798 to 1805; in order to correct the pernicious doctrine promulgated by Dr. Edward Miller, and other American physicians, relative to this pestilence." It is not a little remarkable, that whilst the Americans are becoming more and more convinced, that the yellow fever is indigenous among themselves at certain seasons of the year, the learned author should so pertinaciously accuse them of ignorance. It is true Dr. Chisholm has resided for many years in the West Indies, and has also visited America. This may therefore entitle him to form his own opinion; but we cannot help thinking that it would better become him to pay some deference to the observations of others, who are so much interested in the question, who once were of the same opinion with himself, but whose judgment may be matured by the perpetual occurrence of facts, and corrected by mutual opposition. To us in England, the question is less important, in as much as no one pretends to assert, that the disease has ever been *climatized* among us. We must therefore leave the question to those who have the largest opportunities, and who from necessity must improve them. But though the variable climate of England may protect us from this epidemic, yet such is not the lot of the southern parts of Europe, the summer heat in which is sometimes permanent above 80°. Gibraltar and Cadiz have experienced all the horrors of this dreadful calamity; and the question is still at issue, whether the disease was imported or indigenous. It has been discovered, as appears by a letter from Dr. Robinson, of Bristol, that the general opinion at Gibraltar was in favour of the contagious property of this fever, in opposition to Dr. Nooth, the principal army physician of that place. Some families, we are told, who secluded themselves, escaped the danger to which those who exposed themselves fell a sacrifice. In Dr. Haygarth's letter too, appears by the account of Dr. Fellowes, that one Sancho arrived from Cadiz at Gibraltar, where he kept a grocer's shop in the heart

of the town; that he fell ill of the fever after his arrival, and that in that part of the town the malady first appeared. All this is highly probable. Whether the disease appeared first on Sancho, or some of his neighbours, it is not easy to determine; but the heart of a populous town is the usual seat of the commencement of every epidemic. Those who secluded themselves, of course absented themselves from every crowded part. But in all these cases, as we shall presently see, it is not enough to ascertain the probability of contagion; we must mark carefully the period at which the diseased state of the town commences and declines. If the commencement is during that temperature which is found necessary for the existence, if not for the production, of such fevers, and if the cessation has occurred as soon as that temperature ceases, we shall then at least admit, that such fevers are only contagious under certain seasons and temperatures, which will be one point gained in distinguishing them from the more common contagions, to which we are accustomed in England.

We have been led to these last reflections by the perusal of Dr. ADAMS'S "*Enquiry into the Laws of Epidemics*," a work of much greater importance to the English reader. In this we have a comprehensive view of those diseases which, from their universality, are pretty generally deemed contagious. Our author distinguishes these into such as are only produced by some changes in the atmosphere, as the influenza; such as arise from a peculiarity of soil, which is only injurious at certain seasons, as the ague; such as may be excited by the accumulation of the sick, or the want of ventilation in close chambers, as the jail, or hospital fever; and such as can only be excited (as far as the evidence of our senses informs us) by their own specific matter, or effluvia from it: of these small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, are the most remarkable. These last, he considers only as *contagious*. This distinction he urges is of the greatest importance, because the means by which we may extinguish the *infections*, that is hospital, and some other fevers, will be found insufficient to protect us from the contagions. This rule he extends to all the other epidemics. The plague, it is well known, has never raged in London during the winter season. The ague is only known in marshes, during spring and autumn. Yellow fever has

its necessary temperature, and hospital fever, he shows us, can only spread in situations similar to those which gave it birth. But the true contagions may be communicated at all seasons, in all climates, in all situations. It is even asserted, that the very purity of the air which protects us from the other epidemics, will serve to render the effects of contagious more certain; that is, that small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, will spread with more certainty, in proportion as the inhabitants of the place are accustomed to breathe a purer air. It must be admitted, that, though London is never free from these diseases, yet that they do not constantly spread with that rapidity, which is generally remarked when they are introduced into villages.

On these accounts, Dr. Adams takes much pains to call the attention of the public and individual families, to the consideration of those means, by which they are to protect the community, themselves, and families, from the different epidemics. A chapter is devoted to each disease; in which, after ascertaining the manner in which it is conveyed, the means of prevention are readily deduced.

Such a work was much wanted, not only to teach matrons to conduct their intercourse with others, so as to protect their offspring, but to facilitate our connections with each other, by distinguishing between false alarms and real dangers. We are therefore pleased to find the whole written in that popular style, which must not only be intelligible to, but interest, every reader.

One object of the author, seems to be to set the public to rights, on the popular subject of exterminating the small-pox. If the premises we have already offered, are correct, it will follow that those writers, who assume the possibility of exterminating small-pox, because the leprosy is now but little known among us, and because the plague has not visited us for nearly a century and a half, have fallen into an error from not distinguishing the different manner in which such diseases are spread. Without expressing any doubts concerning the security derived from cow-pox, or rather without entering into the question, the author urges, that the only security to be depended upon from small-pox, is to destroy in the rising generation the susceptibility to the disease: that the plague ceases by a change of temperature, after which, neither the sick, nor their cloaths, nor furniture, are contagious; but

that no such change arrests the ravages of small-pox, which only cease when none remain, who have not passed through it; and which, in the succeeding generation, may be revived by furniture, cloaths, and even burying-grounds: that therefore, though those who are satisfied of the security of vaccination, do right to recommend it to others by their example, which will be more powerful than any advice; yet that we are not to expect the extermination of small-pox, by prohibiting inoculation: that the public mind has, for the most part, judged properly enough on these subjects; inoculation having been almost universally practised in large towns; but in villages, not without some popular or implied restraint, excepting when the disease has been accidentally introduced, and spread beyond human controul, before any means have been used to prevent it.

On the means of avoiding what has of late been popularly called Typhous fever, Dr. Adams is particularly full, and also on the extermination of the disease altogether. This leads him into some very interesting enquiries, concerning the habits of the poor, the melioration of whose condition, he shows, has contributed greatly to lessen that disease, which may therefore be gradually exterminated, in proportion as society is progressively improved.

The subject of contagion leads us to a controversy, of which we never think without pain. Our readers must have been disgusted, as well as ourselves, with the various *brochures* which have issued from the press, on a discovery which required the most impartial, and patient investigation; but which has at last degenerated into personality, and almost scurrility. It is with some satisfaction, however, that we announce a performance on vaccination, of a different description. Mr. PEART's "*Account of an Eruptive Disease*," is written with much candour, though it contains little information.

In an art so important to the comfort and preservation of the human race, we are glad to see an increase of those miscellaneous productions, which contribute so much to furnish the practitioner with useful hints for conducting and improving his own practice. Since our last has appeared, "*The Annual Medical Register*," by a SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS. From the title we formed great expectations. The medical occurrences of a whole year, digested and regularly com-

piled in a volume, seemed to promise a most desirable source of reference to futurity, if not to the present generation. But such a source should be as free as possible from all impurities. We wish we could say so much of the present. We shall only transcribe a single paragraph, because it is the most intimately connected with the professed object of the book, and yet, perhaps, the most faulty.

"On the whole, then, the causes of the happy decrease of some of the most fatal and epidemic diseases, and the diminution of the fatality of others, as well as the increase of a few disorders, most of them of infinitely less importance to the community, may be in a great measure ascribed to the evident changes in the physical, and moral condition of the metropolis, during the last two centuries; more particularly to the changes which it has undergone, from a state of perpetual filth, and nastiness, to the open, airy, well-paved, and comparatively cleanly condition, in which it now is; and to the alterations in our domestic economy, in regard to situation, ventilation, and cleanliness. The first of these changes has contributed to free us from the endemic and epidemic diseases of camps, &c. intermittent and remittent fevers, dysentery, and the plague; and the latter have concurred to banish the contagious diseases of hospitals, jails, and other crowded and close situations, viz. malignant typhous fevers; as well as to lessen the ravages of other contagious diseases, which were formerly most destructively epidemic and fatal, such as the scarlet-fever, measles, &c."*

This society of physicians must have read Dr. WILLAN very superficially, if they conceive he confines "the fatal ravages of Scarlatina," to "those successive ages," which his "discriminating eye has traced." Those who read with only common attention, the work referred to by these gentlemen, will perceive that, with Dr. WILLAN, Scarlatina is considered as not less general in these days, than formerly. If, like other diseases, it has appeared formidable, at particular seasons, it is certain that nothing is to be

discovered in the writings of the accurate Sydenham, in any respect, comparable to what we have witnessed in our own days. When these gentlemen have more leisure, we wish them to compare SYDENHAM'S "*Histories of Epidemics*," with Dr. WILLAN'S "*Account of the Diseases of London*."

If these gentlemen had been so early in their publication, as not to have had access to the annual bills of mortality, we could hardly have excused their not taking the trouble to cast up the weekly bills; even if the urgency of the public, or their publisher, had not allowed time for that dull species of labour, we cannot well conceive, how a "Society of Physicians," in any part of Great Britain, or its dependencies, could be ignorant of the ravages of the measles, during the past year. By the annual bills, it is ascertained that, in London, the deaths by measles for the last year were equal, if they did not exceed, any three successive years, during the period when London was annually visited with those epidemics, from which she is relieved by the improved manner of life of the inhabitants.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

In illustration of Classical Literature little has been lately published of essential interest.

The passages selected in Mr. PITMAN'S "*Excepta ex variis Romanis Poetis*," have been chosen, both with taste and judgment; and the work may be fairly recommended as likely to be of use in schools.

THEOLOGY, MORAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

In our last Retrospect, we noticed the first part of Mr. WESTON'S "*Sunday Lessons for Morning and Evening Service*:" the concluding portion, containing *the Second Lessons*, has since appeared, illustrated, like the former, with a perpetual commentary, notes, and index. The nature of the work has been already touched on. The notes are very short and compact; and the index is of such passages only as have been explained, or are newly translated.

Another work of pious intention will be found in Mr. HAWKINS'S "*Commentary on the first, second, and third Epistles of St. John*;" in which the author, "without calling any man on earth master, expresses his leading principles in reference to theological sentiments, as imbibed from the unadulterated Word of God."

* The fatal ravages which the scarlet-fever occasioned throughout Europe, for several successive ages, under a variety of appellations, have been traced with an acute and discriminating eye, by Dr. WILLAN. See his Treatise on "*Cutaneous Diseases*," Part III. p. 289—334.

Nor must we forget a volume, entitled "*Zeal without Innovation; or the present State of Religion and Morals considered; with a View to the Dispositions and Measures required for its Improvement*;" from which as many useful reflections may be gained by the separatist as by the churchman. The author's remarks on the Calvinistic doctrines are peculiarly important.—Subjoined is "*An Address to Young Clergymen, intended to guard them against some prevalent Errors*."

A more important series of sermons has not often appeared, than that by Mr. PENROSE, preached in the year 1808, before the University of Oxford, at the Bampton Lecture; entitled, "*An Attempt to prove the Truth of Christianity, from the Wisdom displayed in its Original Establishment, and from the History of false and corrupted Systems of Religion*."

The well-known Bampton Lectures, of 1784, contain a view of the contrast between Christianity and Mahometanism. These are intended to be supplemental; referring more particularly to the doctrines of the Jesuits. Having treated, in the fourth of the nine sermons which compose the volume, of the first corruptions of Christianity, and the excesses of the Romish idolatry, Mr. Penrose, in the fifth, treats of the rise and progress of the regular clergy; proceeding to the foundation of the order of the Jesuits, and enlarging more particularly on their profligate casuistry and ambition, as well as on the rapid progress of their power. In the sixth and seventh lectures, he treats of the conduct of the Jesuit missionaries, and of their idolatrous compliances. Including also a sketch of the History of the St. Thomé Christians on the coast of Malabar. The eighth lecture is more immediately devoted to the Jesuits of Paraguay. And the ninth contains the recapitulation. In this lecture, the decline of the Papal and Jesuitical power is compared with the continued security and progress of Christianity. An appendix, of rather more than a hundred and four pages, contains a body of illustrations and authorities.

Nor must we here forget a most valuable and important tract, which has been lately published by the BISHOP OF DURHAM, entitled "*The Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome re-considered, in a View of the Romish Doctrine of the Eucharist; with an Explanation of the Antepenultimate Answer in the Church Cate-*

chism." It is separated into the following sections:—1. Reasons against the literal sense of the words, *This is my Body—This is my Blood*.—2. Reasons against the miracle implied by the literal sense.—3. Of the Adoration of the Host.—4. Of the Denial of the Cup to the Laity.—5. An Explanation of the Antepenultimate Answer in the Church Catechism.

In this class also, we shall include Dr. BOOKER's "*Address to the Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, &c.*" on subjects of importance to the Church and State. The leading points of which are, 1. The great want of accommodation-room for those who attend the generality of our parish churches.—2. The unaccountable facility with which improper persons are, under the existing laws, enabled to become teachers of religion.

POETRY.

"*The Mother, a Poem, in five Books*," by Mrs. WEST, lays claim to a large portion of the praise which we have to bestow on the metrical compositions of the last half year. The subjects of the different books are, *Infancy, Religious Instruction, Education, Separation from Children, and Maternal Sorrows*. Though unequal in a few instances, it has parts and passages, the unusual merit of which will always make it rank among our best didactics.

"*Ly Tang, an Imperial Poem, in Chinese*," by KIEN LUNG, with a Translation and Notes, by Mr. STEPHEN WESTON, will be found an interesting pamphlet. The preface contains a few particulars of the literary Emperor's life, a copy of whose Chinese dictionary, it appears, was brought to London, a short time back, from St. Petersburg, illustrated, not only by perpetual comments in the Tartar language, but with a volume of Russian notes.—"I must now (observes the translator) say a word of the Poem, which I present to the public, and how I came by it. I found it on a China cup, with the figures which accompany it; and feeling a wish to know what it meant, principally indeed on account of the author's name, I set about a translation of the characters, and concluded with guessing at the sense they intended to convey; and, having satisfied myself, leave my readers to give, with a better knowledge of the genius of the language, an improved version."

The three first sentences of the "*Reflections of Ly Tang*" will be a sufficient specimen of the Poem itself.

"LY TANG,

"LY TANG, idle and unemployed, in a vacant and joyless hour, spake thus:

"Behold the sun, star of the morning, rise on my furnace, and illumine my hall under an imperial dynasty.

"Great is the beauty, and high the antiquity of sacred Vases, simple but exquisite in their form, which it requires time to go in quest of, and opportunity to possess, and length of days to arrange and set in order, as incentives to the pursuit of virtue and the performance of good deeds."

The cup, from which the poem is taken, is engraved as a vignette in the title.

Among the poetical fruits of "early age," we notice, with no small satisfaction, the "*Poems and Translations from the minor Greek Poets, and others, written chiefly between the Ages of Ten and Sixteen*," by a YOUNG LADY.—"The Canzonet for three Friends" is one of the best among the original compositions.

A considerable share of praise is also due to MR. J. B. FISHER, for his "*Pathetic Tales, Poems, &c.*"

"*The Senses, an Ode, in the Manner of Collins's Ode on the Passions*," will rank among the more successful specimens of imitation.

But while mentioning new claimants to praise, we must not forget those who have both long and permanently pleased us. MR. CAMPBELL's "*Gertrude of Wyoming, a Pennsylvanian Tale*," has flights of true poetry, and passages of deep pathos, equal to any we remember to have seen in his former productions. Insulated extracts would afford no idea of its plan, and we have not room for a complete analysis. The Death Song of the Oneyda Chief, with which the Poem closes is certainly one of the finest parts. From the stanzas, which concern the death of Gertrude, we shall select four. They will probably lead many, who have not already seen the Poem, to enquire for it.

"And tranc'd in giddy horror Gertrude swoon'd;

Yet while she clasps him lifeless to her zone;

Say, burst they, borrow'd from her father's wound,

These drops?—Oh God! the life-blood is her own;

And faltering, on her Waldegrave's bosom thrown—

"Weep not, O Love!" she cries, "to see me bleed—

Thee, Gertrude's sad survivor, thee alone—Heaven's peace commiserate; for scarce I heed

These wounds, yet thee to leave is death—is death indeed.

"Clasp me, a little longer, on the brink Of Fate! while I can feel thy dear caress; And, when this heart hath ceas'd to beat—oh! think,

And let it mitigate thy woes' excess, That thou has been to me all tenderness, And friend to more than human friendship just.

Oh! by that retrospect of happiness, And by the hopes of an immortal trust, God shall assuage thy pangs—when I am laid in dust.

"Go, Henry, go not back, when I depart; The scene thy bursting tears too deep will move,

Where my dear father took thee to his heart, And Gertrude thought it ecstasy to rove With thee, as with an angel, through the grove

Of peace—imagining her lot was cast In heav'n; for ours was not like earthly love. And must this parting be our very last? No! I shall love thee still, when death itself is past.

"Half could I bear, methinks, to leave this earth, And thee, more lov'd than ought beneath the sun,

If I had liv'd to smile but on the birth Of one dear pledge—but shall there then be none,

In future times?—no gentle little one, To clasp thy neck, and look, resembling me?

Yet seems it, ev'n while life's last pulses run, A sweetness in the cup of death to be, Lord of my bosom's love! to die beholding thee!"

In this class also we have to notice "*A Translation from the Latin of Vannier, Book xv. upon Fish*;" by the late Rev. JOHN DUNCOMBE, of Christ Church College, Cambridge; with a brief Introduction, and Passages from English Writers, selected as Notes. The translation itself appears to have been made about 1750. The notes have been of late added, and seem to form the most curious part of the pamphlet. The works they are taken from, are Silvester Du Bartas; the Dialogues of Creatures Moralized; Fawkes's Theocritus; Gayton's Art of Longevity, 1659; Polychronicon; Gower's Confessio Amantis, 1554; Purchas's Pilgrimes; A strange Metamorphosis of Man, 1634; Epitaphes, Epigrams, &c. by Turberville; Baldwin's Owen Glendour; Llewellyn's Men Miracles, 1656; Breton's Ourania; Florio's Translation of Montague; Mickle's Syr Martin; Topsell's History of Four-footed Beasts; Hercules Furens, 1581; Flecknoe; Barnaby Googe's Palingenius; England's

England's View, 1603; Whitney's Emblems, 1586; and Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum, 1535.

As a specimen of the Translation, we shall quote the description of the Trout:

"The Trout loves rivers in obscure retreats;
Thrown into standing water, she forgets
Her former beauty, and neglects her love,
And all the flesh will then insipid prove;
From hence remember, with a timely care,
For Trout a running water to prepare.

Near some wide river's mouth a place provide,

And with smooth grass and turf adorn the side;

Let the clear bottom shining gravel show,
And gently murmur'g o'er smooth pebbles flow.

This situation always grateful proves,
For still the Trout a murmur'g current loves.
And still the same desires her bosom warm,
Nor has she chang'd her manner with her form:

For once she liv'd a nymph of spotless fame,
In an obscure retreat, and Truta was her name.

It chanc'd that in a flow'ry path she stray'd,
Where a clear river with the pebble play'd,
And just disturb'd the silence of the shade.

Truta now seated near the spreading trees,
Enjoys the coolness of the passing breeze;
In the clear stream she casts her modest eyes,
And in a fillet her fair tresses lies.

While in this solitude she thus remains,
And dyes her beauteous face with various stains;

It chanc'd the robber Lucius, through the shade,

With eager eyes, perceiv'd the lonely maid;
He saw and lov'd her riches, or her face,
For both her dress and form appear'd with equal grace.

The nymph now heard the rustling with affright,

She saw a man, and trembled at the sight;
Swiftly along the winding shore she fled,
And cry'd, and vow'd, and call'd the gods to aid.

Truta despairing sought, with trembling speed,

A rock that overlook'd the watery mead;
Hither she bent her course the summit gain'd,
And thought her virtue now might be maintain'd

Cheaply with loss of life: while here she stood,

And just prepar'd to leap into the flood;
Lucius approach'd, and while he held behind
Her flow'ry vest that flutter'd in the wind,
Chang'd into fish an equal fate they bore,
And though transform'd in shape, yet as before,

The Pike of slaughter fond, and fierce appears,
And still the Trout retains her female fears!
Beauty and virgin modesty remains
Diversified with crimson-tinted stains;

And, once the fairest nymph that trod the plain,

Swims fairest fish of all the finny train."

The new and splendid edition of "*Palestine*," by Mr. REGINALD HEBER (a poem which has been already introduced to the notice of our readers in a smaller form), is accompanied by a fragment not less poetical, entitled "*The Passage of the Red Sea*." A few lines, by way of extract, will speak more for its merit, than a lengthened commentary.

"Yet not from Israel fled the friendly light,
Or dark to them, or cheerless came the night.
Still in their van, along that dreadful road,
Blaz'd broad and fierce the brandish'd torch of God.

Its meteor glare a tenfold lustre gave

On the long mirror of the rosy wave:

While its blest beams a sunlike heat supply,
Warm every cheek and dance in every eye.

To them alone—for, Mizraim's wizard-train
Invoke for light their monster-gods in vain:
Clouds heap'd on clouds their straggling sight confine,

And tenfold darkness broods above their line.
Yet on they fare by reckless vengeance led,
And range unconscious through the ocean's bed;

Till midway now—that strange and fiery form

Show'd his dread visage lightening through the storm;

With withering splendour blasted all their might,

And brake their chariot-wheels, and marr'd their coursers' flight.

"Fly, Misraim, fly!"—The ravenous floods they see,

And fiercer than the floods, the Deity.

"Fly, Misraim, fly!"—From Edom's coral strand,

Again the prophet stretch'd his dreadful wand.
With one wild crash the thundering waters sweep—

And all is waves—a dark and lonely deep.

Yet o'er those lonely waves such murmur past,

As mortal wailing swell'd the nightly blast;
And strange and sad the whispering surges bore

The groans of Egypt to Arabia's shore.

Oh! welcome came the morn, where Israel stood,

In trustless wonder, by th' avenging flood!
Oh! welcome came the cheerful morn, to show

The drifted wreck of Zoan's pride below;
The mangled limbs of men—the broken car—

A few sad relics of a nation's war:

Alas, how few!—Then soft as Elim's well,
The precious tears of new-born freedom fell.

And he, whose harden'd heart alike had borne
The house of bondage, and th' oppressor's scorn,

The stubborn slave, by Hope's new beams subdu'd,

In faltering accents sobb'd his gratitude."

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The most valuable work in this class, and, indeed we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most valuable works which have appeared in the course of the present year, is Mr. NEWENHAM'S "*View of the National, Political, and Commercial Circumstances of Ireland.*"—Of the magnitude and importance of the subjects of which Mr. NEWENHAM treats, our readers will be best able to form an estimate from his own words.

"The Eastern possessions of Great Britain," says he, "are confessedly valuable in a high degree; so also are her possessions in the Western parts of the world. But, considered as sources of imperial strength, they are indisputably upon the whole inferior to Ireland. The supplies drawn from the former, may appear, to certain descriptions in the British community, far more desirable than those which are drawn from the latter. But if the view be disinterestedly extended to the whole aggregate of the real means of imperial energy, it will doubtless be acknowledged, that the supplies of the East, and those of the West, industriously augmented to the utmost, must ever fall infinitely short of those which Ireland, if wisely and solicitously governed, might become capable of yielding. The prosperity of her eastern settlements, and her western colonies, may decline; yet Great Britain may thrive. These distant dependencies may even cease to be parts of the British dominions; yet Great Britain and Ireland, firmly united, and sagaciously and impartially governed, with all their various sources of wealth and strength fully disclosed and skilfully improved, may still constitute a flourishing and unvanquishable empire. But if the prosperity of Ireland be suffered to decline, Great Britain, whatever others may think, will hardly find an adequate compensation for the effects of that declension on her own prosperity. If the real value of the former be not practically evinced, the British empire as a belligerent power, will ever appear in a paralysed condition to all who can discern, and justly estimate its native means of strength. And if ever Ireland, unfortunately, cease to be an integral part of that empire, Great Britain will probably soon cease to be an independent nation; or, at least, to use the words employed by Davenant, on the same subject, a hundred years ago, and when the state of Europe was much more favourable to the individual existence of England as an independent nation, than it now is, the sum of affairs will be in danger. The prosperity of a country, which annually purchases manufactures from Great Britain, and rude produce from her colonies, to the amount of eight millions sterling; and which may acquire the means of purchasing infinitely more—of a country, which now begins to supply Great Britain annually with near one million bar-

rels of grain, and with other necessary provisions to the amount of upwards of three millions sterling; and which certainly might, with vast advantage to both countries, be rendered competent to supply as much as Great Britain could require—of a country, from whence the seamen of the empire are chiefly fed—of a country, whereof the trade now annually employs 1,200,000 tons of British shipping, yielding to their owners near two millions sterling; and which might give employment to a vast additional number—of a country, from whence two millions of money, at least, are annually drawn by absentees residing in England; and whereof the expenditure conduces to swell the public revenue of the latter, and to give extraordinary encouragement to the industrious therein—of a country, which adds near six millions to the revenue of the empire; and which unquestionably might be made to add, at no distant period, as much more—of a country, actually encumbered with a public debt amounting to upwards of seventy millions; for the greater part of which Great Britain is responsible—of a country which must, yearly, remit two millions, in the shape of interest, &c. to public creditors in Great Britain; and which, probably, may be obliged to remit, at least, one fourth more;—finally, the prosperity of a country, which furnishes at least 100,000 hardy and intrepid soldiers and seamen, for the defence of the empire; and which, with a rapidly increasing population, might fairly be expected to furnish, if requisite, many, many thousands more—ought surely to excite a much greater degree of solicitude, on the part of the ministers of the crown, than the prosperity of any, or, perhaps, of all the foreign appendages of Great Britain: nay, as great a degree of solicitude as the prosperity of Great Britain herself can be deemed to demand. That every addition to the wealth of Ireland must, eventually, operate in augmenting that of England, is a truth which has long been received as indisputable among intelligent men, and which a multitude of substantial facts conduce to place beyond the sphere of controversy. The different manufacturers, the merchants, and ship-owners, of the latter have already had ample practical proofs of it. To promote, therefore, the prosperity of Ireland, is, in effect, the same thing as to promote that of England. In truth, it might safely be affirmed, that, under existing circumstances, a spirit of industry and enterprise ought to be much more munificently encouraged in the former than in the latter. In Ireland, that spirit is still in its infancy: in England, it has acquired sufficient strength. Every natural advantage of England has been rendered productive: many of the natural advantages of Ireland still remain in a comparatively unproductive state. Ireland is, as yet, far from that point of internal improvement and proportionate national wealth which England has reached. Capitals may be actually employed with much greater profit

profit in the former, than in the latter; and consequently with greater effect in augmenting the general wealth of the empire. But there is another consideration, and one of a very momentous nature, namely, the tranquillity of Ireland, which seems peculiarly calculated to perpetuate an unremitting anxiety, in behalf of its prosperity, among the efficient statesmen of the empire, and which, it is hoped, will no longer prove abortive. The strength, indeed, in times like the present, the very stability of the British empire incontrovertibly requires the permanence of tranquillity in Ireland. If the spirit of industry be assiduously cherished, and liberally succoured therein; and if the Irish people be invariably governed in prudent conformity with the principles of the British constitution, disaffection can never be dangerously prevalent among them. For what can Irishmen desire beyond a full participation of the prosperity of Great Britain; a full participation of the political benefits which Britons enjoy; a participation of the splendour, renown, and incolumity of the British empire? Ambitious and turbulent men may have other aims; but the good sense of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people will assuredly teach them to appreciate these enjoyments justly, and thus effectually frustrate the endeavours of those who would alienate them from Great Britain. On the contrary, if the prosperity of Ireland be inconsiderately disregarded; if the projects of designing men be thus incautiously facilitated, the least evil that can happen, is that which has already been experienced, the appropriation of a vast military force to the preservation of Ireland, which, under more prudent management, under the impulse of more becoming principles, might elsewhere be employed with, perhaps, incalculable effects; and which, in the year 1799, equalled the whole effective and disposable native military force of Great Britain, during the height of the last American war. "Whatever may have been the secondary or adventitious objects of those who projected the incorporation of the British and Irish legislatures, it must in candour be presumed, that the principal and ultimate scope of their endeavours to accomplish this arduous and hazardous undertaking, was that prodigious invigoration of the British empire, which was likely to ensue from disclosing and rendering adequately productive its various sources of wealth and strength, and from a complete removal of the ground of that jealousy, which had long impeded, and still threatened to impede, the growth of Irish prosperity; but which desired invigoration could not, in the opinions of many, be thus effected, so long as the legislatures of the sister-kingdoms remained distinct, without endangering the permanence of that connection between them, whereof the preservation may be considered as the highest duty of a British statesman. And certainly, if this reputed object be not thus

obtained, Britons will have very little reason to admire the union, as a specimen of consummate political sagacity; and Irishmen will have ample ground for dissatisfaction. If additional vigour be not diffused through the British empire by a perfect consolidation of its constituent parts; if its resources be not explored and improved; if the vast natural advantages of Ireland be not more productively employed in the augmentation of national wealth than heretofore; if the grievances and exigencies of the Irish people be slighted and neglected, while the petitions of turbulent, ignorant, and, probably, instigated operative manufacturers are deemed worthy of the consideration of the legislature; if the interest of the Irish nation be, in a signal manner, precipitately, and without due examination,* sacrificed to that of West-India planters, merchants, and mortgagees, whose accidental distresses the legislature ought, no doubt, to relieve, both promptly and effectually; but, surely, not at the sole expense of a country, to which the fostering aid of government has not been habitually extended, and which has, unquestionably, a singularly well-founded claim thereon; if the conduct of successive administrations towards Ireland continue to exhibit a tissue of neglect, partiality, and error, the union will surely be regarded, by all reflecting and unbiassed men, as a vain, illusive, nugatory, and even mischievous measure; nay, it is not unlikely that a disposition to manifest their dissatisfaction, during some future interval of perplexity, remissness, or debility, on the part of government, may at length become general among the people of Ireland. But neglect of Ireland, partiality to Great Britain, or her dependencies, and a series of errors, some, perhaps, of a fatal nature, must constantly be apprehended, so long as an imperfect knowledge of the circumstances of the former, or an indistinct perception of its real value, shall prevail among those who conduct the affairs of the empire, or those of whom its legislature is composed."

Mr. NEWENHAM divides his work into four parts, which are again subdivided into sections. The first of these parts treats "*Of the natural advantages which qualify Ireland for the acquisition of commercial wealth*;" the second, "*Of the causes which frustrated the natural advantages of Ireland*;" the third, "*Of the remote cause which eventually operated in frustrating the natural advantages of Ireland*;" the fourth, "*Of the circumstances which have tended to prevent a complete fruition of the natural advantages of Ireland, since the removal of the principal causes, which operated in rendering them*

* See Reports of the Committee on the distillation from molasses.

comparatively abortive; and of the effects resulting from these circumstances."

Lastly, an Appendix, containing tables of the exports and imports of corn from or into Ireland, since the commencement of the last century; of the quantities of beef, butter, pork, and live cattle, exported from Ireland in the same period; and various other tables, accounts, and official returns, of the highest value to every one who wishes to form a correct judgment of the present condition of Ireland, and of its capacity for improvement. Our Author's view of the subject is so well expressed in his introduction, that we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of laying it before our readers.

"During the time of my service in Ireland (says Sir John Davis) which began in the first year of his Majesty's (King James I.) reign, I have visited all the provinces of that kingdom in sundry journeys and circuits. Wherein I have observed the good temperature of the air; the fruitfulness of the soil; the pleasant and commodious seats for habitations; the safe and large ports and havens lying open for traffic into all the west parts of the world; the long inlets of many navigable rivers; and so many great lakes and fresh ponds within the land, as the like are not to be seen in any part of Europe; the rich fishings and wild fowl of all kinds; and lastly, the bodies and minds of the people endued with extraordinary abilities by nature.*

"Had it not been (says Sir William Temple) for circumstances prejudicial to the increase of trade and riches in a country, and which seem natural, or at least to have been ever incident, to the government of Ireland, the native fertility of the Irish soil and seas in so many rich commodities, improved by a multitude of people and industry, with the advantage of so many excellent havens, and a situation so commodious for all foreign trade, must needs have rendered this kingdom one of the richest in Europe, and made a mighty increase, both of strength and revenue to the crown of England.†

"Ireland (says the intelligent Mr. Brown), is, in respect of its situation, the number of its commodious harbours, and the natural wealth which it produces, the fittest island to acquire riches of any in the European seas; for, as by its situation, it lies most commodious for

the West Indies, Spain, and the northern and east countries, so it is not only supplied by nature with all the necessities of life, but can, over and above, export large quantities to foreign countries, in so much, that had it been mistress of a free trade, no nation in Europe of its extent, could, in an equal number of years, acquire greater wealth."*

"To illustrate the ground of these remarks, and to draw forth, from comparative obscurity and oblivion, such of the natural and political circumstances of Ireland, as appear to merit particular attention, are the principal objects of the present work.

"With this view it is proposed, first, to exhibit those natural advantages by which Ireland seems, in an eminent manner, qualified for the attainment of great commercial opulence and national strength. Secondly, to disclose the various causes which operated in rendering those advantages almost abortive. And thirdly, to review the circumstances which have tended to prevent a complete and uniform fruition of them, since the removal of the principal causes by which they were frustrated.

"The more efficient natural advantages which qualify a country for the attainment of riches, by means of external and internal traffic, are a favourable situation, relatively to other countries; numerous and commodious harbours; extensive navigable rivers; a convenient supply of materials for making durable roads; a temperate climate; an abundance of such minerals and fossils as are capable of being greatly enhanced in value by the labour and ingenuity of man; productive fisheries; and a fertile soil, with the means of increasing and preserving its fertility.

Under a well-constituted and permanent government, competent to afford due protection to its subjects, an industrious people, enjoying personal liberty, security of property, internal peace, and experiencing suitable encouragements on the part of a prudent and serious legislature, can scarcely fail to acquire commercial wealth and national strength, in proportion to the number of these natural advantages, and the extent and value of each.

"With respect to a few of them, individually taken, and considered in their

* Historical Relations, p. 1.

† Miscellaneous Works, vol. iii. p. 8.

* Essays on Trade in general, and on that of Ireland in particular, page 38; published in 1728.

utmost perfection, Ireland is, no doubt, equalled by several other countries, and even surpassed by some. But with respect to the aggregate of these advantages, and to the more important ones among them, there can be little risk in affirming, that Ireland ranks considerably above almost any known country in the world. Yet it is a melancholy truth, that, owing to a tissue of political circumstances of an unpropitious nature, she has ever been greatly surpassed, in point of national conspicuity, and the blessings resulting from that general civilization which ordinarily accompanies increasing national wealth, by other countries much less bounteously endowed by the Almighty.

"*A View of the Political Situation of the Province of Upper Canada; in which her physical Capacity is stated, and the Means of diminishing her Burthens, increasing her Value, and securing her Connection with Great Britain, are fully considered,*" by JOHN MILES JACKSON, is a work which appears to have been written by one, who was well acquainted with the subjects of which he treats, and is a good supplement to the full Account of Canada, lately published by Mr. Heriot.

Memoirs of the King's Supremacy, and of the Rise, Progress, and Results of the Supremacy of the Pope, in different Ages and Nations, as far as it relates to Civil Affairs," by THOMAS BROOKE CLARKE, D.D. is a learned and judicious treatise, comprehending a more full account of that prerogative, which the King enjoys as supreme head of the Church of England, than is to be found in any preceding work.

"*Six Letters on the Subject of Dr. Milner's Explanation, relative to the Proposal in the last Session of Parliament for admitting the King's Veto in the Election of Roman Catholic Bishops; and the Royal Veto in the Appointment of the Irish Roman Catholic Prelacy, considered, in Reply to the Right Rev. Dr. Milner,*" will be found interesting to those who take a concern in the Catholic Question, or who have attended to the controversy to which the pamphlet before us more particularly relates.

The Investigation into the Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York has, as might have been expected, given rise to an abundant crop of publications. The *Speeches* of the most distinguished Members of the House of Commons, who spoke on that occasion, have been published in separate pamphlets. Of

these, the *Speeches* of Mr. BURTON and Mr. PERCEVAL will be found to contain the strongest vindication of the Royal Duke; and those of Mr. WHITBREAD and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, the most cogent arguments against him.

There has appeared also, "*A Correct and Authentic Copy of the Evidence taken before the House of Commons, on the Charges exhibited against his Royal Highness the Duke of York.*"—As this is a copy of the Reports which were printed by order of the House of Commons, for the use of its Members on this extraordinary and interesting occasion, it may be regarded as official.

The Orders in Council, and the Affairs of India, have both given rise to some minor publications; but nothing has appeared on either of the subjects of sufficient consequence to entitle them to notice.

DRAMA.

Owing, probably, to the destruction of the two winter theatres by fire, the drama has yielded an unusually scanty crop for the last six months.

Mr. ARNOLD's "*Man and Wife, or, more Secrets than One,*" is equal to the general run of modern comedies; but it possesses no striking qualities, to recommend it to particular notice.

Mrs. INCHBALD has completed her selection, called the "*British Theatre,*" in twenty-five volumes. The typographical execution, and decorations of the work, demand our warmest approbation; and it would be injustice to the fair editor, not to say, that she has performed her part with as much skill and taste, as could be expected from a contemporary writer, herself an author in the same department of literature.

NOVELS.

The most popular work in this class, which has appeared since our last Supplement, is, "*Catebs in Search of a Wife,*" a novel, of a methodistical cast, which has acquired a temporary degree of celebrity; and is attributed to the pen of Miss HANNAH MOORE. The work is not to be considered so much as a fictitious tale, as a vehicle for conveying those sentiments, principles, and observations, which, for a series of years, Miss Moore has been in the habit of recommending to the public, in a more serious form. It is difficult to quarrel with good things, let us find them where we may. Piety and religion are entitled to our veneration, wherever we meet with them. But, surely, there is something

incongruous, in making a novel a medium for conveying to the world disquisitions on controversial divinity. We will not venture to touch on those points of Mrs. Moore's religious faith, which she has introduced into her work. Such topics, as they are unsuitable to the place where she has introduced them, so it would be indecorous to mention them here; where we could not have an opportunity to discuss them with a gravity, a decency, and solemnity, equal to their importance. We shall confine ourselves, then, to a very brief outline of the story itself, and leave the parts that are objectionable in the management of it to those, to whom subjects so grave more naturally belong. The great object kept in view, throughout the whole of Miss Moore's novel, is the enforcement of certain religious principles; of which, it is well known, she has long been one of the most admired, and indefatigable supporters; and next to that, the condemnation of certain fashionable pleasures, and relaxations; which, from the first appearance of the sect, to which Miss Moore belongs, have always been peculiar objects of the disapprobation of that sect. We have imposed upon ourselves a restraint from going into the thorny paths of controversy, otherwise we could very easily shew, that in the best times, in what we may call the primitive and apostolic age of the English church, there was none of that rigour and sourness which Miss Moore recommends. But again, the present is not a fit place for such controversies; at the same time, we must observe, that methodism, in religion, is synonymous with empiricism in medicine; and that the quacks in one profession, are as dangerous and mischievous as those in the other. The hero of Miss Moore's piece, "*Colebs*," is a young man of independent fortune, in search of a virtuous partner, with whom he may unite himself for life. He meets with various ladies of different qualities, but none suitable for a wife, till he finds Miss STANLEY, who had been educated in that sort of religious methodism, which Miss Moore, in her works on female education, has recommended; and who is a perfect model of that system. The story is simple, and the characters that are introduced, are not numerous, but they are well and skilfully drawn. As a general specimen of the work, we are tempted to introduce the following description, protesting, however, for ourselves, as well as for all

fathers and mothers in the United Kingdom, against that fastidiousness, which would banish from our desserts the sweetest flowers of our houses, and the best pearls and jewels, with which our wives can be adorned. Of his first introduction into fashionable life, *Colebs* tells his own story in the following words:

"On the tiptoe of expectation, I went to dine with Sir John Belfield, in Cavendish-square. I looked at my watch fifty times. I thought it would never be six o'clock. I did not care to shew my country breeding, by going too early, to incommode my friend; nor my town breeding, by going too late, and spoiling his dinner. Sir John is a valuable, elegant-minded man, and, next to Mr. Stanley, stood highest in my father's esteem, for his mental accomplishments, and correct morals. As I knew he was remarkable for assembling at his table, men of sense, taste, and learning my expectations of pleasure were very high. 'Here, at least,' (said I) as I heard the name of one clever man, announced after another, 'here, at least, I cannot fail to find

The feast of reason, and the flow of soul:

Here, at least, all the energies of my mind will be brought into exercise. From this society, I shall carry away documents for the improvement of my taste; I shall treasure up hints to enrich my understanding, and collect aphorisms for the conduct of life.'

"At first, there was no fair opportunity to introduce any conversation beyond the topics of the day, and to those it must be confessed, this eventful period gives a new and powerful interest. I should have been much pleased to have had my country politics rectified, and any prejudices, which I might have contracted, removed, or softened, could the discussion have been carried on, without the frequent interruption of the youngest man in the company. This gentleman broke in on every remark, by discanting successively on the merits of the various dishes; and, if it be true, that experience only can determine the judgment, he gave that best right to peremptory decision, by not trusting to delusive theory, but by actually eating of every dish at table.

"His animadversions were uttered with the gravity of a German philosopher, and the science of a French cook. If any of his opinions happened to be controverted, he quoted, in confirmation of his own judgment, *l'Almanac des Gourmands*, which he assured us was the most valuable work that had appeared in France since the revolution. The author of this book he seemed to consider as high authority in the science of eating, as Coke or Hale in that of jurisprudence, or Quintilian in the art of criticism. To the credit of the company, however, be it spoken, he

he had the whole of this topic to himself. The rest of the party were, in general, of quite a different calibre, and as little acquainted with his favourite author, as he probably was with theirs.

"The lady of the house was perfectly amiable and well bred. Her dinner was excellent; and every thing about her had an air of elegance and splendor: of course, she completely escaped the disgrace of being a scholar, but not the suspicion of having a very good taste. I longed for the removal of the cloth, and was eagerly anticipating the pleasure and improvement which awaited me.

"As soon as the servants were beginning to withdraw, we got into a sort of attitude of conversation; all, except the eulogist of *l'Almanac des Gourmands*, who, wrapping himself up in the comfortable consciousness of his own superior judgment, and a little piqued that he had found neither support, nor opposition, (the next best thing to a professed talker,) he seemed to have a perfect indifference to all topics, except that on which he had shewn so much eloquence, with so little effect.

"The last tray was now carried out, and the last lingering servant had retired; when I was beginning to listen with all my powers of attention to an ingenious gentleman, who was about to give an interesting account of Egypt, where he had spent a year, and from whence he was lately returned. He was just got to the catacombs,

When, on a sudden, open fly, With impetuous recoil, and jarring sound, the mahogany folding-doors, and in at once, struggling who should be first, rushed half a dozen children, lovely, fresh, gay, and noisy. This sudden and violent irruption of the pretty barbarians, necessarily caused a total interruption of conversation. The sprightly creatures ran round the table, to chuse where they would sit. At length, this great difficulty of courts and cabinets, the *choice of places*, was settled. The little things were jostled in between the ladies, who all contended who should get possession of the *little beauties*. One was in rapture at the rosy cheeks of a sweet girl, she held in her lap; a second exclaimed aloud, at the beautiful lace with which the frock of another was trimmed, and which she was sure mamma had given her for being good. A profitable, and doubtless, a lasting and inseparable association was thus formed, in the child's mind, between lace and goodness. A third cried out, 'Look at the little beauty, do but observe, her bracelets are as blue as her eyes. Did you ever see such a match?' 'Surely, lady Belfield,' cried a fourth, 'you carried the eyes to the shop, or there must have been a shade of difference.' I, myself, who am passionately fond of children, eyed the sweet little rebels with complacency, notwithstanding the unreasonableness of their interruption.

"At last, when they were all disposed of, I resumed my enquiries about the resting-place of the mummies. But the grand dispute, who should have oranges, and who should have almonds and raisins, soon raised such a clamour, that it was impossible to hear my Egyptian friend: This great contest was, however, at length settled; and I was returned to the antiquities of Memphis, when the important point, who should have red wine, and who should have white, who should have half a glass, and who a whole glass, set us again in an uproar. Sir John was visibly uneasy, and commanded silence. During this interval of peace, I gave up the catacombs, and took refuge in the pyramids. I had no sooner proposed my question about the serpent, said to be found in one of them, than the son and heir, a fine little fellow, just six years old, reaching out his arm, to dart an apple across the table at his sister, roughly intending to overset her glass, unluckily overthrew his own, brim-full of port wine. The whole contents were discharged on the elegant drapery of a white-robed nymph.

"All was now agitation and distress, and disturbance and confusion, the gentlemen ringing for napkins, and the ladies assisting the dripping fair one; each vying with the other who should recommend the most approved specific for getting out the stain of red wine, and comforting the sufferer by stories of similar misfortunes. The poor little culprit was dismissed, and all difficulties and disasters seemed at last surmounted. But you cannot heat up again an interest that has been so often cooled. The thread of conversation had been so frequently broken, that I despaired of seeing it tied together again. I sorrowfully gave up catacombs, pyramids, and serpent, and was obliged to content myself with a little desultory chat with my next neighbour. Sorry and disappointed to glean only a few scattered ears, where I had expected so large a harvest; and the day from which I promised myself so much benefit and delight, passed away with a very slender acquisition of either."

The following characteristic trait of Mrs. Ranby, one of those that "thought hardly any body would be saved," is excellent in its kind.

"In the evening, Mrs. Ranby was lamenting in general, or rather customary terms, her own exceeding sinfulness. Mr. Ranby said, 'You accuse yourself rather too harshly, my dear; you have sins to be sure.' 'And pray what sins have I, Mr. Ranby?' said she, turning upon him with so much quickness that the poor man started. 'Nay,' said he meekly, 'I did not mean to offend you; so far from it, that hearing you condemn yourself so grievously, I intended to comfort you, and to say, that except a few faults—' 'And pray what faults?' interrupted she, continuing to speak, however, lest he should catch an interval to tell them.

'I defy

‘I defy you, Mr. Ranby, to produce one. ‘My dear,’ replied he, ‘as you charged yourself with all, I thought it would be letting you off cheaply by naming only two or three, such as——’ Here, fearing matters would go too far, I interposed; and softening things as well as I could for the lady, said, ‘I conceived that Mr. Ranby meant, that, though she partook of the general corruption,’—here Ranby interrupting me with more spirit than I thought he possessed, said, ‘General corruption, sir, must be the source of particular corruption. I did not mean that my wife was worse than other women.’—‘Worse, Mr. Ranby, worse!’ cried she. Ranby, for the first time in his life not minding her, went on.—‘As she is always insisting that the whole species is corrupt, she cannot help allowing that she herself has not quite escaped the infection. Now to be a sinner in the gross, and a saint in the detail—that is to have all sins and no faults—is a thing I do not quite comprehend.’

‘After he had left the room, which he did, as the shortest way of allaying the storm, she apologizing for him, said, ‘He was a well meaning man, and aced up to the little light he had;’ but added, ‘that he was unacquainted with religious feelings, and knew little of the nature of conversion.’

‘Mrs. Ranby, I found, seems to think Christianity as a kind of freemasonry, and therefore thinks it superfluous to speak on serious subjects to any but the initiated. If they do not return the sign, she gives them up as blind and dead. She thinks she can only make herself intelligible to those to whom certain peculiar phrases are familiar; and though her friends may be correct, devout, and both doctrinally and practically pious, yet if they cannot catch a certain mystic meaning—if there is not a sympathy of intelligence between them and her, if they do not fully conceive of impressions, and cannot respond to mysterious communications, she holds them unworthy of intercourse with her. She does not so much insist on high moral excellence as the criterion of their worth, as on their own account of their internal feelings.’

The following character is drawn with great discrimination and spirit, and for the moral it conveys, we are glad to give it a place in our pages.—‘Sir John carried me one morning to call on Lady Denham, a dowager of fashion, who had grown old in the trammels of the world. Though she seems resolved to die in the harness, yet she piques herself on being very religious, and no one inveighs against infidelity or impiety with more pointed censure.’ ‘She has a granddaughter,’ said Sir John, ‘who lives with her, and whom she has trained to walk precisely in her own steps, and which she thinks is the way she should go. ‘The girl,’ added he, ‘is well-looking, and will have a handsome for-

tune, and I am persuaded that, as my friend, I could procure you a good reception.’

‘We were shewn into her dressing-room, where we found her with a book lying open before her. From a glance which I caught of the large black letter, I saw it was a *Week’s Preparation*. This book, it seems, constantly lay open before her from breakfast till dinner, at this season. It was Passion week. But as this is the room in which she sees all her morning visitors, to none of whom she is ever denied, even at this period of retreat, she could only pick up momentary snatches of reading in the short intervals between one person going out and another coming in. Miss Denham sat by, painting flowers.

‘Sir John asked her, If she would go and dine in a family way with lady Belfield. She drew up, looked grave, and said, with much solemnity, That she should never think of going abroad at this holy season. Sir John said, ‘as we have neither cards nor company, I thought you might as well have eaten your chicken in my house as in your own.’ But though she thought it a sin to dine with a sober family, she made herself amends for the sacrifice, by letting us see that her heart was brimful of the world, pressed down, and running over. She indemnified herself for her abstinence from its diversions, by indulging in the only pleasure which she thought compatible with the sanctity of the season—uncharitable gossip, and unbounded calumny. She should not touch a card, but she played over to Sir John the whole game of the preceding Saturday night; told him by what a shameful inattention her partner had lost the odd trick; and that she should not have been beaten after all, had not her adversary, she verily believed, contrived to look over her hand.

‘Sir John seized the only minute in which we were alone, to ask her to add a guinea to a little sum he was collecting for a poor tradesman with a large family, who had been burnt out a few nights ago. ‘His wife,’ added he, ‘was your favourite maid Dixon, and both are deserving people.’—‘Ah, poor Dixon! She was always unlucky,’ replied the lady. ‘How could they be so careless? Surely they might have put the fire out sooner. They should not have let it get a-head. I wonder people are not more active.’—‘It is too late to inquire about that,’ said Sir John, ‘the question now is, not how their loss might have been prevented, but how it may be repaired.’ ‘I am really quite sorry,’ said she, ‘that I can give you nothing. I have had so many calls lately; that my charity purse is completely exhausted—and that abominable income-tax makes me quite a beggar.’

‘While she was speaking, I glanced on the open leaf at—‘Charge them that are rich in this world that they be ready to give——, and directing my eye further, it fell on—‘Be

not deceived.—God is not mocked.' These were the awful passages which formed a part of her *Preparation*, and this was the practical use she made of them.

"A dozen persons of both sexes "had their exits and their entrances" during our stay; for the scene was so strange, and the character so new to me, that I felt unwilling to stir. Among other visitors, was Signor Squallini, a favourite opera singer, whom she patronized. Her face was lighted up with joy, at the sight of him. He brought her an admired new air in which he was preparing himself, and sung a few notes, that she might say she heard it the first. She felt all the dignity of the privilege, and extolled the air with all the phrases, cant, and rapture, of *dilettantism*.

"After this, she drew a paper from between the leaves of her still open book, which she shewed him. It contained a list of all the company she had engaged to attend his benefit. 'I will call on some others,' said she, 'to-morrow after prayers. I am sorry this is a week in which I cannot see my friends at their assemblies; but on Sunday, you know, it will be over, and I shall have my house full in the evening. Next Monday will be Easter, and I shall be at our dear Duchess's private masquerade, and then I hope to see and engage the whole world. 'Here are ten guineas,' said she, in a half whisper to the grateful Ticker, 'you may mention what I gave for my ticket, and it may set the fashion going.' She then pressed a ticket on Sir John, and another on me. He declined, saying, with a great *sang froid*, 'You know we are *Handelians*.' What excuse I made I do not well know; I only know that I saved my ten guineas with a very bad grace, but felt bound in conscience to add them to that I had before subscribed to poor Dixon.

"Hitherto I had never seen the gnat-strainer, and the camel-swallower, so strikingly exemplified. And it is observable how forcibly the truth of Scripture is often illustrated by those who live in the boldest opposition to it. If you have any doubt while you are reading, go into the world, and your belief will be confirmed.

"As we took our leave she followed us to the door. I hoped it was with the guinea for the fire; but she only whispered Sir John, though he did not go himself, to prevail on such and such ladies to go to Squallini's benefit. 'Pray do,' said she, 'it will be charity. Poor fellow! he is sadly out at elbows; he has a liberal spirit, and can hardly make his large income do.'

"When we got into the street, we admired the splendid chariot and laced liveries of this indigent professor, for whom our charity had been just solicited, and whose liberal spirit, my friend assured me, consisted in sumptuous living, and indulgence of every fashionable vice."

We shall conclude our extracts from this work, with what may be considered as Miss

MOORE's defence of herself and the party to whom she belongs. "I have sometimes amused myself (says Mr. Stanley) with making a collection of certain things, which are now considered and held up by a pretty large class of men, as an infallible symptom of methodism. Those which at present occur to my recollection are as follows. Going to church in the afternoon, maintaining family-prayers, not travelling nor giving great dinners or other entertainments on Sundays, rejoicing in the abolition of the slave trade, promoting religious instruction of the poor at home, subscribing to the Bible Society, and contributing to establish Christianity abroad. These, though the man attend no eccentric clergyman, hold no one enthusiastic doctrine, associate with no fanatic, is sober in his own conversation, consistent in his practice, correct in his whole deportment, will infallibly fix on him the charge of methodism. Any one of these will excite suspicion, but all united will not fail absolutely to stigmatize him. The most devoted attachment to the establishment will avail him nothing, if not accompanied with a fiery intolerance towards all who differ. Without intolerance, his charity is construed into unsoundness, and his candour into disaffection. He is accused with assimilating with the principles of every weak brother whom, though his judgment compels him to blame, his candour forbids him to calumniate. Saint and hypocrite are now, in the scoffer's lexicon, become convertible terms; the last being always implied where the first is sneeringly used."

Miss MOORE's novel, as might have been expected, has given rise to some imitations, such as "*Celia in Search of a Husband*," &c. &c. but like the generality of imitations, they are very much inferior to the original.

MISS OWEN's "*Woman, or Ida of Athens*," and Mr. CUMBERLAND's "*John de Luncaster*," may be mentioned among the novels of note published in the last six months; they are, however, so unequal to some former productions of the same writers, that the sooner they are forgotten the better.

Some expectation was raised in the public mind from the "*Butcher*" of Mr. MOORE, better known by the name of *Anacreon MOORE*; but it would be difficult, even amid the mass of modern publications, to point out one so destitute of every qualification to render it worthy of notice.

FINE ARTS.

The last half year has been more than usually fruitful in publications connected with the Fine Arts. Under this class, we prefer arranging the "*Elements of Art; a Poem, in Six Cantos, with Notes and a Preface; including Strictures on the*

the State of the Arts, Criticism, Patronage, and Public Taste." By MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, R. A. The beauty, polish, and energy, of Mr. Shee's muse, already so well known to the public, by his former poems, modestly called "*Rhymes on Art*," is here exerted *con amore* in a heavenly cause. The notes which accompany the verses, are vigorous, original, and, in some places, most piquantly seasoned with the true salt of satire, delicately tempered with good humour and gentlemanly language. Though occasionally severe, he never degenerates into vulgarity or abuse. We shall present our readers with the following analysis of his poem. After a preface of considerable humour and vivacity, in which he has considered the present state of the Fine Arts, Criticism, Patronage, and Public Taste, which subjects, he has discussed more at large in his notes; he modestly acknowledges, that "though not a regular trader, he hopes he will not be found to have gone much out of his course; and in taking leave of a service, in which he is conscious he must appear as

"A lounging landsman, awkward at the oar," he shall think himself fortunate if his goods be not condemned as contraband of taste, and his owners should be no losers by their speculation."—To continue the simile, Mr. Shee has not only proved himself to be a fair trader, but has furnished his customers with excellent goods, and his lading corresponds honestly with his invoice and former samples. The first canto commences with an allusion to his former publication;—an invocation to Taste, as the presiding power that directs the operation of the poet and the painter;—contraries of taste;—the student cautioned to beware of the opinions of those who recommend extremes of art, and such like important didactics. The second canto enumerates the subservient studies necessary to the formation of a painter;—the comprehensive character of painting, as including and commanding all the departments of taste;—origin of Grecian elegance in sculpture;—description of their most beautiful statues;—address to the spirit of ancient Greece, &c. &c. The third canto is appropriated to the student's review of his progress;—cautioned not to be too sanguine, or to presume too much on premature talents;—some excellent exhortations;—the history of the different schools, and character of their greatest supporters. The fourth canto recom-

mends the student to visit the schools of Italy;—alludes to a few of the old masters who were most conspicuous for their general knowledge, and to Sir Joshua Reynolds, as a more modern illustration of the advantages of a highly-cultivated mind in an artist;—and, a pathetic allusion to his loss of sight and death. The fifth canto refers to the discourses of Reynolds, and the lectures of Fuseli and Opie;—points out some of those defects in painting, which operate to countenance the critic, in his contempt for modern art;—satirises the triflers in taste;—affectation of travelled artists;—the process hunters of the palette;—enumerates and cautions the student to avoid extremes, and other faults. In the sixth and last canto, he acknowledges the difficulty of avoiding extremes in art;—advantages resulting from the candid opinion of friends, and even the severity of foes;—weakness of allowing ourselves to be irritated by the malevolence of criticism;—apostrophises public judgment as the final and impartial tribunal of taste;—the student counselled to beware of aiming at premature reputation;—warned not to disgrace the character of an artist by the low passions of envy;—alludes to the various glories of Britain, her sages, heroes, and bards;—expresses his hope that Britain will not allow herself to be surpassed in the pacific glories of the arts, &c. &c. This analysis is not a tithe of the important subjects treated in this poem, they are selected at random and intended to exhibit a sketch of some of the principal features. The following extracts are given, as specimens of the style and powers of versification of

"This truant from the pencil to the pen."

Of his didactic style, this is a faint specimen, in which the poet recommends the pencil and the portcrayon as correctives of each other :

"Ply then, the bright portcrayon, till you find

Correctness with facility combin'd;
Till the firm Outline flows at your command,

And forms become familiar to your hand.
Nor idly fear, should youthful ardour fire,
To seize the palette, and in oil aspire.

The pencil plunge in Nature's richest dyes,
And glowing bid the gay creation rise.
Design, the grammar of the Muse, may claim

High rank amidst the rudiments of Fame;
But still the pencil plays the nobler part,
For painting is the language of your art."

Canto 1, v. 317 to 338.

The

The study of Architecture, so much neglected as a study accessory to painting, here finds an able advocate in its application to painting, and utility as a source of dignified and appropriate ornament.

“Nor deems the Muse mispent the studious hour
Devoted to her stately sister's power :
Supplies of ornament and use she brings
Proud fanes for gods, and palaces for kings :
To noblest acts a suited scene provides,
And o'er the back ground's gorgeous stores
presides.
When Taste unfolds the landscape, by her aid,
The temple dignifies the rural shade ;
Majestic ruins rise on canvas plains,
To prove her splendours in their proud remains ;
Athens new glories from her hand derives,
And Rome in marble majesty revives.
Their heads in clouds memorial columns hide,
And heroes 'neath triumphant arches ride.

Canto 2, v. 89 to 102.

The address to the Spirit of ancient Greece, with which the second canto finishes, expressive of the advantages which the modern world has derived from her genius, illustrative of the lessons which we have drawn from her wisdom; the refinement we owe to her taste, and the examples which she has left us in her virtues, is one of the finest specimens of the sublime in modern poetry; the whole is too long for insertion; but the apostrophe at the commencement contains such a true picture of this majestic spirit that it needs no apology for detaching it from its parent stock.

“Hail, awful shade! that o'er the mould-
ring urn
Of thy departed greatness loy'st to mourn ;
Deploring deep the waste, where once unfurl'd
Thy ensigns glitter'd o'er a wond'ring world ;
Spirit of Ancient Greece! whose form sublime,
Gigantic striding, walks the waves of Time.”

We are sorry that our limits oblige us to close this interesting book: we shall however make one more extract, of the character of Raphael, from the list of the worthies of the Roman school.

“Swift as the comet cleaves the ethereal way,
As bright his lustre, and as brief his day,
Urbine rising to the raptur'd eye,
Appeared, and blazed, and vanished from the sky.
Monarch of art! in whose august domains,
Colleague with Genius, soundest Judgment reigns ;

Simplicity prevails without pretence,
And Fancy sports within the bounds of Sense.
By Nature's hand with liberal bounty grac'd,
And proudly fashion'd for the throne of Taste,

Before his age he sprang to painting's prime,
And forc'd his tardy fruits from ripening Time.

'Twas his to choose the nobler end of Art,
And charm the eye, subservient to the heart ;
To strike the chords of sentiment—to trace
The form of dignity—the flow of grace ;
The Passion's Protean empire to controul,
And wield Expression's sceptre o'er the soul.
Whate'er of life he touch'd, of youth or age,
The pious Saint, or philosophic Sage ;
Whether, impressive in the bold design,
The rapt Apostle pour the word divine ;
Or bright on Tabor's summit to the skies
The God in full transfigured glory rise :—
Whate'er the cast of character, his hand
Has all the moulds of Genius at command,
To Nature true, can each strong trait impart,
And stamp with Taste the sterling ore of Art.

Canto 3, v. 169 to 196.

In short; we know not which to commend, the ease and flow of his versification, the satirical vein of pleasantry with which he has lashed some of the most prevalent vices of art, or the depth, learning, and penetration, of the notes. It is a book that no painter should be, and no man of taste would be, without.

In a “*Treatise of the Properties of Arches, and their Abutment Piers, containing Propositions for describing Geometrically the Catenaria, and the Extradoses of all Curves, so that their several Parts and their Piers may equilibrate; also concerning Bridges, and the Flying Buttresses of Cathedrals,*” by SAMUEL WARE, Architect, we find much information. Mr. Ware has investigated the subject with considerable penetration, and ably discussed this important branch of civil architecture. He has very properly commenced with a table of introductory definitions and remarks, illustrated by plates, by which method he has rendered his book self-interpreting, and prevents any misunderstanding of technical terms. He has added, as illustrations of the positions he has taken, and which he ably supports, sections of Trinity Church, Ely; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; Westminster Abbey; Salisbury, Ely, Lincoln, York, and Peterborough Cathedrals. The principal novelty in this work is a discovery of some importance; a simple mode of describing the catenaria geometrically; which difficulty Mr. Ware has surmounted, after

after much thought and labour, and at a considerable expense of time. The proposition cannot be described without an engraving; we therefore refer our readers to the work, which receives much additional value from the reference to existing buildings, which is a plain and effectual mode of establishing the truth of what he has advanced. It forms a considerable addition to our stock of mathematical knowledge, and forms an excellent practical work for the architect and civil engineer.

We gladly perceive the "ARTIST" renewing his labours; the 1st part of the new series has just made its appearance, consisting of seven numbers. In which form (3 parts) it will be this year published, instead of its former, 21 numbers. Its design and tendency is best explained by its title, "*The Artist, a Series of Essays on Science and Art. Written by Men of eminent professional Abilities, on Topics relative to their respective Studies, and by other Persons peculiarly conversant with those Subjects.*" Edited by PRINCE HOARE. In the introductory numbers, he informs his reader "that of the little circle which originally composed his corps," (himself, Messrs. Northcote, Hoppner, Cumberland, Cavallo, West, Shee, Boaden, Hope, Flaxman, Carlisle, Pye, Soane, Holcroft, Opie, Mrs. Inchbald, and Dr. Jenner;) "and in the short space of time that has been passed since he first appeared before you, two of those (the ingenious and much lamented Opie, and the no less regretted Holcroft,) who were either most immediately active, or most deeply interested in his progress, have been taken away by the dispensation of Providence." The contributors to this part are, first, the Editor on the various offices of painting, which he defines as follows:—

1st. The Representation of Nature, or of obvious visible Forms.

2d. The Expression of the Habits and Affections of the Mind.

3d. The Exhibition of Historical Events by the Representation of Facts.

4th. A mixed Representation of History, either by circumstances or fiction.

5th. The Expression of Poetic Imagery.

The four first of these he has discussed with much ability in the present part, and promises the fifth office of painting in the expression of poetical imagery, shall be considered in a future number.

The second number is filled with a pleasantly humorous account of the origin of the Fine Arts, by Mr. Cumber-

land, who ridicules the fondness for dirty antiques, armless trunks, emperors without noses, and gladiators without legs—those amateurs and virtuosi who admire antiques only for their antiquity. "I wonder" says Mr. C. "that they do not run counter to the canons, and marry their grand-mothers. Happy is the painter, who has a smoaky chimney; for by how much bacon is better than fresh pork, by so much is a dirty canvas superior to a clean one." The third number begins with the Editor's consideration, analysis, and somewhat of a review of a letter from Mr. Elmes, on *Monumental Records*, who in it forcibly condemns the apathy of the present age to the memory of our illustrious countryman Sir Christopher Wren. A paper on the three principal methods of mental improvement, *Analysis, Analogy, and Arrangement*, from an unacknowledged contributor, whose "highly sensitive mind, (the Editor delicately hints,) is since unhappily estranged from that order of which it so strongly felt the beauty." Mr. West's excellent letter, with some slight alterations and additions by himself, to the Committee of the Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, and which should be in the hands of every lover of British art; with some reflections on the value of the possession of Lord Elgin's exquisite collection of Greek marbles, by the Editor; occupy the fifth number: and a paper on Uniformity of Character of Nature, by Mr. Cavallo, the sixth. The seventh contains an extraordinary paper by Mr. Northcote, called the history of a "*Slighted Beauty*," in which, in a kind of romantic allegory, he personifies and describes Painting. At the beginning of the life of this "*Slighted Beauty*," we are informed "she is not yet quite dead, and therefore may be recovered and restored to her friends." The fictitious narrator says, "I have therefore related her case in the manner of a narrative, from the time of her birth, to the moment I was sitting by her bed-side, where she was confined by a sad cold, caught, I believe, by wearing wet shoes" The narrative is divided into a sort of chapters, or paragraphs, headed as follows:—

1st. Of the Education and personal Perfections of our Heroine; and she became the adopted Daughter of a Sovereign Prince.

2d. How our Heroine grew tired of her Father's Court, and how she set out on her Travels to see the World.

3d. How

3d. How the beautiful Wanderer became so well pleased with travelling, that she *would* go on with it; also of the frothy advice that was given her by her old Duenna, who *would not* go on with her.

4th. How the Beauty contrived her Travels, and how the Author cannot tell whither, but supposes it was to England; and of the strange Adventures she met with there—which are related in an admirable strain of burlesque pomposity, and will be continued in the next part; which, from the entertainment and substantial information contained in the present, and former series, we anxiously await.

The next work that we shall notice, is "*An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a View to illustrate the Rise and Progress of the Gothic Architecture of Europe.*" By the late Rev. G. D. WHITTINGTON, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The premature death of the very young author of this work (before he had completed his 26th year) is one of those affecting circumstances, that happen occasionally in the circle of almost every one's acquaintance; and is feelingly lamented by his noble editor (the Earl of Aberdeen), in a well-written preface. From this it appears, that the Gothic edifices of France had been his peculiar study, in the course of an extensive journey in that empire, made in the years 1802 and 1803, with his noble friend; during which he examined with minute attention the chief remains of early Christian buildings in those countries.—He appears to have cultivated a knowledge of this style of architecture, previous to his leaving England, and to have taken much pains in the arrangement and digestion of his materials: His first project for this work was to have been divided into three parts, of which he lived to finish but two, which form the bulk of the present volume. He combats the peculiarities of Walpole's opinion of the origin of Gothic architecture with much success; and differs so completely in his opinions, of the original country of this species of architecture, with that able antiquary, Britton, in his nomenclature of English architecture, and so pointedly alludes to what he conceives to be his errors therein, that we shall extract the passage, hoping that it may attract the attention of some able judges to ascertain the facts, and settle the point now at issue between Messrs. Britton and

Whittington. He says, after describing the cathedral at Amiens, the magnificent windows of which were projected and begun 1220, "I think we must be brought to this inevitable conclusion, that the French had advanced from the original simplicity of this Gothic style to the succeeding richness, at a time when the former alone was known in this country.

"I have been induced to enter more largely into this subject, as I perceive a disposition among antiquaries to consider the question, concerning the origin of the Gothic style, as already nearly settled, which I am fully convinced is by no means the case."

The work certainly opens a new field of observation to the admirers of Gothic architecture; is written in an easy, unaffected style; is full of able research; and exhibits marks of profound thinking, however it may militate against received opinions of English antiquaries. The frontispiece (the cathedral of Rheims) is elegantly engraved by Le Keux, in a correct, clear, and good style.

The works of the celebrated historical painter, Barry; Hayley's *Life of Romney*; and Mr. Salt's *Views*, to accompany Lord Valentia's *Travels*—from their very recent appearance, and importance of their contents, are postponed to our next half-yearly Retrospect.

MILITARY, MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE, &c.

This country is remarkably deficient in military literature. There are but few books on the subject of war taken up in a scientific way, and still fewer that can be depended on. Hence our best officers have recourse to Polybius, and Caesar's Commentaries. These, notwithstanding the lapse of so many centuries, afford information that is deemed of great importance to them in their profession. We are acquainted with officers who for half a century have served their country in all quarters of the globe, with distinguished reputation, and who have declared that the authors just cited, were ever their companions in the sieges which they undertook or sustained, and in the battles which they fought and won.—Without invalidating the authority of ancient historians and military commanders, we may recommend to our reader's notice

"*Essays on the Theory and Practice of the Art of War, including the Duties of Officers on Actual Service, and the Principles of Modern Tactics,*" in 3 vols. 8vo. by the Editor of the *Military Mentor*. These Essays are chiefly translated

from the French and German writers, and will be found extremely useful to the military student, who is desirous of an ample acquaintance with the science in which he has embarked. Many of the descriptions are highly interesting to general readers, who aim at possessing that kind of knowledge, which will enable them to follow, in their closet, the contending European armies, in this most important epoch of our history. In proof of this assertion, we might refer to very many parts of these volumes. But we prefer giving a sketch of the Essay founded on this Enquiry:—"Should generals in chief be young men?" In favour of the affirmative side of the question, we are referred to the supposition, that bodily strength constitutes the most indispensable quality of a warrior: and to history, for a variety of striking examples, in which the most brilliant exploits have been performed in early life. "Alexander was not thirty years old, when he conquered half the globe, known in his time; the conqueror of Carthage had not completed his twenty-fourth year; the great Condé was still younger, when he obtained the most glorious of his victories; and in our own time, we have seen very young generals defeat the most celebrated warriors in Europe. We have seen our countryman, General Wolfe, storm the heights of Quebec, and fall gloriously in the midst of victory." Enumerating many other circumstances in behalf of this opinion, the author adds: "Occurrences no doubt may happen, where the example of the commanding general proves decisive; but these are few, and to set the example in such cases is by no means an exclusive privilege of youth.

The author next proceeds to point out the qualifications of a great general, and concludes, that in almost all cases, aged and experienced officers, and not young men, should be placed at the head of an army.

Another military work lately published, is entitled, "*Construction of several Systems of Fortifications, for the Use of the Royal Military Academy*," by J. LANDMANN, Professor of Fortifications and Artillery, with 26 folio plates in a separate volume. This work is drawn up chiefly from Vauban and others, whose systems are given with sufficient accuracy in the plates, and which are pretty fully explained in the corresponding letter-press. The talents of the professor

are well known, and the situation which he fills may lead us to expect from him hereafter a more general treatise on this subject, which we shall be happy to introduce to the notice of our readers.

"*Mathematics simplified and practically illustrated, by the Adoption of principal Problems to the ordinary Purposes of Life*," &c. &c. by Captain THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

This is a fascinating title; but, as we have long since learned that there is "no royal road to geometry," we suspected that more was promised in the title-page, of which we have copied only a part, than the perusal of the volume would justify. Our expectations were of course very moderate, yet these have been grievously disappointed. The author has been led into sad mistakes, which shew that he is ill qualified to instruct young persons in mathematics. We do not object to any laudable attempt to simplify the principles of science; but those who make the experiment should take care that they strictly adhere to the truth; that, under the pretence of making a subject easy, they do not, in fact, abandon their pupils to error. We suspect Captain Williamson has not been of late in the habit of recalling his own mathematical knowledge, for we would impute some gross slips to forgetfulness, rather than to ignorance.—The plates, if such they can be called, are wretched scrawls, that would disgrace the school-boy of the very lowest form.

"*Problems in some of the higher Branches of Algebra*," These are not intended for novices in the analytical art: they require a considerable share of knowledge in order to appreciate their value and importance. They have unquestionably afforded amusement to the author, and will probably excite the industry and ingenuity of those readers who are desirous of following him in the track which he has beaten out for himself.

"*A Grammar of Geometry; containing an easy Exhibition of the Practice of that Art; serving as an Introduction to Euclid, and to the practical Mathematics*," by J. SMITH, L.L.D.

The Introduction to this little work contains an account of the uses of a common case of mathematical instruments, by the help of which, and Dr. Smith's Grammar, he may be initiated into the elementary principles of practical geometry. "The student," says the Doctor,

Doctor, "either provided with a case of instruments, or with a scale, and plane compasses only, is requested to learn the definitions out of book, and to construct all the problems throughout from scales of different extent; and always, from step to step, agreeably to the directions given under each problem. By such easy and amusing exercise he will become capable of reading Euclid, or of entering upon the study of fortification, navigation, astronomy, &c. without the least perplexity; and should he even limit his pursuit to the pages of this little work, the compiler hopes that the pupil will have acquired such habits of correctness and ingenuity, as will be of continual use to him in any department of life."

"*The System of the World*," by P. S. LAPLACE, Member of the National Institute of France. Translated from the French by J. POND, F. R. S.

The name of Laplace has long been celebrated among men of science. No man has written more profoundly on the subjects of astronomy, or obtained a more solid reputation as a mathematician, as one who knows well how to apply the most abstract principles of science to practical utility. In the work before us we have the result of his deep speculations in a popular form, adapted in general to the comprehension of all persons who have been accustomed to think and reason on this most sublime of the sciences. After carefully examining the work, we scruple not to recommend it to the attention of our readers: some parts of the fourth book may be considered rather abstruse, but the subject is simplified as much as possible; and those who take pains to understand it will admit that the time and labours expended on it, have not been thrown away. The first volume treats "of the *apparent and real Motions of the Celestial Bodies*," and "of the *Laws of Motion*." The second explains "the *Theory of Gravitation*," and concludes with an "Abridged History of Astronomy." Our readers will be glad to see a short extract or two, by which the style and manner of Laplace, and the fidelity of his translator, will be fairly exhibited. In ascertaining the distance and magnitude of Jupiter it is observed:

"Direct observation, or the known motion of the sun, gives the position of the earth as seen from its centre. Thus, imagining a triangle formed by the right lines which join the centres of the sun,

the earth, and Jupiter, we have in this triangle the angle of the sun, observation will give that of the earth, and we shall get at the instant of the middle of the eclipse the rectilinear distance from Jupiter to the earth and to the sun, in parts of the distance from the sun to the earth.

"It is found by these means that Jupiter is at least five times farther from us than the sun, when its apparent diameter is 120".* The diameter of the earth at the same distance would not subtend an angle of 11";† the volume of Jupiter is therefore at least a thousand times greater than that of the earth.

"The apparent diameters of these satellites being insensible, their magnitudes cannot be exactly measured. The attempt has been made to appreciate it by the time they take to penetrate the shadow of the planet; but there is a great discordance in the observations which have been made to ascertain this circumstance. This arises from the various powers of telescopes, the different degrees of perfection in the sight of the observer, the state of the atmosphere, the altitude of the satellites above the horizon, their apparent distance from Jupiter, and the change of the hemisphere presented to us. The comparative brightness of the satellites is independent of the four first causes, which only alter their proportional light, and ought therefore to afford information concerning the rotatory motion of these bodies. Dr. Herschel, who is occupied in this delicate investigation, has observed that they surpass each other alternately in brilliance, a circumstance that enables us to judge of their respective light. The relation of the maximum and minimum of their light with their mutual positions, has persuaded him that they revolve upon themselves like a moon in the period equal to the duration of their revolution round Jupiter."

Laplace has given the name URANUS to the planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, and which hitherto has generally been denominated after the discoverer, "The Herschel:" we cannot approve of the change, and we wish the translator had resisted the innovation: we shall give the author's account of this planet:

"Of *Uranus and his Satellites*.—The five planets that we have hitherto considered have been known from the most

* 38" 3.

† 3" 8.

remote antiquity. The planet Uranus had escaped the observation of ancient astronomers from its minuteness. Flammsteed at the end of the last century, and Mayer and Le Monnier in this, had observed it as a small star. But it was not till 1781 that Dr. Herschel discovered its motion, and soon after, by following this star carefully, it has been ascertained to be a true planet. Like Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, Uranus moves from west to east round the earth. The duration of its sidereal revolution is 30689⁴.* Its motion, which is nearly in the plane of the ecliptic, begins to be retrograde when, previous to the opposition, the planet is † 115° distant from the sun. It ceases to be retrograde when, after the opposition, the planet in its approach to the sun is only 115° distant from it. The duration of its retrogradation is about 151 days, and its arc of retrogradation, ‡ 4 degrees. If the distance of Uranus were to be estimated by the slowness of its motion, it should be on the confines of the planetary system. Its apparent diameter is very small, and hardly amounts to 12'.§ Dr. Herschel, by means of a very powerful telescope, has discovered six satellites moving round this planet, in orbits almost circular and nearly perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic."

Sir Isaac Newton, Maclaurin, and others of our countrymen, have thought with Aristotle, "That to treat of the world without saying any thing of its author would be impious," because we meet with nothing more frequently and constantly in nature, than the traces of an all-governing Deity. "And the philosopher," says the learned and truly excellent Maclaurin, "who overlooks these, contenting himself with the appearances of the material universe only, and the mechanical laws of motion, neglects what is most excellent, and prefers what is imperfect to what is supremely perfect, finitude to infinity, what is narrow and weak, to what is unlimited and almighty, and what is perishing to what endures for ever." Laplace does not go so far as the great English astronomers, in demonstrating the certainty of a superintending and infinitely intelligent Being, whom we call God, but he gives the most decisive reasons to prove, that the system of the world could not have been the result of chance. Speaking of the sun, he says, "This luminary not only

acts by its attraction upon all these globes, the planets and comets, and compels them to move around him, but imparts to them both light and heat; his benign influence gives birth to the animals and plants which cover the surface of the earth, and analogy induces us to believe, that it produces similar effects on the planets; for, it is not natural to suppose that matter, of which we see the fecundity, developes itself in such various ways, should be sterile upon a planet so large as Jupiter, which, like the earth, has its days, its nights, and its years, and on which observation discovers changes that indicate very active forces. Man, formed for the temperature which he enjoys upon the earth, could not, according to all appearance, live upon the other planets; but ought there not to be a diversity of organization suited to the various temperatures of the globes of this universe? If the difference of elements and climates alone, causes such variety in the productions of the earth, how infinitely diversified must be the productions of the planets and their satellites? The most active imagination cannot form any just idea of them, but still their existence is extremely probable.

"However arbitrary the system of the planets may be, there exist between them some very remarkable relations, which may throw light on their origin; considering them with attention, we are astonished to see all the planets move round the sun from west to east, and nearly in the same plane, all the satellites moving round their respective planets in the same direction, and nearly in the same plane with the planets. Lastly, the sun, the planets, and those satellites in, which a motion of rotation has been observed, turn on their own axis, in the same direction, and nearly in the same plane as their motion of projection.

"A phenomenon so extraordinary, is not the effect of chance; it indicates an universal cause, which has determined all these motions."

In reference to the future progress of astronomy, and the sublimity of the science, he observes, "There still remain numerous discoveries to be made in our own system. The planet Uranus and its satellites, but lately known to us, leave room to suspect the existence of other planets, hitherto unobserved. We cannot yet determine the rotatory motion, or the flattening of many of the planets, and

* 84^h 29^m.

† 103° 30.

‡ 3° 36''

§ 3'' 8.

and the greatest part of their satellites. We know not, with sufficient precision, the density of all these bodies. The theory of their motions is a series of approximations, whose convergence depends, at the same time, on the perfection of our instruments, and the progress of analysis, and which must, by these means, daily acquire new degrees of correctness. By accurate and repeated measurement, the inequalities in the figure of the earth, and the variation of weight on its surface, will be determined. The return of comets already observed, new comets which will appear, the appearance of those, which, moving in hyperbolic orbits, can wander from system to system, the disturbance all those stars experience, and which, at the approach of a large planet, may entirely change their orbits, as is conjectured, happened by the action of Jupiter on the comet of 1770; the accidents, that the proximity, and even the shock of these bodies, may occasion in the planets, and in the satellites; in a word, the changes which the motions of the solar system experience, with respect to the stars; such are the principal objects which the system presents to astronomical researches, and future geometers.

"Contemplated as one grand whole, astronomy is the most beautiful monument of the human mind; the noblest record of its intelligence. Seduced by the illusions of the senses, and of self-love, man considered himself, for a long time, as the centre of the motion of the celestial bodies, and his pride was justly punished by the vain terrors they inspired. The labour of many ages has at length withdrawn the veil which covered the system. Man appears, upon a small planet, almost imperceptible in the vast extent of the solar system, itself only an insensible point in the immensity of space. The sublime results to which this discovery has led, may console him for the limited place assigned him in the universe. Let us carefully preserve, and even augment, the number of these sublime discoveries, which form the delight of thinking beings.

"They have rendered important services to navigation and astronomy; but their great benefit has been the having dissipated the alarms occasioned by extraordinary celestial phenomena, and destroyed the errors springing from the ignorance of our true relation with nature; errors so much the more fatal, as social

order can only rest on the basis of these relations. Truth, Justice—these are its immutable laws. Far from us be the dangerous maxim, that it is sometimes useful to mislead, to deceive, and enslave mankind, to insure their happiness. Cruel experience has at all times proved, that with impunity these sacred laws can never be infringed."

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The ninth volume of "*Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels*," has recently appeared, and well sustains the reputation acquired by the preceding volumes of that collection. The present volume contains, *Travels in Spain: containing a new, accurate, and comprehensive View of the State of that Country, down to the year 1806*, by J. F. BOURGOING, formerly French Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Member of the National Institute, &c. &c. The translator, who appears to have executed his part with diligence and taste, tells us in his advertisement, that "the work of M. BOURGOING was first known to the public about twenty years ago, at which period it was considered the most accurate account that had appeared of that interesting country. In France, it met with considerable success; and in the course of time passed through three editions, each of which received corrections, and emendations, from the author. The political events, however, which have lately occurred, suggested the propriety of a still more enlarged re-publication; and as the author had the advantage of continuing his observations, by a residence for several years, at various times, in the country which he describes, the present edition will be found to contain a correct and authentic View of Modern Spain, under which title, the original is now published.

"M. Bourgoing lays much claim to justice and impartiality, in his descriptions, in consequence of his long intercourse with every class of inhabitants; and having studied their language and manners, with great attention. We find, indeed, that even before the appearance of his first work, relative to this country, in the year 1789, he had resided in it upwards of eight years, since which, he has been twice dispatched on important missions. He has, therefore, had ample opportunity to rectify his former errors; and to improve the present edition, by the insertion of numerous facts, not contained in those which

which have preceded it, in short, he considers that his work is now a complete picture of the country to which it relates; while that of a traveller who passes hastily along, can at any time be nothing more than a sketch."

The other part of this ninth volume consists of *Travels from Paris through Switzerland and Italy, in the years 1801 and 1802; with Sketches of the Manners and Characters of the respective Inhabitants; by a NATIVE of PENNSYLVANIA.* These travelling sketches are in form of letters, and are sprightly and amusing. The author appears a man of good sense and observation; and his remarks on the interesting countries he visited, will be read with pleasure and instruction.

In his *Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden, during the Years 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808*, Mr. ROBERT KER PORTER has presented the public with an equally elegant and pleasing performance. He premises that these volumes are not "the studied work of an author bringing forward deep researches, valuable discoveries, and consequential observations; but the familiar correspondence of a friend noticing the manners of the people with whom he associates, their fashions, their amusements, the sentiments of the day; and mingling with these a few occurrences happening to himself, and the reflections to which they gave rise." We may truly add, that the quantity of new information and interesting anecdotes, interspersed in this work, cannot fail to gratify all those whose leisure or circumstances allow them to peruse or purchase it.

The author embarked in August 1805, in a vessel bound to Cronstadt, and touched at Elsineur; where he explored the spot on which the residence and garden of the Danish prince Hamlet are said to have stood, and which still bears his name. This furnishes occasion for a digression of considerable length, relative to the history of a personage on whom the pen of Shakspeare has conferred such celebrity. Passing over the details relative to the principal buildings and monuments of art in the Russian capital, as well as the ceremonies of the Greek church, we shall confine our notice to a few extracts from the author's delineations of the manners of the Russians, many of which strikingly demonstrate how little they can yet lay claim to the character of a civilized nation.

"Owing to the peculiar constitution of this empire, the arts and sciences are in general but secondary objects in the

minds of the natives. The nobles deem no profession honourable but that of arms. Ambition would be thought to stoop, if it sought any celebrity from excelling by the chisel, the pencil, or the pen. Hence the finest talents among the high-born, are never directed to any of these points.—No fame accrues from classical endowments. The study of the arts and sciences is left to slaves, or at best to slaves made free: and they, unhappy men, from being descended from that condemned race, can never, by any exertions of their own, or by the conclusive appeal of appropriate actions assert the inherent nobility of the heavenly-gifted mind. Slavery is a taint that can never be erased, and thus the generous ambition of genius is cankered at the very root.

"The domestics in every family being slaves, they as much belong to their lord, as the chairs and tables of the house, and are in general treated too much like mere pieces of furniture. While they do their duty, it is well; they are quietly used according to their appropriate service; but as fellow-creatures they are seldom considered. Should they transgress, they are taught better by a *manège*, something like that our countrymen exercise on the backs of their asses."

We should scarcely have expected to meet in Europe, with a practice so grossly indelicate as the author witnessed at Mosco, and which he describes in the following terms:—

"According to my promise I shall give you a description of the baths of Mosco; and as they are not at all like those of Diana, you need not fear any share in Actæon's fate, for daring to peep at the robeless goddesses. Having dined in the neighbourhood of the scene, after dinner I took my course, accompanied by a friend as curious as myself, along the banks of the river which flows through the summer-garden. The spirit of investigation led us to the foot of the hospital, where we found a couple of baths for the reception of the bathers. These purifying reservoirs being the hot baths, consisted of low wooden buildings, with small openings in their sides, whence issued a thick muddy stream, flowing from the first washings of the natives, and in which they still laved their grease-incrusted bodies, as they sallied forth to enjoy the cooling waves of the river. As we approached these cleansing elevations, we beheld the waters that rolled from under their foundations, filled with naked persons of both

sexes, who waded or swam out from the bath in great numbers, without any consideration of delicacy or decency. From motives of gallantry we posted ourselves opposite the ladies, the better to observe the grace and nymph-like beauty of their groupes. To say they did not blush would be to belie them; for certainly their skins were of the brightest pink: but it was a spontaneous glow, not the sensitive flush of shame, for they look around with all the *sang-froid* of females fully apparelled. And in this Eve-ish state, with a wooden pail in one hand, and a huge bunch of umbrageous birch twigs in the other, they descended the steps into the river. This vernal collection was a very convenient substitute for the fig-leaves of Paradise, but that ancient and primitive use was not the only one to which it was appropriated. Being of the size and shape of a broom, it was intended for the more coercive exercise of creating, while in the warm vapor, a rapid perspiration from the pores, by a sort of Sancho-like flagellation on the hide of the fair our foul bather. As soon as any of these nymphs lost sight of her lower extremities in the stream, she instantly applied herself with no small degree of vigor to pour cold water on the top of her head, by the help of the wooden utensil she had carried with her into the river; the refreshing and bracing torrents thus streaming over her smoking person, soon brought it to a more delicate tint than the boiling hue with which she had issued from the stream.

"Picture to yourself nearly a hundred naked Naiads, flapping, splashing, and sporting in the wave with all the grace of a shoal of porpoises. No idea of exposure ever crossed their minds, no thought of shame ever flushed their cheeks; but floundering about they enjoyed themselves with as much indifference as when standing in all their trim array, staring at the gay groupes in the summer-garden. Even on the confines of their bath, nay, in the very midst of it, lusty boors were seen filling their casks for the use of the city. So many masses of granite would have been regarded with equal attention by either party. With the women bathed many men, almost all bearded, or grinning grimly through horrible whiskers and fierce mustachios.

"I know not," continues the author, "how to account for the extraordinary and quiet exposure which these ladies

make of their persons, except we derive it from the old explanation, *use*—and that we find able to reconcile the most preposterous practices to our minds. That the indelicacy does not penetrate to their morals, is seen in their conduct. She who would not take the trouble to hide any part of her person from the observer's eye, would, a few minutes afterwards, when she was dressed, resent to the highest pitch of indignation any liberty taken with her charms."

If, however, this practice be sufficient to fill civilized readers with disgust, another custom, which demonstrates alike the deficiency of law and moral feeling, cannot but strike them with horror.

"I cannot," says Mr. Porter, "omit mentioning a strange custom which they have among them; one very repugnant to nature and to British feelings, even shocking to think on. Fathers marry their sons to some blooming girl in the village at a very early age, and then send the young men either to Mosco or St. Petersburg to seek employment; leaving their brides a few days after their marriage to the care of their parents. At the expiration of some years, when the son returns, he finds himself the nominal father of several children, the offspring of his own parent, who had deemed it a duty thus to supply the place of a husband to his young wife. This is done all over Russia, and never considered a hardship by the parties. Indeed, so far from it, the fashion continues; and when the son becomes a resident in his native village, if he have a numerous stock thus raised to him, he marries them off, sends them a packing; and then enjoys himself like a Turk, in his seraglio, among their wives."

After a residence of upwards of two years in Russia, the political rupture between that country and Great Britain, in consequence of the peace of Tilsit, occasioned Mr. Porter's return to his native country. He availed himself of this opportunity to visit Sweden. Accordingly, passing through Finland, and crossing the gulf of Bothnia, the dangers and hardships of which passage during the winter season are described in a lively manner, he proceeded to Stockholm. After inspecting the most remarkable objects presented by that capital, and making some excursions into the country, he embarked at Gottenburgh for England.

These volumes are accompanied with upwards of forty engravings, principally illustrative

illustrative of the costume of various classes of the inhabitants of the countries which the author visited, or representing the most striking edifices that offered themselves to his notice. These are coloured in imitation of drawings, and being copied from designs taken on the spot, they afford the reader nearly as correct an idea of the objects delineated, as could be acquired by actual observation.

Dr. NEALE'S "*Letters from Portugal and Spain; comprising an Account of the Operations of the Armies, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Sir John Moore, from the Landing of the Troops in Mondego Bay, to the Battle of Corunna*;" display an accomplished, and superior mind, and are replete with interest. The proceedings of two British armies, by which the expectations of the country were so cruelly disappointed, are not indeed a grateful theme to the patriotic mind; but still it must be anxious to trace the causes of that disappointment, and eagerly seize any information which may tend to elucidate the subject. But exclusive of the political interest of the volume before us, its contents are valuable in many other points of view, as will appear from the correct character, which the author has himself given of them. The subjects, which have principally engaged his attention; are, he informs us, the positions and operations of the armies in Portugal and Spain; occasional descriptions of the face of both countries; which descriptions, by the way, are accompanied with twelve drawings, traits of the character of the inhabitants; and, as might be expected, remarks on various occurrences, connected with his own profession.

Dr. Neale, accompanied the brigade of General Anstruther, which landed on the Portuguese shore, only three days previous to the battle of Vimiera. Of that engagement, he gives an animated account from his own observation. It appears, that the opinion of the officers, in general, respecting the measures adopted, subsequently to that victory, very nearly corresponded with that, which was so loudly expressed by the public voice at home. It is said, (observes our author) that had Sir Arthur Wellesley been permitted to follow the tendency of his own judgment, the campaign in Portugal would, in all probability, have terminated as gloriously for the British arms, as it had commenced. It is said, to have been Sir Arthur's decided opi-

nion, that the French army might have been pursued, in its retreat, by the five brigades, on the left wing of the army; while the three brigades, on the right, ought to have been pushed on to the heights around Torres Vedras, a very strong position, and which they must have reached before Junot should come up, with the broken remains of his troops. Had this measure been adopted, Junot must either have taken another, and circuitous road to Lisbon, or he must have fought a second battle, in the defiles near Torres Vedras, which would most likely have ended in the entire destruction of his army. In this opinion, Sir Arthur Wellesley was overruled by Sir Harry Burrard, who alledged, as reasons for his dissent, the reduced state of our small body of cavalry, and the wretched condition of the artillery-horses.

Yet I must observe, that in general, the officers seem to regret, that Sir Arthur Wellesley's advice, was not followed; and every account which we have since had, respecting the miserable plight in which the French troops entered the town, after their defeat, proves the justness of the grounds upon which Sir Arthur had formed his decision.

On the conclusion of the Convention of Cintra, the author proceeded to Lisbon, and, after a short residence in that city, set off with the army, under Sir John Moore, for Spain, which he attended during the long and fatiguing march to Sahagun, as well as in the harassing and destructive retreat from that place to Corunna. For the details of these movements, and the description of the places visited by the Author, with the force which he accompanied, we must refer to the work itself, which presents a dreadful picture of the hardships sustained by our unfortunate troops, during this disastrous, and, we had almost said, inglorious campaign.

We shall terminate our notice of a work, from which we have derived no inconsiderable pleasure and information, with transcribing one of the letters which will enable the reader to form some idea of the manner and abilities of the author.

"Fearful," says he, "that you have received a false impression of the conduct of the British troops towards the Spaniards, I could wish to lay before you the real state of facts, promising that every possible allowance ought to be made for the irritation of our men's minds, produced

produced by the retreat. Indeed, during the whole campaign, they evinced as much humanity and generosity, as of bravery and heroism.

"But reciprocal ignorance of language, and diversity of religious customs and local prejudices, were perpetually interposing to frustrate the endeavours of the officers to preserve amity between the soldiery and the Spaniards. Besides, as in Galicia and the North of Spain there is more specie than real property: our soldiers were frequently incensed, at finding that the offer of a dollar would not induce a peasant to part with a morsel of rusty bacon, a few garlic sausages, or a bit of bread, which often, in fact, were not intrinsically worth one-third of the sum. On arriving on an evening at their villages, after a most fatiguing march, wet to the skin, yet expiring with thirst, these unfeeling mortals often refused, when requested by our men, to run to the adjoining fountain for a pitcher of water, or to procure a few heath-roots to make a fire. Hence frequent bickerings ensued, and sometimes a few blows, which the Spaniards generally deserved. That the breast of the British soldier is incapable of wanton cruelty, and is warmed by the best affections, I could convince you by several anecdotes; but you may judge of his character by the following:

"At the battle of Vimiera, our men who belonged to the pickets, and who had fallen down wounded, were passed over by the French in their advance, but were inhumanly stabbed by them in the limbs or trunk afterwards. How did the British behave towards them under the same circumstances? Their first act, on coming up with a wounded Frenchman, was to unsling the canteen from their shoulders, and pour a portion of its contents into his quivering lips. This happened in innumerable instances. I will then go on and ask, what such men may effect, if properly managed, and ably led on? Do you not recognize in them the real descendants of that handful of brave men, who, conducted by a Black Prince, in two succeeding summers, chased from shore to shore of their extensive realm the forefathers of the myrmidons who are now ravaging and depopulating Europe? Can you have any difficulty in believing, that our army might soon, with a little management, be made equal to that of vain-glorious France? It is already equal, and more than equal, in every thing but numbers.

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Consider the facility with which, upon all occasions, we vanquished the foe, when not absolutely overpowered by numbers.

"Our battalion officers are at present, and have long been, esteemed the best in Europe. Our artillery is, at length, much superior to that of France; and inferior as our Commissariat must always be to that of a continental army, yet, with a little attention, it might soon be rendered nearly as effective. As to the French Generals of the present day, they are mostly ignorant and uneducated men, and in every respect inferior to the Generals of the English army. How then, you will naturally ask, has it happened, that they have over-run the greater part of Europe? Partly from the general corruption of their opponents, and their weak and bigotted policy; but chiefly from the force of opinion, which has done more for them than all other causes. The opinion of every nation, our own alone excepted, seems to be that the French, especially with Bonaparte at their head, are invincible. And I must add, that, by the most minute attention to geographical and topographical details, they have acquired a method of combining a series of complicated movements, with a degree of mathematical certainty, a thing never before attempted. With each corps d'armée are two or three men, named imperial geographers, who, with the largest and best maps in Europe under their eyes, direct the march of every detachment, and compute the half hours, nay minutes, which will be necessary to effect each movement.

"Hence their attacks are characterized by a simultaneous impulse and rapidity, which at first sight appears astonishing. How much have we not lost from a defect in this species of knowledge? Consider the failure of our first attempt on Seringapatam, and our last march to attack Buenos Ayres. Nay, during our last retreat in Spain, should it not have been known that it was impossible for the enemy to get between us and the sea by any lateral road on our left, and that, before he could come round our right, he must have beaten and dispersed Generals Crawford and Alente's brigade, and the Marquis de la Romana's army? Sir John Moore, it is presumed, would not have retreated so rapidly through the strongest country in Europe, had it not been for a defect of knowledge such as that of which I speak.

"As to the force of opinion already mentioned,

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mentioned, every day shews us more and more its paralyzing effects. Let the modern Alexander make but a promise, we already begin to believe it half accomplished. If he should say: 'I will crown Berthier at Constantinople, and place my eagles on the minarets of Jerusalem before the end of August,' immediately half the newspapers of Europe will say: 'Alas! 'tis all over with Turkey and Syria!' But it is time to awake from this sort of lethargy, and make use of common sense.

"Let Austria say to her soldiers: 'Nobility shall no longer be necessary to qualify my people for becoming officers; fight with courage and energy, for the contest is no longer for me solely, but for your country and yourselves.'

"Let Spain dismiss her miserable juntas, and say to Palafox and Cuesta: 'You are invested with plenary powers; call forth all the resources of your country, and drive our invaders across the Pyrenees.' These things done, victory would again fly from the eagles of Napoleon, and the baffled armies of Gaul retrace in terror their steps to their native land."

This interesting volume concludes with a copious Appendix, consisting of correspondence and official papers, relative to the operations in Portugal and Spain.

MISCELLANIES.

First in the miscellaneous class we make no hesitation to place the "*Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends*." Comprising a selection from the epistolary correspondence of Bishops WARBURTON and HURD.

On a blank page in the first of the five port-folios, in which the originals of these letters were contained, the following entry was inserted.

"These letters give so true a picture of the writer's character, and are, besides, so worthy of him in all respects (I mean, if the reader can forgive the playfulness of his wit in some instances, and the partiality of his friendship in many more,) that, in honour of his memory, I would have them published after my death, and the profits arising from the sale of them, applied to the benefit of the Worcester Infirmary.

R. WORCESTER."

"January 18th, 1793."

Among the more valuable of these letters we reckon the 64th, in which Bishop Hurd recites his own personal history; the 81st, the 87th, the 93d the 169th, and the 187th.—One of these, with parts

of two others, we shall transcribe as specimens.

Letter LXXXVII.—"I ought rather to rejoice with all who loved that good man lately released,* than to condole with them. Can there be a greater consolation to all his friends, than that he was snatched from human miseries to the reward of his labours? You, I am sure, must rejoice, amidst all the tenderness of filial piety and the softenings of natural affection; the gentle melancholy, that the incessant memory of so indulgent a parent and so excellent a man will make habitual, will be always brightened with the sense of his present happiness; where, perhaps, one of his pleasures is his ministering-care over those which were dearest to him in life. I dare say this will be your case, because the same circumstances have made it mine. My great concern for you was while your father was languishing on his death-bed. And my concern at present is for your mother's grief and ill state of health. True tenderness for your father, and the dread of adding to his distresses, absolutely required you to do what you did, and to retire from so melancholy a scene.

"As I know your excellent nature, I conjure you by our friendship to divert your mind by the conversation of your friends, and the amusement of trifling reading, till you have fortified it sufficiently, to bear that reflection on this common calamity of our nature, without any other emotion than that occasioned by a kind of soothing melancholy, which perhaps keeps it in a better frame than any other kind of disposition.

"You see what man is, when never so little within the verge of matter and motion in a ferment. The affair of Lisbon has made men tremble, as well as the continent shake, from one end of Europe to another; from Gibraltar to the Highlands of Scotland. To suppose those desolations the scourge of Heaven for human impieties, is a dreadful reflection; and yet, to suppose ourselves in a forlorn and fatherless world, is ten times a more frightful consideration. In the first case, we may reasonably hope to avoid our destruction by the amendment of our manners; in the latter, we are kept incessantly alarmed by the blind rage of warring elements. The relation of the captain of a vessel, to the Admiralty, as Mr. York told me the story, has something very striking in it. He lay off Lisbon on

* Bishop Hurd's father.

this fatal 1st of November, preparing to hoist sail for England. He looked towards the city in the morning, which gave the promise of a fine day, and saw that proud metropolis rise above the waves, flourishing in wealth and plenty, and founded on a rock that promised a poet's eternity, at least to its grandeur. He looked an hour after, and saw the city involved in flames, and sinking in thunder. A sight more awful mortal eyes could not behold, on this side the day of doom. And yet does not human pride make us miscalculate? A drunken beggar shall work as horrid a desolation with a kick of his foot against an ant-hill, as subterraneous air and fermented minerals to a populous city. And if we take in the universe of things, rather with a philosophic than a religious eye, where is the difference in point of real importance between them? A difference there is and a very sensible one in the merit of the two societies. The little Troglodytes amass neither superfluous nor imaginary wealth; and consequently have neither drones nor rogues among them. In the confusion we see caused by such a desolation, we find, by their immediate care to repair and remedy the general mischief, that none abandons himself to despair, and so stands not in need of Bedlam's and coroners' inquest; but as the poet says,

"In this 'tis God directs, in that, 'tis man."

"And you will say, remember the *sovereignty of Reason*. To this I reply, that the common definition of man is false: he is not a *reasoning animal*. The best you can predicate of him is, that he is an *animal capable of reason*, and this too we take upon old tradition. For it has not been my fortune yet to meet, I won't say with any one man, but I may safely swear with any one order of men, who ever did reason. And this I am afraid our friend Towne will soon find to his cost."

Letter XCIII.—"I was very much a boy when I wrote that thing about prodigies, and I had never the courage to look into it since, so I have quite forgot all the nonsense that it contains. But since you mention it, I will tell you how it came to see the light. I met many years ago with an ingenious Irishman at a coffee-house, near Gray's-inn, where I lodged. He studied the law, and was very poor; I had given him money for many a dinner, and at last I gave him those papers, which he sold to the booksellers for more money than you would

think, much more than they were worth. But I must finish the history both of the Irishman and the papers. Soon after, he got acquainted with Sir William Young, wrote for Sir Robert, and was made Attorney-general of Jamaica: he married there an opulent widow, and died very rich, a few years ago here in England; but of so scoundrel a temper, that he avoided ever coming into my sight, so that the memory of all this intercourse between us had been buried in silence till this moment. And who should this man be but one of the heroes of the *Dunciad*, Concannon by name?

"The papers had a similar fortune. A few years before Curl's death, he wrote me a letter to acquaint me, that he had bought the property of my excellent discourse, and that, as it had been long out of print, he was going to reprint it, only he desired to know if I had any additions or alteration to make, he should be glad of the honour of receiving them. The writer and the contents of his letter very much alarmed me. So I wrote to Mr. Knapton to go to the fellow and buy my own book of him again, which he did. And so ended this ridiculous affair. Which may be a warning to young scribes."

Letter CLXIX.—"You say true, I have a tenderness in my temper which will make me miss poor *Stukeley*; for, not to say that he was one of my oldest acquaintances, there was in him such a mixture of simplicity, drollery, absurdity, ingenuity, superstition, and antiquarianism, that he often afforded me that kind of well-seasoned repast which the French call an *Ambigu*, I suppose, from a compound of things never meant to meet together. I have often heard him laughed at by fools, who had neither his sense, his knowledge, nor his honesty, though it must be confessed, that in him they were all strangely travestied. Not a week before his death he walked from Bloomsbury to Grosvenor-square, to pay me a visit: was cheerful as usual, and as full of literary projects. But his business was (as he heard *Geekie* was not not likely to continue long), to desire I would give him the earliest notice of his death, for that he intended to solicit for his prebend of Canterbury, by Lord Chancellor and Lord Cardigan. 'For,' added he, 'one never dies the sooner, you know, for seeking preferment.'"

An "Appendix" contains five letters from the Honourable Charles Yorke, which had previously been in part used by Bishop Hurd, in the life of Warburton.

In justice perhaps it may be right to say, that the latter of these prelates appears, altogether, to more advantage than the former, in the correspondence. Mildness and submission seem to mark Hurd; while Warburton strides like a Colossus, dispensing his *dicta* like the very high-priest and oracle of learning. He is at once witty, eloquent, and dictatorial. His letters occasionally place him in points of view far more favourable than any other of his writings.

A work of no small interest, in point of reference, will be found in the "*Index to the First Fifteen Volumes of Archæologia*;" printed by order of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and compiled by their secretary, Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE. This Index consists of two parts, each arranged in alphabetical order. The first contains the names of persons, to which, not only the titles of nobility, and the different degrees conferred by the universities, are added, but also other occasional marks of distinction. The second part contains the names of places, and of subjects. In this arrangement of the Index, particular care has been taken to notice the prominent passages of each communication, by which method a general acquaintance with each treatise is readily obtained. In order to facilitate research, the leading titles of the antiquities discovered in England, are here classed under their respective counties. Those of the antiquities in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, will likewise be found under their several heads. In the same manner the description of ancient coins, inscriptions, stations, and memorable incidents, are each brought under one view; and as far as the compiler has been able, every subject is noticed in a manner, intended to afford the easiest access to the valuable information contained in the first fifteen volumes of *Archæologia*.

"*The Bibliomania; or, Book-Madness; containing some Account of the History, Symptoms, and Cure of this fatal Disease: in an Epistle addressed to Richard Heber, Esq.*" by the Rev. THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN, will be found to contain a great deal of curious information, here and there mixed with good-natured satire and anecdote.

The first eminent character, Mr. Dibdin observes, who appears to have been infested with this disorder, was Richard de Bury, one of the tutors of King Edward the Third, and afterwards Bishop of Durham; a man who has been uni-

formly praised for the variety of his erudition, and the intenseness of his ardour of book-collecting. The Earl of Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt, Dean Colet, Leland and Roger Ascham, are the next persons enumerated as notorious for the book-disease. In the reign of Elizabeth, Mr. Dibdin adds, "If we are to credit Laneham's celebrated Letter, it had extended far into the country, and infested some of the worthy inhabitants of Coventry; for one Captain Cox, 'by profession a mason, and that right skilful,' had as fair a library of sciences, and as many goodly monuments, both in prose and poetry; and at afternoon could talk as much without book, as any inn-holder betwixt Brentford and Bagshot, what degree soever he be."

While the country was thus giving proofs of the prevalence of this disorder, the two Harringtons (especially the younger) and the illustrious Spenser, were unfortunately seized with it in the metropolis.

In the 17th century, from the death of Elizabeth to the commencement of Anne's reign, it seems to have made considerable havoc: yet, such was our kindness to it, that we scrupled not to engage in overtures for the purchase of Isaac Vossius's fine library, enriched with many treasures from the Queen of Sweden's, which this versatile genius scrupled not to pillage without confession or apology. During this century, our great reasoners and philosophers began to be in motion; and, like the fumes of tobacco, which drive the concealed and clotted insects from the interior to the extremity of the leaves, the infectious particles of the *Bibliomania* set a thousand busy brains a thinking, and produced ten thousand capricious works, which, over-shadowed by the majestic remains of Bacon, Locke, and Boyle, perished for want of air, and warmth, and moisture.

In the reign of Anne, Maittaire and Harley, Earl of Oxford, are introduced, followed by a host of collectors, the analyses of whose catalogues form a principal feature of the work.

Having enumerated and more particularly described the symptoms of the disease, which Mr. Dibdin says are instantly known by a passion for 1. *large paper copies*; 2. *uncut copies*; 3. *illustrated copies*; 4. *unique copies*; 5. *copies printed upon vellum*; 6. *first editions*; 7. *true editions*; 8. *a general desire for the black letter*; he proceeds to say a few

few words on the probable means of its cure. In the *first place*, he conceives the disease of the Bibliomania is materially softened, or rendered mild, by directing our studies to *useful and profitable* works—whether these be printed upon small or large paper, in the Gothic, Roman, or Italio type! In the *second*, he considers the reprinting of scarce and intrinsically valuable works, as another means of preventing the propagation of the disorder. In the *third place*, the editing of our best ancient authors, whether in prose or poetry, is recommended. In the *fourth place*, the erection of public institutions. And in the *fifth place*, the encouragement of the study of bibliography.

A minor publication perhaps in appearance, though certainly not in real interest, will be found in "*Lessons for Young Persons in Humble Life: calculated to promote their improvement in the Art of Reading; in Virtue and Piety; and, particularly, in the Knowledge of the Duties peculiar to their Stations.*"

The book is not written, or published, to promote the views of any sect or party. It is designed for the main body of young people in this country. It is meant, in an especial manner, to recommend industry and frugality, honesty, sobriety, and contentment; fidelity in service; the religious observance of the sabbath; and the study of the Holy Scriptures, as the great rule of life. The compiler trusts that in the whole work, though collected from so many different sources, there is not any sentiment, or expression, that is, in the slightest degree, inconsistent with the tenor of our holy religion; or that can give offence to any judicious and liberal-minded persons, who wish well to religion and to their country.

It consists of two parts; *Prose and Poetry*, each divided into chapters; containing sentences and paragraphs, narrations, descriptions, dialogues, and miscellaneous pieces. The works selected from, are some of the best in the English library.

Much ridicule, well applied, may be seen in "*A Letter to the Young Gentlemen who write in the Edinburgh Review.*"

In the last publication which we have to notice under this head, will be found in a very curious collection of "*Letters on various Subjects, Literary, Political, and Ecclesiastical, to and from William Nicolson, D. D. successively Bishop of Carlisle, and of Derry; and Archbishop of Cashel.*" Illustrated with literary and historical Anecdotes. By JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A. E. & P. In two volumes octavo. Including the correspondence of several

eminent prelates, from 1683 to 1727 inclusive.

To analyse so large a body of correspondence thoroughly, would be impossible. A specimen or two of Bishop Nicolson's writing will sufficiently evince the merit of such letters as have *his* signature subscribed. We have also selected one from Dr. Wilkins to the Bishop, on the subject of his edition of the Saxon Laws.

"41. TO MR. LHWYD.

"Dear Sir, "Jan. 31, 1697-8.

"You will have, about the same time with this, a specimen of my late discoveries, which I promised a week sooner than it was sent. I was forced to keep it longer than I thought on; and, perhaps, you will think it was not worth sending so far at last. There seems to me to be a great variety of marine remains in the mass; and amongst the rest, I cannot but be persuaded but there are some fair samples of the white and red Coralline moss. Dr. Woodward, to whom I sent some of it, will by no means allow of this fancy. He says, the outward crust of the true natural Coralline, is of the same kind of substance with marble and limestone; and, therefore, his hypothesis having dissolved all these at the deluge, he cannot admit that the other was able to ride it out. I would not offer any thing that might shake the foundations of so fairly promising and hopeful a structure as the Doctor's appears to be. I am clearly for encouraging the ingenious inventors of all new systems, and giving them leave to enjoy the honour, as well as the inward satisfaction of all their pretty opinions. The world is extremely malicious as well as inconstant, so that neither the empires of monarchs nor philosophers can last for ever. You and I need not trouble ourselves, nor run any hazards in opposing them in their youth and vigour, whatever we may tacitly think of their principles. This earth of ours was pretty quiet till Copernicus gave it a whirl; and it has never rested since. Tycho's improvements upon that discoverer have had their time; and so have Cartesius's Vortices. These last are now displaced by Mr. Newton's gravity; and that, as the author confesses, has its infirmities. Our last refiners upon the creation and the deluge, are unanimously agreed, that the old interpreters of Moses were all block-heads; and which of them will furnish us with a more rational and lasting exposition, time must show. Whether Dr. Barnet's roasted egg, Dr. Woodward's

hasty

hasty pudding, or Mr. Whiston's snuff of a comet, will carry the day, I cannot foresee. Dr. Arbuthnot has well observed, that a successful theory must be built upon many nice enquiries, and not forwardly advanced on the encouragement of a few likely phenomena. To this purpose I shall be ever ready to assist any master-builder, by bringing in clay and mortar; and that is all I can pretend to. When Dr. Woodward told me that he could not, for the reasons mentioned, be of my opinion, that there was any such thing as Sea-Coralline in this mass, I desired to know what then he would have me to call it: but he has not yet been pleased to gratify me. Possibly I was too presuming in asking questions of a person, who has given us notice to wait for the solution of all our scruples in his larger work. He has kindly let me see, that a great many of the objections I offered against his theory were already answered in his essay, if I had observed it right; and the rest I must expect, will be as effectually answered hereafter. I suppose you are under no such reserve, and therefore, pray, what is your opinion in the matter? Here seems to be a mighty jumble of seabodies, without the ceremony of taking their places according to the rules of specific gravity. The bank wherein they are found (at Stainton near Penrith) is twenty miles from the sea. You will find, amongst the rest, some of the *Star Entrochi* which you prized so highly; and several resemblances of shells which I cannot follow with any that I have yet found on our shores.

"I am, &c. W. N."

"P. S. My letter to Wormius is sent to Oxford."

"42. To Mr. THWAITES.

"Sir, "March 11, 1697-8.

"I thank you for the picture of good Mr. Junius, which I am glad to see prepared for the uses you mention. Were it fit to give judgment of the performances of such masterly hands as Van Dyke's and Mr. Burger's, yet I am no ways able to do it in this case. My acquaintance with that worthy person was very short, and in his last days, when he was near ninety. He came to Oxford only in the latter end of 76, and died in the year following at Windsor. I was indeed frequently with him, during his stay there; but, alas! I can remember little more of him than, that he was very kind and communicative, very good, and very old.

"Yours, &c. W. N."

"204. FROM MR. WILKINS.

"Oxford, Dec. 10, 1716.

"My Honour'd Lord,

"I finished last week my new Version of the Saxon Laws, according to Lambarde's and Whelock's edition; and am now upon gathering what remains in Speiman's first volume of Councils, and Dr. Hickes's Thesaurus, to my purpose, to give them a new translation. As soon as that is done, I shall think upon my Annotations; and, if his Grace of Canterbury does not want me, I design to go from hence to Cambridge about the latter end of February, to collate Benet College MSS. to my purpose. From Cambridge I shall go to London, to collate what relates to my design out of the Cotton Library. I hope I shall get Textum Roffensem to London, to save my journey and expences. M. Solicitor General has got all Mr. Elstob's labours upon the Saxon Laws; he was pleased to give me hopes of having them. Your Lordship's intercession for it will effectually procure me the use of what I should absolutely have towards completing my edition. I have not heard from Dr. Canon yet; but I hope, when he does remember me, that he will pay M. Chamberlayne the quarter, as I have desired him.

"If I can be serviceable where I am, and whither I go, I humbly beg your Lordship would be pleased to command, my honoured Lord,

"Your Lordship's

"always dutiful son,

"and obedient servant.

"D. WILKINS."

The collection of letters here printed, appears to have been preserved by the learned Primate himself with peculiar attention; and were purchased by the present editor, in 1803, at the sale of the library of the Rev. Edward Marshall, formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Among the correspondents are the well-known names of Archbishops Sharp, Dawes, Wake, Blackburn, and Boulter; Bishops Gibson, Kennett, Atterbury, Robinson, and Tanner; together with those of Hickes, Charlet, Pearson, Thoresby, Lhwyd, Woodward, Thwaites, Wilkins, Madox, &c. Of the greater part of whom biographical memoirs, in many instances from materials entirely new, are given in the notes.

Immediately following the preface are some brief memoirs of Archbishop Nicolson himself.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

ALL wars are more or less dreadful during their progress, and inauspicious to the cause of humanity, in their consequences, and effects. The present one, however, exhibits features of a peculiar kind, and must be allowed to be peculiarly hostile to the best interests of mankind; for social intercourse between neighbouring nations is now cut off, and the press itself is unhappily confined to the nation, to which it appertains. In this state of affairs, we have re-doubled our efforts, and present the following miscellany to our readers:

HISTORY.

"Recueil de Pièces inédites relatives aux Cartels respectifs de François I. et de Charles V." A Collection of unpublished Papers, relative to the Challenges that passed between Francis I. and Charles V.

This is a subject which attracted the whole attention of Europe, at a period when the age of chivalry had not as yet elapsed. It has been treated of by all the historians with no small degree of attention; but it is evident, that they were utterly unacquainted with several of the official documents, contained in this collection, and they were consequently obliged rather to guess at, than to supply, many of the facts. Robertson, indeed, with his usual judgment, forbears to enter into minute details, while Gaillard* has been at great pains to recite every occurrence, and to repeat all the particulars that he could possibly obtain. For this purpose, he not only consulted the writers of his own time, but had recourse to the Chronicle in the Royal Library, among the manuscripts of Bethune (marked No. 8,471 and 8,472); he even analyzed such of the official papers as could be obtained, and after disengaging himself from all national prejudices, he fairly avows—

"That the projected duel failed, in consequence of the vivacity of Francis I. who, in the audience given to the herald, sent on the part of the Emperor, incessantly interrupted him in the discharge of his functions, refused to hear what he had to say, and finally sent him away, under pretence that it was high time to put an end to words, in order to determine the difference by means of actions."

Garnier, the continuator of Villaret

* *Histoire de François I. par Gaillard*, liv. ii. ch. 13.

and Vely, following the narrative of Antonio de Vera, a Spanish historian, endeavours to explain this extraordinary conduct on the part of France, by observing, that, before quitting Madrid, Francis had solemnly promised to observe all the conditions of the treaty of Madrid, not only in the quality of a sovereign, but also in that of one gentleman while treating with another, and that the monarch interrupted the herald, for the express purpose of preventing the public accusation; that he had violated the laws of chivalry.

The present work contains:

1. The manifesto of Charles V. after receiving the challenge of Francis I. or rather, the *proces-verbal*, drawn up by the Secretary, Don Juan Aleman, of all that passed on the reception of this document.

2. The correspondence of Charles V. with the Duke de l'Infantado, which took place, during the period that elapsed, between the audience granted to the French herald, and his return to his master.

3. The relation of the journey of the Spanish herald who carried the reply of Charles V. to the court of France, and the different justificatory papers, all of which have been extracted from the archives of Madrid, and translated from the Spanish, by a Frenchman, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity. This collection affords a new and satisfactory explanation of the conduct, as well as of the affected delays of Francis; for we learn from the papers now before us, that the monarch was for a long time negotiating with the Pope, having expressly solicited the intervention of his Holiness, as even he began to feel, that he had brought himself into a ridiculous predicament, by sending a challenge in consequence of being accused of breaking the treaty of Madrid.

It was on the 7th of June, 1528, that *Guyenne*, the King of Arms of France, arrived at Monzon in Arragon, at five o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Gonzalo de Montalbo, a gentleman who had been sent to the frontiers of Fontarabia, to receive and accompany him next day; the Count de Vaso conducted the herald to an audience with the Emperor, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the palace of Don Hernando, Duke of Arragon, and Viceroy of Valencia.

"Guyenne,

"Guyenne, clad in his coat of mail, was most honourably accompanied, and the court was composed of prelates, and of lords, who signed all the acts drawn up on the occasion. The king at arms made three profound reverences, on presenting himself at the foot of the throne; after which, putting his knee to the ground, he required a promise, that no violence should be done to his person, and that he should be freely permitted to return to France, after he had delivered his message. The Emperor having acquiesced, Guyenne spoke as follows:—

"Sire! The King, my master and my sovereign lord, has been informed of every thing that your Majesty commanded to be told to him; but, in respect to what you said, both before and after that message respecting his honour, as he wishes to demonstrate to the whole world, that this remains untouched and without spot, (*sauf et sans tache*,) he has commanded me to bring you, by way of reply, the present letter, signed with his own hand.

"May it please you, Sire, to receive it, and your Majesty will there see, that he is ready to give you ample satisfaction in every and for all things.

"My message is now delivered, and I therefore beseech your Majesty to permit me to return to the King, my master."

Before he would receive the dispatch, the Emperor demanded of Guyenne, whether Francis I. had given him orders to read the writing of which he was the bearer? Guyenne having replied, "No;" his Majesty spoke as follows:

"King at Arms, this is sufficient.

"I comprehend, that the writing is a challenge of defiance on the part of the King, your master, to me; he has been accustomed to make promises, but not to keep his engagements."—(*Roi d'Armes, il suffit; je comprends que cet écrit est un cartel de défi de la personne du Roi, votre maître, à la mienne, ainsi qu'il a coutume de faire, quoiqu'il n'ait pas celle de tenir ses engagements.*)

After this discourse, the Grand Chancellor, in the name of the Emperor, pronounced a protestation in due form, claiming all his rights, stipulated in virtue of the treaties between him and the King of France, &c. asserting, whatever may be the event, that the Emperor would never renounce or prejudice them in any manner whatsoever. When this had been read,

Charles V. once more addressed himself to Guyenne, and spoke as follows:

"King at Arms! although your master hath afforded me more than one legitimate motive to regard and consider the present act as unworthy of attention; yet for the good of Christianity, to avoid a new effusion of blood, and with the view to obtain that peace he has hitherto refused, I consent to esteem him on this occasion, but on no other."

This discourse ended, he received the challenge from the hand of the King at Arms, without either opening, or reading it. While the particulars of the reception were drawing up, Guyenne observed to the Emperor, "that he could not charge himself with the answer of his Majesty to the King of France, unless it should notify the assurance of the acceptance of a field of battle; and that, in consequence he craved to be permitted to retire. Charles V. replied fiercely: It does not become the King, your master, to prescribe to me the manner in which I ought to conduct myself; I shall do what is proper on the present occasion; and as I presume, that an answer is required to this writing, with which I am to entrust some one belonging to myself, I demand of you a safe conduct for my herald, as you yourself did not enter Spain without obtaining one of me."

Guyenne replied—"That not being able to grant a safe conduct himself, he would write for one to the King, his master." On this he retired; but returning back again immediately, and putting one knee to the ground, he said to the Emperor—

"Sire! I have also represent to your Majesty, that I am entrusted with another letter, which contains a reply to the one which you sent from Burgos, to the King, my master; will you be pleased, therefore, Sire, to command your secretary, the Lord Bondanes (*le Seigneur Bondanes*) to receive it. — This nobleman accordingly presented himself immediately, and the King at Arms, having presented the packet to him, retired before the challenge had been unsealed. The following is a copy of his certificate to the proces-verbal:

"Et moi, le dit Guyenne, Roi d'Armes de France, je certifie en qualité de *vrais-disant*, qui est l'ancien nom de mon office, que les choses ci-dessus rapportées ont été ainsi dites et faites, en foi de quoi, &c.

"(Signed)

"GUYENNE."

The

The "Cartel de Défi de François I. à l'Empereur Charles Quint," commences as follows:

"Nous, par le grâce Dieu, Roi de France, Seigneur de Gênes, &c. à vous, Charles, par le grâce de Dieu, Empereur des Romains, and Roi des Espagnes savoir, faisons:

"Qu'ayant été informé de quelques réponses que vous avez faites aux ambassadeurs et hérauts, que nous avions envoyés auprès de vous, pour le bien de la paix à laquelle vous vous refusiez; réponses dans lesquelles," &c. &c.

In this famous challenge, which was read in a loud voice, first in French, and then in Spanish, the King of France accuses the Emperor,

1st. Of having refused to consent to a peace; and

2d. Of having publicly asserted, that Francis had not accomplished his promises and engagements."

He then adds, that in order to defend our honour, which might be affected in opposition to truth, we have transmitted you this *Cartel*, although (continues he) according to the laws of your own states, a man detained by force shall not be obliged to perform what he may have promised for the recovery of his liberty, which principle would of itself be deemed a sufficient excuse.

"Yet being resolved to satisfy all and every one, in whatsoever concerns our honour, which we have always maintained unsuspected until now, and which we shall always preserve so (God willing, until the end of our life, we hereby let you know, that if you will not avow, and defend, what you have said respecting our engagements, and our deliverance, and if you shall pretend, that we have ever committed any action which a gentleman firmly attached to his honour would not do, *we tell you, that you have lied in your throat, (que vous en avez menti par la gorge,** et que vous mentirez toutes les fois qu'il vous arrivera de le dire), and that you lie every time that you say so.

"And as we have always determined to defend our honour until the latest moment of our life, we wish you not to persist in your assertions, which are contrary to the truth; and request that you will not henceforth write any more, but assure us of your presence in

the field of battle. We ourselves shall be ready; and when all the ceremonies have been duly observed, we shall assume our arms, and try the event, if it is so permitted; protesting, at the same time, that if, after this declaration, you write, or say any thing, the shame of delay will entirely attach to you, as this combat is the end and aim of our correspondence.

"Given in our good city of Paris, on the 28th of May, 1528.

"FRANCIS."

After the Secretary had concluded, the Emperor addressed his court, which had been assembled on this occasion, in an animated discourse, wherein he recapitulated all the transactions that had passed between him and the King of France. He concluded, by manifesting his "firm resolution to fight with him, body to body, and take away his life, if it pleased God!" The animosity with which his Majesty pronounced these last words, manifested the rage with which his royal bosom was filled upon this occasion.

On the 10th of June, his Imperial Majesty assembled his council, consisting of eleven persons, viz. the Archbishop of Tarragona, the Chancellor of Aragon, the Bishop of Barcelona, the Archbishop of Saragossa, the Bishop of Sigüenza, the Duke Don Hernando of Aragon, Viceroy of Valentia, the Duke de Cordova, the Marquis de Pallas, and the Counts de Bénévente, d'Aranda, de Ribagorza, and de Fuentes. He then recited a concise discourse to them, in the course of which he demanded the advice of each in writing, within the term of eight days. His Majesty, at the same time, addressed a letter to the Duke de l'Infantado, to whom he observed, that "he had voluntarily determined to expose his person, in single combat, with King Francis, over whom, with the aid of God, and by means of the justice of his cause, which was manifest to all the world, he hoped to be able to obtain the victory."

The reply of the Duke d'Infantado abounds with good sense, and exhibits an uncommon share of discretion. After stating the honour done him, and the embarrassments into which he had been thrown, by the demand of giving advice on a subject, in which the character of the greatest Sovereign in the universe was interested, he proceeds to state his own sentiments, with a noble ardour and simplicity, leaving it "to the courageous mind of his Sovereign finally to determine."

"Supposing," says he, "that my ad-

* The Spanish text is *gola*. When Charles V. heard this passage, he observed, with an air of irony, "Que le seul menteur étoit l'auteur du cartel."

versary should charge me with having insulted him, by asserting, that he *had not kept his word*, and he offers single combat, in order to terminate the difference, it appears to me, Sire, that, by accepting the challenge, we should neglect the most essential point, *which is, the verification of what I have said, and he denies*. In this case, we both depart from the rules of justice, because the decision of such an affair does not appertain to arms. It is the verity of promises, which we have mutually made to each other in writing, that can alone be decided before the tribunal of sages and of chevaliers. Such an enquiry comes not within the jurisdiction of arms; one cannot have recourse to them, but in respect to obscure and secret matters, known only to the two parties themselves, and which it is impossible in any other manner to prove. In this latter case, God alone," adds he, in the true spirit of that age, "who is the sole judge, will discover the truth and the right, by giving the victory to the just. But when promises have been ascertained; when there are witnesses worthy of belief; writings that are incontestable, and by which the whole may be verified and decided; I think, Sire, that I should do wrong to come to the last extremity with my adversary, until it has been decided in a just and proper manner, which of us is in the right.

"Another very important reflection, Sire, is worthy the attention of your Majesty. It is, that the more a man is elevated in respect to rank, the more ought he to be firm and invariable in his promises, whether they be oral or written. It follows from this, that the Prince, who has failed in his engagements, is infinitely less estimable, than he who has never departed from them. Now, it is considered as a principle, that a man ought never to combat with any one who is not his equal in all points; how can I then fight with an adversary capable of failing in respect to his promise? This failure is accounted so degrading amongst the lowest classes of the people, that it is regarded even by them as shameful.

"Perhaps, Sire, the custom of single combat might be tolerated among simple chevaliers, such as myself; and I am inclined to think, that the same laws of honour, which bind us also include princes, however great, or however powerful, they may be; I believe, however, that in the present case there is an exception. In fine, Sire, would it not be singular, that

an offence so great, and so notorious, in the eyes of all Europe, could only obtain reparation by means of a challenge from the King of France, in which he defies your person? What will this produce? Your Majesty's example will operate as a law within your own states; offences of every kind will be avenged by force of arms, and this custom, by which justice is aimed at, will occasion the sacrifice of the blood of your subjects.

"I submit these reflections to the consideration of your Majesty, because they are directly connected with the present question. I beseech you to believe, that if I considered any thing as more conformable to truth, I would most readily communicate it, with all that frankness and fidelity which characterize the grantees of your empire.

"May God preserve the life of your Catholic and Imperial Majesty, so long as Christianity shall have occasion for it.—From the most humble and the most faithful of your Majesty's subjects,

"THE DUKE DE L'INFANTADO."

Reply of the Emperor.

"MY COUSIN,

"I have received your letter, dated the 28th of this month. I thank you; I am much pleased with all that you have communicated, in which I recognize your usual affection and attachment to me.

"When the reply to the King of France shall have been determined upon, after due deliberation and consultation, I shall communicate to you the resolution taken on my part, persuaded as I am, that you, as a good and faithful subject, will take a lively interest in whatsoever concerns me.

"I, THE KING."

On Friday, the 19th of June, the Emperor again caused his council to be assembled, and received the opinion of the members in writing, as had been required. These being read aloud by his Secretary, Don Juan Aleman, it was evident, all tended to prove, that it was not befitting for his Majesty to receive the challenge, as such a proceeding would be contrary to the laws. Notwithstanding this, on the 30th, he admitted the King at Arms of France to an audience, and received from him the safe conduct on the part of his master, which had been demanded.—In the afternoon of the same day, as he had determined on his departure next morning, his Imperial Majesty dictated a reply to the challenge, beginning as follows:

"We

"We, Charles V. by the Grace of God, Emperor of Germany, King of Spain, and of the Indies, to you, Francis, by the Grace of God, King of France, and not Lord of Genoa, as you entitle yourself, because that seignory appertains to us alone," &c.

He then states, that he had sent Nicolao Ferrenet, Lord of Gramela, formerly his ambassador in France, with an answer to his challenge, "which amounts to this, *that you have lied, and do lie in your throat*, every time you deny that the good faith of our offers, our word, and our conventions, have been better kept than yours; and we affirm, and sustain, and repeat, that you are wanting in point of honour, by not accomplishing the promises which you made while our prisoner of war, as it appears evident, first by your signature, as well as that of your ambassador; and secondly, by the non-accomplishment of the said treaty. And we further maintain, that no man of credit, without being accounted a dupe, can rely on the accomplishment of either your word or promise."

After this, the Emperor states, that he had caused the articles of the capitulation of Madrid, together with the King of France's letters on the same subject, to be printed and circulated over all Europe; and that, although the recent *defiance* comes from a person not his equal, "yet," it is added, "we accept your challenge, and we pledge our royal word, that we will not fail to appear in the field of battle, indicated by you, at the hour, and with the arms which you may choose; because this privilege appertains directly to him who challenges, and not to him who is challenged. And we farther promise, and swear, not to make use of secret arms, or of any other apparel but those which you may suggest; we also agree not to quit the field of battle, until you have confessed our *truth*, or have fallen under the efforts of our person, as we firmly expect from God, and the justice of our cause.

Given at Monzon, June 30, 1528.

CHARLES,

Emperor of the Romans, and King of Spain.

Messire Nicolas Ferrenet, Lord of Gramela, was dispatched next day, with this letter to the court of France, and met M. de Rafans on the frontiers, who expected him there, on the part of the King. He afterwards repaired to the city of Lyons, where he was told by the governor, that he had orders to prevent

him from repairing to the court, unless the Emperor should first designate the field of battle. At the end of fifty days, however, he received a message, by which it was intimated, that he might repair to Paris with his letters. On his arrival there, he lodged at the house of M. de la Malt, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who caused him to be treated with all imaginable attention. This minister, as well as several other persons, endeavoured to learn from Ferrenet, if the Emperor had pointed out the field of battle; but he was the more upon his guard, as he had received intelligence from the Spanish ambassador (le Sieur de la Robeleta), that there would be an attempt to procure delay, as the King of France was negotiating with the Pope, to interpose his authority, in order to accommodate the differences between the Monarchs.

Two whole months passed away without the herald being able to obtain an audience; and when it was at length conceded, he was introduced into an apartment, where but few persons were assembled. After waiting some time, Francis entered, and, without permitting him to speak a word, addressed him as follows:—

"You will come here again, when the Emperor, your master, shall have named the field of battle——" "Sire," replied the herald, "I bring to your Majesty the letters of the Emperor, my master, but I know not what they contain; and I supplicate your Majesty not to insist upon any thing I am not entrusted with."

"Very well," adds the King, "so long as you do not inform me, in the name of the Emperor, your master, that these letters bring me the assurance of a field of battle, I cannot receive them."—On saying this his Majesty retired.

Eight days after the King of France sent for the herald again, and assured him in a public audience, that the Holy Father, whom he ought to obey, had demanded, that the differences existing between himself and the Emperor should be terminated in a friendly manner; and that, in consequence, he might return to his Imperial Majesty with the dispatches he had brought. Thus terminated the proceedings relative to the challenge, which had fixed the attention of the whole Christian world; and he who had given it was the first to solicit the intercession of an ecclesiastical prince, to bring about an accommodation with his rival.

"Memoire

"Mémoire Historique sur l'Antiquité de la Pêche de la Baleine, par les Nations Européennes." An Historical Memoir, relative to the Antiquity of the Whale Fishery, by S. B. J. Noel, of Rouen.

England has never been as yet able to carry the herring fishery either to that degree of perfection or prosperity, which it formerly attained in Holland. It is otherwise, however, in respect to that important branch of commerce, which forms the subject of the present work, and it naturally follows, that every thing concerning it, cannot fail to be read with avidity, as it is a theme both curious and interesting.

The Basques and Biscayans, to most writers, have been supposed the first fishermen, who dared to pursue, to attack, and to overcome, the whale, in its own element. So early as 1575, they exposed themselves to all the perils of distant navigation, and proceeded to the high latitudes in the vicinity of the pole. There they combated with the cetaceous tribes, and carried on a mortal war against them, amidst the immense masses of floating ice, and in those deep and extensive seas which these enormous animals inhabit. In 1611, the English determined to follow their example; and accordingly, some vessels were fitted-out during the same year at the port of Hull, and sent northward; when, in 1612, the Dutch as usual demanded, to participate in the risks and the advantages of these perilous expeditions. It accordingly appears to be the common opinion, that first the Basques and Biscayans, and then the English and Dutch, in succession, engaged in these distant, dangerous, and profitable, expeditions. But a more critical research into the antiquity of the northern fisheries, will be sufficient, according to our author, to rectify this assertion, by proving, that the origin of the whale fishery may be traced up to a more distant epoch, that of the ninth century, at least.

"I shall not here stop," says he, "to inquire respecting the whale fishery mentioned by Oppian, in his *Treatise de Piscatu*, as I imagine, that he alluded to the catching of animals of a smaller bulk. I prefer, therefore, to fix the ninth century as the true epoch, because it restores to the fishermen of the North the priority in respect to those hardy enterprises, which ensure to a feeble being like man, armed only with a simple harpoon, at once the capture and the possession of a monstrous animal, which must be at-

tacked in a tempestuous element, and at a great distance from land.

"One of my authorities consists in the *Periplus* of Othér, and is extracted from the account presented to Alfred the Great, king of England, of the distant voyages undertaken by himself in person, in order to obtain information, to what extent the coast of Finmark was inhabited. This navigator, after observing that the men live there, during the summer in fishing, and during the winter by the chase; declares that he occupied the space of three days only in repairing to the northern station, frequented by the *whale-fishers*.* Biarmos, who was his companion during the expedition, also assures us, that he himself had often accompanied other Norwegians in pursuit of whales; that they were sometimes forty, and sometimes fifty ells in length, and that he and five others killed no fewer than sixty of these, during the space of two days. It is also evident, from another passage of the *Periplus*,† that the people of Norway sometimes fed on this fish.

"Thorfin, one of those Scandinavian adventurers, who undoubtedly discovered the northern parts of America, many ages before the expedition of Columbus, having embarked for the *Weinland*, which has since been supposed to be the country known as the coast of Labrador, had the good fortune to see a whale driven on shore by the tide. He and the persons who accompanied him, immediately dispatched and lived on it for a considerable time after.‡

A Danish work,§ supposed with great probability, to have been written towards the middle of the twelfth century, and at any rate, of a date anterior to that which has been assigned to the first fishing expeditions of the Basques, announces that the Icelanders, about the same time, also set out in pursuit of the whales, which they killed on the coast, and that they feasted on them. In short, Langebek here takes not to affirm|| that the whale fishery (*haval fungst*) was common in the most northern countries of Europe soon after the ninth century.

* *Da ves he sva feor nord, &c: Olth, & Wulfst. Perip. Langebek, Rer. Dan. Hist. med. Ævi. II. 108—109.*

† *Idem II. 111.*

‡ *Snorre Sturlessons Heims Kringla. OLAF TRYG.*

§ *Kongs Suny. sio. 101.*

|| *LANGEBEK, Rer. Dan. Hist. Med. Ævi. II. 108.*

“Whether the Normans, during the different successive invasions of France, introduced among us the method of harpooning whales, or whether this process was known to and practised here anterior to those incursions, I pretend not to decide; but certain it is, that mention is made of a fishery for these cetaceous animals on our coast, in the book entitled “*La Livre de la Translation et des Miracles de Saint Vâast*,” under the date of 875. A Life of St. Arnould, Bishop of Soissons, in the eleventh century, makes particular mention of the harpoon, on the occasion of a miracle effected on the part of the holy personage. Certain Flemish fishermen having wounded a very large whale, with arrows and lances, his capture, we are told, was deemed certain, when all of a sudden, acquiring new strength and vigour, he exerted himself with such activity, that he was on the point of escaping. In this critical posture of affairs, adds the writer of this legendary tale, the whole resource of the fishermen consisted in the invocation of the holy bishop, to whom they promised part of the fish in question, provided he assisted them in securing him. The pious prelate accepted the offering, and at that very moment the whale calmly permitted himself to be bound, and was immediately brought on shore by ropes, without any further resistance.

“The labours of our ancient monks, have not been entirely lost, so far as the history of those ages is a subject of consideration. Their charters and other papers have become the depositaries of all the little science which had been acquired during former times; and it is from a knowledge of such rude periods, that we are enabled to trace the progress of the arts. We accordingly learn, that the whales, at the epoch to which we now allude, were accustomed to visit even the coasts of Normandy, as well as the shores of Flanders. I have also discovered, that in the eleventh century, a donation was made to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen, by William the Conqueror, of the tithe of whales, either taken at, or carried to Dive.*

† In a bull issued by Pope Eugenius III. dated in 1145, besides, I find a donation in favour of the church of Coutances, of the tithe of the tongues of

whales† taken at Merry, a grant which was confirmed to that church, by an act of Philip, King of France, in 1319. It does not follow indeed, from the text, that the whale was caught at sea; but there is every reason to suppose, that the Normans, familiarized in the North with these hardy enterprizes, did not hesitate to renew them in the Channel with a superiority, for which they were indebted to both habit and courage.

“While national industry, thus directed by an uncommon portion of intrepidity, subjugated to the wants of man those living masses, which balanced themselves like so many mountains amidst the seas; our neighbours the English did not remain indifferent spectators. It is evident, however, that there are but few historical monuments now existing, which describe their first efforts, if we except an act of Edward II. by which it is decreed, that all the whales that may run on shore, on the coast of England, shall appertain to the king.‡ The greater part are of a still more recent date. Another act, referred to by Dugdale§ confers A.D. 1415, on the church of Rochester, the tithe of all the whales, which may arrive on the shores of that bishoprick; but whether stranded fish, or such as had been taken in the open sea, were alluded to, I cannot determine. According to Fleta, the tithe consisted in the head, and the tail, of which the king had the former, and the queen the latter portion.|| I am fully persuaded, that on searching the records of those times, many similar donations will be found to have been recorded.

“I have already observed, that in the north, the people fed on this immense animal; and it may be now added, that the same thing occurred with respect to ourselves, Legrand d’Aussi, who has written a much esteemed work, entitled “*Sur la Vie privée des François*,” quotes a manuscript of the thirteenth century, in which mention is made of the *baleigne*, as a sea fish, which was then eaten. He also cites a fable entitled *Bataille de Charnage et de Carême*, in which the whale is men-

† Gall. Christ. XI. Instrum. 240 — 273.

‡ Stat. de Prærog. reg. anno. 17 Ed. II. c. 2.

§ Decimam balenarum quæ captæ fuerint in Episcopatu Rothensi. *Monast. Anglic. I.* 30. id. III. 4.

|| Cout. Anglo-Norm. 132.

* Decimam Dive — de balenis et de sale, &c. Gall. Christ. XI. Instrum. 59.

tioned as one of the soldiers, whom the latter opposes to his rival.* Several parts of this fish, more especially the tongue, were sold in the markets of Bayonne, of Cibourre, and of Bearig; it was considered as a very delicate repast; whence I conclude, it was distributed fresh, and that whales were then taken at a little distance from the coasts of Bayonne, in the same manner as was practised in Normandy.

In fine, I find that in 1315, Edward II. King of England, and Duke of Aquitaine, entered into an engagement with Yolande de Solier, lady of Belin, in which he expressly reserves to himself, a right to all such whales as shall happen to be stranded on the maritime coasts of Bisquarosse, and of Sart.† Edward III. wishing to indemnify Pierre de Puyanne for the expense he had been at, to equip the fleet at Bayonne, of which he was Admiral, conferred in 1338, all the customs appertaining to him, at Bearig, viz. six pounds sterling for every whale, taken and brought to that port.‡ It will necessary follow, that the annual capture of these fish must have been considerable in order that the seignorial dues should amount to a sum sufficient to pay for the equipment of an armament. This circumstance alone is calculated to convey an idea of the importance of the fishery in the gulf of Gascony, towards the middle of the fourteenth century.

“We have now arrived at that period, when the Basques acted a considerable part in this branch of maritime industry; and although the fishermen of the North had preceded them, yet the career of the former was attended with such decisive advantages, that they were then considered as the best mariners in Europe. It cannot be denied, that the glory of first attacking the whale at a distance from the coast appertains wholly to them. Accordingly, the inhabitants of Cape Berton, and of Plech or Viel-Boucaut, the Basques of Bearig, of Gattari, of St. Jean de Luz, Cibourre, and other whale-fishers on the coast of Guyenne, who harpooned in the high seas, were all declared to be exempt from dues of every description, by the laws of Oleron.

“So far as it was customary to present to the church, out of pure devotion, the tongues of the whales, as being the best

parts of those animals, such offering must be considered purely voluntary. It was therefore, in consequence of an usurpation of right, that the Kings of England demanded those seignorial dues, of which I have just spoken; for the Basques, towards the middle of the twelfth century, in the days of Eleanor of Guyenne, did not pay any such, unless, perhaps, in respect to stranded fish.

“It appears from all the manuscripts now extant, that the whales did not remain in the gulf of Gascony, during the whole year; and that they only frequented that bay between the autumnal and vernal equinoxes. Accordingly, it was merely a coasting fishery which the Basques at first carried on; but being encouraged by success, they advanced boldly to the contest, and navigating the intervening seas, thus anticipated part of the voyage, which those immense animals must otherwise have undertaken. Thence, a number of authors have been led to assert, that near a century before the expedition of Columbus, the Basques had already discovered Newfoundland, and Canada; the seas adjacent to which, abounded with whales, and other large fish. The number taken yearly by them, was indeed so great, that, according to Rondelet, the fishermen on the coast of Bayonne made use of the bones for the purpose of constructing fences in their gardens. It has been already stated, that this commodity was commonly sold in the markets, in the same manner as beef and mutton; in fact, it was eaten at the best tables; and Charles Etienne, in particular observes, that in lent, the poor derived their principal nourishment from it. This must have continued during a very long period, as Rondelet cites the fact, in 1554.

“According to some opinions, respecting the first distant expeditions of the Basques, these occurred so early as 1575; but if we are to give credit to others, it was not until 1617 that they took place. We are told, that certain fishermen, assisted by the merchants of Bourdeaux, equipped several ships for the North sea, and sailed to Greenland, and even to Spitsbergen; but, that the English and Dutch treated them with cruelty and injustice, prohibiting them in particular from landing to prepare their oil. These obstacles did not prevent the Basques however from fishing in the high seas, although they refrained from touching on any part of the coast. At length Soccoa, Cibourre, and St. Jean de Luz,

* II. 66 68.

† Rymer, Acta Pub. III. 514, 515.

‡ Rymer Act. Pub. V. 46.

de Luz, were taken and plundered by the Spaniards in 1636, who at the same time, seized on fourteen large vessels laden with blubber, &c. After this fatal event, which annihilated the fishery of the Basques, a number of their best sailors found it necessary to expatriate themselves, and carry their talents and industry elsewhere.

"It belongs to the pencil of history, to depict in their true colours, the disputes that took place among the rival companies which arose in Holland, France, and England, and built their prosperity on the ruin of each other. In the course of only two hundred years, they thinned, or rather entirely deprived, the North sea of its whales; for Anderson has calculated, that between 1721 and 1765, the Hollanders alone caught no less than 32,927.*

"I have thus collected and stated such facts as seem to ensure an incontestable priority on behalf of the fishermen of the North, in respect of this branch of maritime industry. If the Basques did not equal these, another species of glory at least is reserved for the latter, and this is, by the boldness of their navigation, to have afforded a grand example to the other nations of Europe; they having pierced nearly as far as the pole, in order to establish a species of floating manufacture there.

"Neither the Basques nor the Dutch can however be justly considered as the first whale-fishers; as the most ancient records possessed by the latter ascend no higher than the year 1415.† Besides, I find by the proceedings of the states-general of the United Provinces in 1614, that the Hollanders were at that period so little acquainted with the whale-fishery, that they invited a great number of Basque fishermen from France, in order that they might teach them their method.

"It results then from the whole, that we are but little informed relative to the origin, the infancy, and the progress of this branch of maritime economy, both

among ourselves and our neighbours. Commerce has obtained a Fischer for an historian in Germany, and an Anderson in England. A third is yet wanting for France, in order to compile a complete work relative to the infancy, the youth, and the more advanced progress of a multitude of useful arts, in respect to the invention and practice of which we perhaps are entitled to the preference. In fine, it still remains a *desideratum*, to indicate the epochs at which we have gradually obtained perfection in our rural, commercial, and maritime economy."

This work abounds with curious facts, but is evident that it has been produced by Gallic vanity; for the author labours to attribute all the glory of the deep-sea fishery to his countrymen, the Basques and Normans. It is notorious, however, that the Dutch and English were their precursors, and that the French at no one period were able to rival either of these nations in the pursuit and capture of the whale.

"Tableau de Georgie, &c." An historical, political, ecclesiastical, and literary Account of Georgia, by Eugenius, Archimandrite of the Convent of St. Alexander Newsky.

The insular situation of Great Britain, in the opinion of many of her inhabitants, happily exempts her from any cares relative to other countries. Our commerce, our manufactures, our agriculture, and our navigation, according to them, are the sole objects that ought to be considered; and with an exception to our colonial possessions in the West Indies, and our eastern dominions in Asia, that English interests alone should employ our attention, and engross our speculations.

It will readily occur, however, to men of discernment, that a great nation, such as ours, is deeply affected by the fall or aggrandizement of the remotest state in Europe, or perhaps even in Asia. And this argument does not embrace political relations alone; for our commercial prosperity is in some measure involved in it, as our manufactures, more especially during peace, extend, in some way or other, to almost every region of the habitable world.

Russia, with which we are at present at war, after having lately emerged from barbarism, has made inroads on all the neighbouring countries, and increased her empire to a most formidable size. Among her recent conquests is the country which is the subject of the present work;

* I have discovered by a work translated from the Dutch, that between 1669 and 1778, inclusive, the Dutch alone caught on the coast of Greenland, no fewer than 57,589 whales; and between 1719 and 1778, inclusive, they took 7,586 of these fish in Davis' Strait, which forms a grand total of 65,175 whales.

† Diplome de Guillaume, Comte de Bavière et de Hollande, en faveur des pêcheurs d'Ypeloost.

for part of Georgia has been lately transformed into a province, and many of the nations in the vicinity of Mount Caucasus, have been constrained to yield their fierce independence, in consequence of the victorious incursions of a people but a single degree less rude than themselves.

Georgia, in Russian called *Gorusia*, and in Turkish and Persian, *Giurdgistan*, was formerly termed Iberia, by which name it is invariably mentioned by the Byzantine historians. Plutarch describes the government that prevailed there in ancient times; and the facts adduced by him, appear to have been correctly stated. The princes of the blood royal composed a very numerous tribe, or cast; and the eldest branch, always exercised the rights of sovereignty. When attacked by Pompey the Great, their king was called Artoces or Artchir; and they opposed him with numerous but undisciplined armies, unable to contend in the open country against the veteran legions of ancient Rome. They must, however, have been, even at that remote period, rather more civilized, perhaps, than at present; for according to Strabo, they built towns, manufactured the grape into wine, and cultivated corn: all of which presuppose a certain degree of polity.

So much for their ancient state: as to their modern annals, we learn that the Czar, or *Tzar*, Wachtang I. laid the foundation of Teflis, the capital, in the year 311 of the Christian æra. After changing their religion, from heathenism to christianity, they began to distinguish themselves among their neighbours. Their conversion, as usual, was produced by a female. This pious woman, called Noina, if we are to credit the testimony of one of their kings, gravely confirmed by Rufinus, wrought many great miracles, and these are, at the same time, amply attested by the collateral proofs of several religious books, which minutely describe all the particulars. Such a favourite, indeed, has this good lady been, for ages past, that the natives were careful, amidst all their feuds and wars, to preserve, for several centuries, a cross formed out of the trunks of two vines, and tied together with her hair. In consequence of a successful invasion of the Turks, it was carried, however, into Russia, where it remained until within these few years; when the present Emperor, with a most becoming respect for the religious prejudices of his new sub-

jects, sent back this *palladium* of the nation, to the shrine whence it was formerly taken.

After subjugating many of their neighbours, the Iberians themselves were at length overcome by the Persians. On this, many of the chiefs entered into the service of their conquerors; but Prince Tornikia, who had turned Monk, leaving his convent, assumed the dress of a warrior, and distinguished himself by his exploits. What is still more wonderful, after defeating the enemy, he calmly resumed the habit of his order, and built a convent on Mount Athos, where his armour is still exhibited.

At length, Georgia, having regained her independence, was enabled, by the wisdom of her princes, to withstand the efforts of the surrounding nations, here termed *barbarians*. David III. who ascended the throne, in 809, rebuilt several towns, which had fallen into decay, while George III. who commenced his reign in 1150, carried his victorious arms into Persia, and thus avenged his country for the many wrongs experienced from that quarter.

But Tamar, who may be considered as the Iberian Catharine, deserves the greatest portion of notice, as she eclipsed the glory of all her predecessors, and has not since been equalled by any of the succeeding princes. This illustrious female commenced her reign in 1171, and filled the throne during a period of twenty-seven years. She commanded her armies in person, at the head of which her majesty gained many battles, and rendered several nations tributary. Her princes, and great men, if we are to give credit to the work before us, which is further supported by other authorities, mingled a taste for the Muses with a love of war; and on their return from the toils of a campaign, amused themselves with poetry. Their compositions, both in verse and in prose, are still relished by the Georgians, who admire the classic productions of those days, when the court of Teflis was thronged with men of letters. During the life of this celebrated princess, who married a son of the Czar Andrew Bogulobskoi, and thus, for the first time, formed a connexion with Russia, Georgia, may be said to have enjoyed all the blessings of the golden age.

The age of iron soon succeeded; for a queen, named *Udan*, or the Russian, having imprudently divided the kingdom into two, of course rendered it weaker, and

and less able to bear the pressure of a foreign enemy. Jhengis Khan, therefore, was enabled to traverse the country freely; and the princes of the blood royal, preferring the suggestions of their own ambition, to the love of their country, called in the assistance of foreign nations, for the express purpose of satiating their own lust of dominion.

During this epoch of confusion and disaster, Tamerlane obliged nearly all the Georgians to submit to the rites of circumcision, and profess the faith of Mahomet. But this was not all; for in 1414, the Czar Alexander I. partitioned out the kingdom among his three sons, giving Kardwel to one, Kachetia to another, and Imirette to the third and youngest. These three branches have produced and continued three different successions, amidst a melancholy series of civil discord, foreign invasion, and religious persecutions. The dethronement, and assassination of many of the princes, and the bloody civil wars to which these events gave rise, naturally weakened the strength and power of a divided country. This of course invited hostilities on the part of the surrounding nations, and we accordingly find, that towards the end of the sixteenth century, Imirette was entirely subdued by the Turks; while Kardwel and Kachetia, without so much as a struggle, resigned themselves to the dominion of the Persians. The Czar of Kachetia, however, who had consented to become their vassal, thought proper to withdraw from the yoke of the latter, and placed himself under the protection of Russia, to the sovereign of which country he became tributary. The tribute, however, was not onerous, although it might have been dishonourable; at first it consisted of only ten pieces of gold and silver cloth, and fifty pieces of satin. In return for this yearly present, the reigning monarch, Theodore Iwanowitsch, agreed to protect his vassal from every enemy; and to confirm this promise in 1586, transmitted a fine patent, replete with offers of assistance, to which a gold seal was appended.

This intercourse, naturally excited the jealousy of both the Turks and Persians, and in 1653, we find Teymuras, a brave prince, after being assailed on every side by enemies, imploring the assistance of six thousand Russians, in vain.

At length, the Georgian Czar, Artchiel, having repaired to Russia, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, died there in 1713, and in his will declared Peter

the Great heir to all his dominions. That monarch, by his brilliant conquests on the side of Persia, was enabled to protect the Georgians, during the latter period of his reign; but, on his death, the Turks entered the country; and Russia, in the person of one of his successors, acknowledged their right of dominion. Persia, however, not unmindful of her interests, was still eager to obtain a nominal sovereignty over the territories adjacent to her empire; and by the treaty of 1736, the Turks, in their turn, were obliged to cede the supreme authority over Upper Georgia to Nadir Shah, or Thomas Kouli Khan, who conciliated the affections of the inhabitants.

Some time after the demise of that celebrated warrior, the Prince or Czar Heraclius, who died in 1798, threw off the Persian yoke; but it was only to submit to the more terrible domination of Russia: he having agreed to become the vassal of the Empress Catharine, in 1783. His successor, Prince George, after an appearance of consultation with the chief personages in his dominions, found it prudent to abdicate the sovereignty, and cede the country entirely to the Russians. This event, which his mother had never been able to accomplish, was reserved for the reign of Paul Petrowitz's person, who received a deputation of the inhabitants, with great ceremony; and was most graciously pleased to admit the Georgians of Kachetia and Kardwel, to all the rights, immunities, franchises, and privileges, of Russian subjects. The Emperor Alexander has since formed Upper Georgia into a province, under the name of Gorusia, and has established a regency at Teflis, the capital, for its government. As the inhabitants are attached to their own laws, these are allowed for the present to remain in force, and the native *Bojars* are to be preferred to Russians, in respect to public offices: but as the revenue is only valued at 101,000 rubles per annum, and nearly the whole of this sum will be required for the establishment of order; the courtiers of St. Petersburg are not likely to become candidates for any, even of the greatest posts. In respect to Imirette, usually called Lower Georgia, a descendant of the ancient sovereigns is still permitted to reign there, under the auspices of Russia.

As to literary pursuits, the Georgians do not seem of late years to have excelled. Their authors have been chiefly

Theologians, and most, if not all their manuscripts, relate to ecclesiastical affairs. This circumstance is easily accounted for, as on the fall of Constantinople, and the dissolution of the Greek empire, great numbers of the clergy took refuge in their country, whither they at the same time carried whatsoever was accounted valuable. John Pertizi, about the year 1100, during the reign of the Czar David, by whom he was patronized, translated many philosophical and theological works out of the Greek into his own vernacular language. Georgian versions of Aristotle, Plato, and Porphyry, still exist; and Prince Orbelianow composed a dictionary, which is yet preserved in Teflis, but has never been printed. Persian manuscripts also abound there; and they are in possession of a History of Joseph and Salicha, the wife of Potiphar; which in their language is denominated *Usup Salichaniani*. Of their own original productions, the most celebrated is the *Tumariani*, being an epic poem on the queen, or rather the Czarina Tamar, to whom we have alluded above. She is described as Juno, rather dignified than beautiful, with a majestic aspect, and a "flowing gait," like to a river, "nobly rolling its waters along its bed." In respect to recent improvements, we are informed by the very intelligent Russian Archimandrite, who composed this work, that the native princes who lately ruled in Georgia, endeavoured to enlighten the people, by the diffusion of knowledge. To achieve this, they founded schools, and libraries; they also established printing-presses, and appear to have been actuated by a noble spirit of emulation. The Vice-Patriarch Anthony, who died in 1798, compiled, or at least published, a grammar, and a dictionary; circulated several elementary books relative to history and geography; and caused many scientific works to be translated from the French and German into the Georgian language. He also composed the funeral sermons of a number of saints and martyrs, who died fighting for their country.

After having treated thus fully of the history and literature, we shall now extract some information, relative to the geography of a country, bounded by the dominions of the Turks, the Persians, and the Russians; and subject, in turn, to them all. Mount Caucasus, which appears to have been to the full as well known to the ancients as the moderns, extends its immense chain of hilly region

between the Black and the Caspian seas. The middle is interspersed with glaciers, while all the summits are covered with snow, which the sun has not power to dissolve. It extends about four hundred and fifty miles in length, while its breadth, in the widest part, is two hundred miles. Elbutz is the highest promontory, and its summit is estimated at four thousand five hundred feet above the level of the adjacent sea; we apprehend, however, that the author is here mistaken; for if this computation be in the least accurate, it must necessarily follow, that the Caucasus, in point of elevation, is a mountain of the second or third order.

To the north, this immense range of hills bounds those extensive plains, occupied, in the time of the Romans, by the Sarmatians; it is now the residence and hunting-grounds of the Cossacks and Calmucks, who serve in the Russian armies, and are more celebrated as freebooters, than as warriors. To the south it joins Mount Taurus; to the east it gradually shelves, or declines towards the Caspian; while to the west, its abrupt and rugged cliffs, extend towards the Euxine sea. This immense mountainous tract is not so strong, in a military point of view, as might have been expected; and indeed the armies of Persia, of Russia, and of Turkey, have all penetrated into, and overrun it, with a facility that appears almost incredible. Notwithstanding this, there are but two passages; one that opens to Asia, and the other to Europe; that situate near to where the river Terek takes its rise, has been denominated the gate of Caucasus; the second is the defile of Derbend, or the Caspian gate.

The isthmus of Caucasus has been long celebrated; and in its neighbourhood are to be found, not only all the climates, but all the productions of Europe, and Asia. The physiognomies and the dialects of the inhabitants, are all alike various; and the author, not unmindful that he is a Russian by birth, after enumerating the various nations, who either roam at large, or are settled here, is eager to convince his readers, that, however barbarous, or however distant, they all own the emperor for their liege lord.

BIOGRAPHY.

"Eloge du Citoyen Riche, par le Citoyen Cuvier:" an Eulogium on the Citizen Riche, by the Citizen Cuvier.

"Claude Anthony Gaspard Riche, M. D. of the faculty of Montpellier, a member

member of the Academy of Sciences, of that city, and also of the Natural Society of Paris, &c. was born at Lyons, on the 28th of August, 1762. His father, N. Riche, had been deputy to the attorney-general of the parliament of Dombes, and he was also the younger brother of Prony, a member of the first class of the Institute. Destined originally for the law, he resided, during some years, with an attorney, in his native city; but having obtained full liberty to follow his own inclinations, in consequence of the death of his father, he repaired to Montpellier, with the view of resigning himself wholly to the study of nature.

During a residence of three years, Riche applied himself to the sciences allied to medicine, more especially natural history and physics. While in that city, he sustained several theses, and distinguished himself by one in particular, on the chemistry of vegetables, replete with ingenious experiments: in fine, his reputation was now so well established, that the Academy of Sciences of Montpellier, elected him an associated correspondent, in express contravention to its own regulations, prohibiting the admission of any medical student. In 1787, he obtained a doctor's degree.

Finding himself attacked at this period, with a *phthisis*, which increased in the exact proportion of his application, he was obliged to resign his labours, and seek for solace in the bosom of his family; which he quitted, however, soon after, in order to repair to Paris: there, encouraged by assistance of every kind, and also urged forward by a noble emulation, he continued to prosecute his studies with renewed ardour. His genius, accordingly developed itself, in a variety of different memoirs, particularly one relative to the classification of animals by their interior parts; another, concerning *larvæ*; a third, which had for its object an account of microscopic animals; and a fourth, concerning the petrified shells in the vicinity of Paris.

The best eulogium that can be paid to Riche, is, that he possessed the esteem and affection of those two justly celebrated men, Fabricius, and Vicq-d'Azir. The latter made him the associate of his labours, and was indebted to his assiduity for a large portion of what he published in the *Encyclopédie Methodique*: Riche is author of the *Tables* which precede the *Comparative Anatomy*. The original draughts of these, written and

corrected with his own hand, are still in existence.

Vicq d'Azir, accordingly, on all occasions, was ready to do him ample justice; he praised him several times in his writings, and was accustomed to prophecy that he would be his successor. Riche, however, survived him no more than two years; these were chiefly occupied by a long voyage, of which we intend to give an account, as during that period, he acted a very conspicuous part, in consequence of his zeal for the progress of science; to which, indeed, he devoted the whole of his life.

It is with a certain degree of affection, that the name of the unfortunate *La Pérouse* is always mentioned. Sent to the South Sea, to reconnoitre those lands which the immortal Cook had not been able to visit, he set out, in 1785, with instructions to return in 1788. But these three years elapsed, and no intelligence whatsoever was received concerning him, posterior to his departure from Botany Bay. It became extremely probable, and indeed appeared evident, at length, that he had either perished on some rock, or by means of some tempest. However, in the month of January, 1791, the Society of Naturalists proposed to the Constituent Assembly, to fit out a new expedition, to ascertain the fate of the former; and to resume, in case of misadventure, that project; the completion of which had been prevented by misfortune. This scheme, equally honourable to the nation, and advantageous to the cause of science, was listened to with enthusiasm.

Two vessels were accordingly destined for the expedition: these were called, *La Recherche*, and *L'Espérance*; D'Entrecasteaux, repaired on board the former, as commander of the expedition; with Hernimy d'Auribeau, as his captain, Crepin, his lieutenant, &c. Huon, who possessed the rank of captain, commanded the *Recherche*; while Frobriart served under him, as an inferior officer.

Great discernment was displayed in the choice of the persons to be employed for the purpose of making researches in natural history; and at the recommendation of the Society of Naturalists, Thénard, minister of the marine, appointed Riche, together with Labillardière, a botanist, already celebrated on account of his journey to Syria, in the course of which he discovered, and has since published, several curious plants. Deschamps and Biaviere, were the

the mineralogists; and to these were added, Lahaie, as gardener. Care also was taken, that the chaplains and surgeons should be men conversant in the productions of nature. Ventenat fulfilled the former of these functions on board the *Recherche*; and, during the course of the voyage, displayed an uncommon portion of zeal; while the astronomer Pison, acted in a similar capacity on board the *Espérance*. Bertrand was the regular astronomer; but, having taken his departure at the Cape of Good Hope, his place was supplied by an officer of the name of De Rossel.

This little expedition set sail at noon, on the 28th of September, and anchored at St. Croix, in the island of Teneriffe, October 13.

Proper guides, and every thing else necessary for a journey to the Peak, having been obtained, the naturalists, &c. immediately set out on their way thither; but many of them were prevented from accomplishing their wishes, by physical difficulties: Riche, and Blavier were both unable to reach the summit, which enterprize was achieved by Labillardiere alone. He has since published an abridged narrative of his proceedings.

The passage from Teneriffe to the Cape furnished a variety of interesting facts concerning fishes and their anatomy. At length, on the 17th of January, the squadron came to anchor in the road; and from this portion of Africa, Riche transmitted some fine specimens of plants, as well as several very instructive memoirs to the Philomathic and Natural History Societies.

Having again proceeded to sea, on the 16th of February, and left Blavier behind them, who was obliged to remain on account of his health, they obtained sight of the island of Amsterdam, on the 28th of March; this is situate, in the middle of the Indian sea, at almost an equal distance from the continent of Africa and New Holland. Thence the squadron shaped its course towards Van Diemen's Land, which forms the most southern portion of New Holland, and anchored in the bay of Tempests, on the 21st of April. Riche went repeatedly on shore, and proceeded frequently up the country. He examined the waters, the trees, the forests, and the land, as well as the habitations, for the natives had fled; and it was but rarely, and by accident, that he could approach any of them. It is well known that these people are *anthro-*

pophagi, that they lead a wandering life, that they subsist chiefly on fish, for the catching of which they employ little boats formed out of the bark of the Eucalyptus; and in a word, that the islands does not possess any *quadrupeds*.

"This point of land, which greatly resembles the termination of Africa in its general form, and differs but little from it in latitude, presented to Riche a striking analogy with the cape, in respect to the article of lithology, for its rocks and soil exhibited the same substances and also similar dispositions; the sea too enabled him to make a multitude of discoveries." That portion of his journal, in which he gives an account of his dissections, and at the same time described whatsoever appeared new, in respect to fishes, mollusca, or shells, contains a multitude of curious and interesting facts.

"Having quitted this place on the 28th of May 1791, the squadron crossed the strait which had been discovered by Saint Aignan, an officer, and Beaupré, a geographical engineer; this leads from the Bay of Tempests to Adventure Bay. It was on this occasion that Riche was made acquainted with a new cause of the luminous state of the ocean, in an undescribed species of *Daphnia*, which proved to be uncommonly phosphorescent.

"They then steered to the north, to reach New Caledonia, a long and narrow isle, situate fifteen degrees to the east of New Holland, and almost parallel to the coasts of that extensive region. On this occasion they saw the western part of it, which had never been examined before, and which is uncommonly perilous to navigators, on account of the multitude of *reefs* which prohibit all approach.

"On the 2d of July, they lost sight of the land without having been able to go on-shore, and then shaped their course towards the Admiralty Isles, situate to the north of New Guinea: for they had learned from vague rumours that some European dresses, and utensils had been seen there, whence it was hoped, they might be able to learn something concerning the navigators of whom they were in search. As they passed along, they saw the islands of Solomon, or the *Arsacides*, and they recognized the western part of the Archipelago of Bougainville, called also the Treasury Isles. These are situate to the west of New Guinea; but they held no communication, except with the inhabitants of *Bouca*, so called by

by Bougainville, on account of the cry uttered by them. They are a people of a dark complexion, who cover their bodies with different colours, and spoil their teeth by the use of betel and lime.

"The expedition arrived on the 17th of July, at Port Carteret, in New Ireland; and this place being much nearer the line, than any other they had hitherto visited, they there discovered a great number of new productions. Riche, as usual, has described many of the animals and shells, objects which are so much the more precious, as we have hitherto had but a few of the testaceous species of the torrid zone figured by Adanson, and some executed with little fidelity by D'Argenville.

Leaving Port Carteret on the 24th of July, they passed along the coast of New Ireland, and again arrived on the 28th at the Admiralty Isles. The researches made by them, to discover the wreck of La Pérouse's squadron, were in vain. They communicated freely with the inhabitants, who seemed good and peaceable: they even entered into an amicable traffic, and for that purpose repaired on board the French vessels; but no instrument, and no article whatsoever, of European manufacture, was discovered in their possession. The only vestment worn by these islanders, consists of a species of shell, called *bullavum*, with which they covered or adorned a certain part, and it was considered as a great instance of immodesty to throw it aside; in short, it produced the same sensation among them as a woman going naked in public would do among us.

"Having passed through several clusters of islands situate to the west, on the 21st of August they doubled the north-western cape of New Guinea, with a view of reaching Amboyna, where, after a variety of disagreeable incidents, our naturalist arrived on the 6th of November, 1792. This island, so celebrated by naturalists, is considered as the chief establishment appertaining to the Dutch in the Moluccas.

"Here Riche and his companions, without permitting themselves to be deterred, either by the burning heat of the climate, or a thousand other difficulties, made several successful excursions. His journal contains a variety of observations, relative to the marine animals of Amboyna; he presents a complete anatomical description of the (*calao*) buceros, hitherto wanting to naturalists, as well

as of a new species of tortoise, called *Testudo Amboiensis*.

They took their departure from Amboyna on the 13th of October, after a stay of twenty-eight days, with a view of surveying the continent of New Holland, and more especially of reconnoitring the coasts which are supposed to have joined the land discovered by Nuyts in 1672, to the shores of Van Diemen. This geographical task was commenced at Cape Lewin, or the Cape of Lyons, the most westerly point of Nuyts's discoveries, where they arrived on the 5th of December. They kept in with the land as close as possible; and on the 9th found themselves in the most critical position of any that had occurred during the whole voyage; for a violent gale of wind embayed them within a reef of rocks, where they, however, found a good anchorage, and there they remained several days."

It was during the period they were anchored there, that Riche had nearly become the victim of his zeal for discovery. He had gone ashore on the 14th of December, at ten o'clock in the morning, with several officers of the *Espérance*, as well as his colleagues Labillardiere, and Ventenat. They dispersed, as usual, after having agreed to meet about sunset, at the boat. At the appointed period, however, Riche did not make his appearance, and they waited for him during the space of two hours with the most painful inquietude. But at length, night having arrived, his companions were obliged to return to the vessel, leaving a good fire, provisions, clothes, his fowling-piece, and a few words in writing, behind them, on the beach. Laignet and Lagrandiere went on shore early next morning in quest of the naturalist, but repaired on board again at two o'clock, without having proved successful. At four, twelve men set out with a view of making a fresh effort to discover him; but they soon despaired of success, in consequence of finding his handkerchief and one of his pistols on the beach, whence they supposed that he had fallen a prey to the savages. As this attempt was to be the last, provisions for two days had been stowed in the boat, and the commander of the expedition had ordered guns to be discharged, and fireworks to be exhibited, during the whole of the night, with a view of preserving the life of the unfortunate naturalist.

But the water being by this time nearly expended, and the people begin-

ning

ning to murmur at the delay which occurred, it was determined, if this interesting young man did not return with the boat, that the expedition should immediately sail without him. However, at three o'clock on the 16th, most unexpectedly, was brought on board this martyr to natural history, half dead with hunger and fatigue! We regret that we are here unable to give a detail of what he experienced during three whole days; and we shall only observe, that having perceived clouds of smoke arising from different parts of the land, and seemingly but a short distance from the spot where he then was, he had directed his course thither, for the express purpose of ascertaining the cause.

The smoke seemed to him to be very near, but his sight must have deceived him greatly on this occasion; for, after having walked about three leagues, he still found himself at a great distance from it. It was thus, that he insensibly lost sight of his companions, and strayed so as not to be discovered. During his journey he beheld a number of curious objects; and, among others, a valley covered with trunks of petrified trees, all of which appeared to have been broken off at about a foot from the earth; every thing which distinguished the character of trees, was however easily perceptible. As to the smoke alluded to above, it was supposed to have been produced by the fire made by the inhabitants of the country, to clear the underwood, for many of them had been seen employed in this manner. In respect to quadrupeds, a few *kanguroos* only had been discovered; the traces of a different animal, were, however, observed.

On the vessels quitting this port, December 17th, they continued to coast along the shore of New Holland, until January 2d, 1793, when a contrary wind, the want of water, and an accident which occurred to the helm of the *Esperance*, forced them to alter their course.

Their passage consisted of nine degrees of longitude, and during the whole of that immense space they did not discover any place proper for anchorage; any port, or any mouth of a river, either great or small. Leaving, therefore, every thing on this subject as obscure as before, they now shaped their voyage towards *Van Diemen's Land*; and on the 21st of January, once more anchored in the Bay of Tempests, where they had spent two months during the preceding year.

They also again traversed the adjoining strait, entered Adventure Bay, and there found some remains of the garden which had been planted in February, 1792, by Captain Bligh. They themselves sowed some seeds, and placed an inscription there.

On the 11th of March, they discovered the North Cape of New Zealand; but here again they were unable to land on a coast which promised to be so fruitful in discoveries; their time did not permit; and in addition to this, they knew that La Pérouse, on leaving Botany Bay, had steered towards the Friendly Islands, and it was there they expected to hear tidings of him.

On their arrival they accordingly made the necessary inquiries, on which the inhabitants enumerated all the vessels which they had seen, since the arrival of Captain Cook, indicating the time by the number of their *yam** seasons: among others, they recognized the passage of La Pérouse to the north of these islands, when he repaired from the Navigator's Isles to Botany Bay. He was then sufficiently near to purchase some fish from those who were on the banks to the north of Tongataboo; but they were assured, that he had not re-appeared, on his return from Botany Bay; hence it followed, either that the vessels in question must have perished during the interval, or that he had changed his course. It is extremely probable, according to the opinion of Beaupré, that, having been prevented by the feeble state of his crew from reaching Tongataboo, he had been anxious to anchor at New Caledonia, where, according to Cook's narrative, he would have found plenty of provisions, and a hospitable reception from the inhabitants; but instead of what he had thus promised himself to meet with, he experienced death on the frightful chain of rocks, where our voyagers, were themselves in danger of perishing more than once. Indeed, if any of the crew had gained the main land, they would have become victims to the inhabitants, who, so far from possessing the humane character attributed to them by the celebrated English circumnavigator just alluded to, are supposed to be the most ferocious *antropophagi* in existence.

But if the Friendly Isles did not afford any satisfaction as to the principal aim of

* The *yam* is a species of potatoe.

the expedition, they abundantly satisfied the wishes of the naturalists, in respect to their productions, more especially by furnishing them with great plenty of the plants of the bread-fruit, which, after experiencing a variety of risks, have, at length, in consequence of the pains taken by Lahaie, arrived safe in France, whence they will be transmitted hereafter for the purpose of enriching our colonies.

After having sojourned at Tongataboo, from 23d of March, 1792, until the 18th of April, the expedition proceeded towards the west, in order to reach the eastern coast of New Caledonia, because this was now the sole remaining place where there was the least likelihood of hearing any tidings of the unfortunate La Peyrouse. They arrived at this place on the 27th of April, after having seen many of the islands discovered by Cook, and among others, the volcano of Tanna, which was still burning.

It was here, that, on the 6th of May, Huon, captain of the *Esperance*, died; on which Auribeau, the lieutenant of the *Recherche*, obtained the command. He was interred on a little island, where the observatory had been placed. His collection was bequeathed by him to the state; and there is preserved at the Museum, a very rare species of shell, *Argonauta Vitrea*, which he particularly recommended on his death-bed. The commander in chief D'Entrecasteaux, only survived his colleague two months, he having paid the debt of nature on the 21st of July, 1793, almost under the equator. On this, Hiermy d'Auribeau assumed the chief command, while Rossel became captain of L'Esperance.

On the 14th of August the two vessels arrived at Wagion, where they remained until the 27th: they afterwards anchored on the 3d of September at Bourro, where they sojourned until the 15th, and were well treated by the Dutch. From that port they repaired to the Isle of Java, by passing through the Strait of Bontou.—They then arrived at Sourbay, or Sourabaya, a port in the western part of Java, on the 18th of October, 1793. There the officers went on shore to refresh themselves, and remained during the space of two months.

Meanwhile Riche occupied his leisure hours in making excursions into the neighbouring country. Such, however, was the natural insalubrity of the climate, augmented, as it then happened to be, by continual rains, that it proved fatal to many persons belonging to the expe-

dition. We shall only notice the death of the astronomer Pierson, which occurred January 2, 1794. D'Auribeau caused a tomb to be erected to his memory, on which an honourable inscription was engraved.

Intelligence of the events of the French revolution, which first reached them at this place, having occasioned a great difference of opinion, an unhappy division took place, which put an end to the expedition. The commander took every opportunity to vex those whose opinions happened to be opposite to his own, and had recourse to the most cruel measures for that purpose. On the 23d he sent to Samarang, without any previous notice, Legrand, -Villaumez, and Laignet, officers; Labillardiere and Riche, naturalists; Ventenat, the chaplain; and Piron, the draftsman. All the collections, the journals, and the charts, remained in his own possession; these were afterwards carried to England, whence was sent back that portion which consisted of natural history.

After remaining some time at Samarang, Riche and Legrand were dispatched by their colleagues to Batavia, to solicit a passage to Europe. They were at first detained as prisoners; but, after a long time spent in negotiations, they were at length dispatched to the Isle of France, on board of a flag of truce.—Ventenat died a few days after his arrival; and Riche, being unable to support the loss of the valuable and important collection, formed by him in the course of the expedition, offered to return in quest of his treasures, and he accordingly repaired for this purpose to Batavia, but without success.

When he had once more revisited the Isle of France, he continued his researches, so long, and to as great a degree, as his feeble state of health would permit. Having at length embarked for his native country, he reached Bourdeaux, whence he repaired to Mount d'Or, to drink the waters; but he arrived at that place in such a feeble state, that he survived his journey but a few days, having died there at the age of 35.

“Nécrologie de Cavanilles.”—Account of the late Abbé Cavanilles the Spanish Botanist.

Don Antonio Joseph Cavanilles was born at Valencia, on the 16th of January, 1745. He first studied the learned languages, under the Jesuits, and then repaired to the University of his native city, in order to apply himself to philosophy and theology.

It was by his advice, and that of his friend, Don John Baptiste Menoz, that this seat of learning has substituted for its lessons the works of Condillac and Muschenbrock, in the place of inferior authors. It was in consequence of their interposition also, that mathematics, scarcely known there before, have since become one of the chief branches of learning.

After being some time a professor of philosophy at Murcia, Cavanilles was at length invited to superintend the education of the children of the late duke of Infantado. He immediately accepted of so honourable a charge, and conducted himself on this occasion with equal zeal and success. The eldest of his pupils, the present duke, who has taken up arms in behalf of his oppressed country, soon distinguished himself above all those of his own rank, on account of his attachment both to men of letters, and to those sciences which he has cultivated with success.

The charge with which he had been entrusted, occasioned the Abbé to repair to Paris in 1777. There he spent no less than twelve whole years of his life, and there he made himself master of several new acquisitions, particularly botany, to which he is indebted for his great reputation. He also found means to acquire a critical knowledge of the language of the country in which he resided; for in 1784, he published in French, a long article concerning Spain, in the New Encyclopedia. This was his first work; and he engaged in it with a zeal and a warmth truly patriotic. His first botanical dissertation appeared in the course of the succeeding year, and from 1785 to 1790, he added nine others. Those acquainted with this branch of natural history, have admired the clearness, precision, and critical knowledge displayed by him in the course of the undertaking. It contains a description of a very large number of species, and is accompanied by 297 engravings, all the designs of which were made by himself.

On his return to his native country, Cavanilles, in 1791, commenced that beautiful work published by him under the title of *Icones Plantarum*; it consists of six volumes, and contains 601 plates, executed in a superior manner by his own hand. Here are to be found not only many specimens of his new genera, but a prodigious collection of species, some of which are eminently curious. Some in part appertain to Spain, and in part

to the two Indies. New Holland also, has contributed its portion of the interesting specimens which occupy all this work. The Abbé received orders from his government to traverse Spain, for the purpose of collecting the plants growing there. He began his botanical labours by repairing to Valencia, his native country; but he did not confine himself to a simple examination of the vegetable worlds, for he made a variety of remarks relative to the mineral kingdom, the agriculture, the geography, &c. of this province; not a single village of which but was visited by him, not a canton but he examined, not a mountain, nay, scarcely a rock, that he has not made observations upon.

In 1801, the Abbé Cavanilles was nominated Director of the Royal Establishment of Botany at Madrid, where he soon proved himself worthy of the preference exhibited on this occasion: for he reformed the garden, and introduced a new method of teaching. Scarcely did he find himself settled in the capital, when he determined to publish a *Hortus Regius Matritensis*, consisting of all the plants, both new and old, in the royal garden. He was studiously occupied on the work in question, when this zealous botanist, the friend of Jussieu, Desfontaines, Thouin, Ventenat, &c. fell a prey to diseases in the 60th year of his age; and thus at least was saved from beholding the misery attendant on the subjugation of the country that had given him birth.

“Notice our Marc Hilaire Vilaris.”
—A Biographical Notice relative to Marc Hilaire Vilaris.

Marc Vilaire Hilaris was born at Bourdeaux in 1720. He was the son of an apothecary at that city, and his mother was the daughter of the Vice-Seneschal of Neval. Having been always intended to succeed his father, he was brought up under him until he was eighteen years of age, at which period he was sent to Paris, to obtain a knowledge of chemistry, and natural history.

Vilaris had the good fortune to be placed under Rovelie, an accomplished chemist, and most amiable man. In his laboratory, he not only learned whatsoever was necessary to his progress, but became acquainted with a number of celebrated persons, whose conversation inspired him with a noble emulation. During the campaign in Hanover, he was employed in a medical capacity in the French army; but his heart, which was already devoted to virtue, would not permit him to witness the depredations and

and the disorders, frequently inseparable from the scourge of war. Vilaris, accordingly, quitted the scene of carnage, and returned to Bourdeaux, in which place his taste and his zeal soon enabled him to prove useful to his fellow-citizens. He entered upon a course of chemistry, which served to extend the study of a science, which at that period was considered as only appertaining to pharmacy. But his numerous occupations did not make him forget that he had a debt to pay to society and to nature; and he was on the point of receiving the hand of a young and accomplished female, who had won his heart, when death unexpectedly bereaved him of a future companion. Such a cruel loss produced a fixed melancholy, and he determined to remain in a state of celibacy, during the remainder of his days.

His father now thought of diverting his chagrin, by giving up to him the sole direction and superintendence of his laboratory, and thus affording an opportunity to apply himself to the practice of pharmacy. He accordingly became an apothecary in 1748, and immediately conceived a plan for the improvement of his art, but was prevented from carrying it into execution, in consequence of the interposition of a contemptible jealousy. Being aware of the utility of botany, he proposed to the company of apothecaries, to establish a garden for plants of every description in which the medical man and the patient might alike see and obtain those simples, which were necessary for the practice of the one, and the cure of the other; this scheme was, however, attended with the same ill success as the former, which occasioned great grief to all liberal minds. His reputation, however, had by this time generally spread abroad; and, in 1752, the Academy of Sciences at Bourdeaux, evinced its high opinion of his merit, by enrolling his name as one of its members.

Having recollected soon after this, that he had seen and examined at Sevres the fine white earth, with which the beautiful china is there made, he imagined that he would be able to discover plenty of it, either in the province of Guyenne or its vicinity. Three whole years, dedicated to travelling, inspection and enquiry, did not discourage this ardent naturalist. At length, in 1757, he had the good fortune to find out *Kaolin*, at St. Yriex, in the Lemousin. A few fragments were immediately transmitted

to Paris, and were at first supposed to have been specimens from the cabinet of some curious person: it was impossible to imagine in the capital, that a provincial could have been the first to make so important a discovery! However, to convince the incredulous, he sent several hundred weight to Paris, with the plants growing on the surface, and it was in vain after this to deny the fact! Macquer was soon after dispatched in company with him to the quarry of St. Yriex to verify the fact, and Linoges was thus indebted to Vilaris for the establishment of a manufacture of admirable porcelain; although the former in his *Chemical Dictionary*, article *Porcelain*, page 222, attributes all the merit of this undertaking to himself.

In 1765, it being supposed that the use of salt meat was the cause of scurvy among sailors, a new method of curing beef was looked upon to be a grand *desideratum*. After a variety of trials, he at length discovered the process, which consisted in *desiccation*; and in 1768-9, he prepared for government, the flesh of twenty-four oxen, which was carried to India, and brought back without any alteration. The experiment was repeated in 1784, and with equal success; for the animal jelly had been rendered incorruptible; and at the end of six years, a single spoonfull, with a little salt was sufficient for two cups of broth!

Nearly at the same time he discovered a new and more economical process for the manufacture of sugar in the colonies; and died in 1792, in consequence of preparing an extract of hemlock in his laboratory, at the request of a friend.

MISCELLANIES.

“Basil fils de Boguslas:”—Basil, the son of Boguslas, Prince of Novogorod; an ancient Russian Tale.

Boguslas prince of Novogorod was eighty years old when he died, and he had reigned three score of these, happy and tranquil. Basil his only son, was but twenty, when he was freed from the paternal yoke, and subject alone to the guardianship of a tender mother, who adored him; he soon resigned himself wholly to the rule of ardent and impetuous passions, in consequence of which, he committed much mischief.

It was his custom to spend whole days in the street, during which he diverted himself with men and boys. But unhappy

were those who played with him! for he whose hand he seized, lost his hand, and he whose head he smote, lost his head!

The inhabitants of Novogorod soon became weary of the sports of the young prince; and the *Posadniks*, or municipal magistrates, assembled at the Town-House, to deliberate concerning him. After the consultation was over, they repaired to Basil's mother, and addressed her as follows:

"Thou art a good lady, Amelpha Timopheiewna; watch therefore more strictly over the conduct of thy dear child, the boy Basil, son of Boguslas; and take care in particular, that he no longer spend whole days in the street, amusing himself in the rough manner he hath been accustomed to do; for our great city already begins to be depopulated by his diversions."

At this discourse, the good lady was sensibly afflicted; she promised the *Posadniks* to regulate her son better, and then making a low curtesey, dismissed them with her usual politeness. After this, calling Basil, she spoke to him as follows:

"In the name of God, my dear child, do not go any more into the street to divert yourself with grown men, and the young lads of Novogorod. You possess the strength of a warrior, but you have not discretion enough to use it with propriety; for he whose hand you seize, loses his hand, and he whose head you but strike, loses his head. The people already murmur and the *Posadniks* have come to me to complain. Were they to revolt, what could we do against them? You have no longer a father; and as for me, I am but a poor widow; and whatever your strength may be, is it possible that you yourself, could resist against thousands of enemies? Are not the inhabitants of Novogorod innumerable! Listen to my counsel therefore, and obey thy mother!"

Basil, son of Boguslas, listened most respectfully to the remonstrance of his mother, and when she had concluded her discourse, he inclined his head to the ground, and spoke as follows:

"My good mother, I care not for the *Posadniks*, or the men of Novogorod, but I pay a high respect to thy maternal remonstrances and good advice! I promise therefore, that I shall never again divert myself in the streets; but how am I to be amused? How am I to prove the strength of my arm? You have

not brought me into the world that I might shiver all day long over a stove; and it is not for nothing that I have received the vigour of a warrior. O! when the proper time arrives, I will know how to humble the *Posadniks*; and when that period comes, all the country of the Russians shall bend before me! But as at present, I am under your guardianship, I hope you will permit me to select a few companions, with whom I can divert myself without anger, by shewing the strength of my arm. Give me hypoeras and beer, therefore, that I may invite the brave and courageous, and thus find guests worthy of me!"

This request was immediately granted. Amelpha Timopheiewna ordered whole hogsheds of hypoeras and beer to be placed before the gates of the palace, to which were suspended rich cups of massive gold. Heralds at the same time, walked along the streets of Novogorod, proclaiming as follows:

"If any one wishes to live in pleasure and abundance, and if any one desires to wear fine clothes, let him present himself at the castle of Basil, son of Boguslas. But let him first consult his strength, and try the solidity of his bones; for Basil, the son of Boguslas, loves only those who are at once strong and courageous."

It was thus that the heralds cried aloud from morning till night; but yet no one presented himself. Meanwhile, Basil, son of Boguslas, was stationed at a window in his apartments, guarded with massive iron bars, to see if any companions should arrive; but the casks still remained full, for no one dared to touch them; not a single guest presented himself! At length, as it began to get dark, *Formuschka the Big* appeared at the gate. He approached the hogsheds, which were made of oak, and seizing a large gold cup filled it with hypoeras, and swallowed the whole at a single draught. When Basil beheld this, he immediately descended from his chamber in great haste into a large court, where *Formusihka the Big* was standing, and struck a severe blow with his heavy mace, behind his right ear. *Formuschka* never once staggered, and the short black curls of his hair scarcely seemed to be in the least affected! On this the heart of the young prince leaped with joy; and taking the bold *Formuschka* by the hand, he made him ascend the stair-case and enter his gilded chamber. He then embraced him, and both of them swore on the honour of

of knights, to be always brothers and companions in arms, to live and to die for one another, to drink out of the same cup, and eat out of the same plate!

Next morning as Basil was looking through the iron bars of his window, to see if no other person would drink out of his casks, he beheld *Bogdanuschka the Little*, who approaching the hog's-head of strong beer, threw the gold cup on the ground, and raising the cask in his arms, emptied it without drawing breath. On this, the young prince called *Fornuschka*, and they descended together in great haste, until they had arrived at the gate of the castle, and with their heavy lances struck rudely at the head of the gentle *Bogdanuschka*. But lo! the lances were all broken in pieces, and yet the head of *Bogdanuschka* was not in the least affected! On perceiving this, they instantly took him by the hand, and conducted him through the large court to the great stair-case, on ascending which, they entered the gilded apartment of the prince. There all the three embraced each other, and swore fraternity and fidelity, until death.

In a short time a rumour spread through the city, that Basil, the son of *Boguslas*, had chosen for his friends, two bold undaunted companions, with whom he lived in the most friendly manner. On this, the *Posadniks*, who began to be afraid, assembled at the Town-House to deliberate. After all of them had taken their seats, the sage old magistrate *Tchoudin* advanced to the middle of the hall and spoke as follows:

The son of *Boguslas* is still a minor; and therefore until he hath advanced in reason and in age, we are still masters of *Novogorod*, as well as the territory dependent on it. This young man, who is one day to reign over us, promises but little that is good. Scarcely has he passed his infancy, and yet his character bespeaks him to be bad and turbulent; his very diversions are cruel. How many widows and orphans have his sports already occasioned! And of late, in addition to this, he has assembled some of the bravest persons as his companions, with whom he lives in the most friendly terms. But on what account? Are his intentions good?

"Its our business to discover this, and for that purpose we ought to make a feast, to which we shall invite the young prince, for it is then we shall be able to learn his real sentiments in respect to our country.

Let us present him with a cup of wine; if he will not drink, his intentions are bad; but if he should, he will of course prattle, and we shall discover all his projects; for according to the ancient proverb, 'there is truth in wine.' Now, if we learn that his intentions are not honourable, let us strike off his head without any manner of ceremony: for there are plenty of princes in Russia, of whom we can take our choice; and if there were not any, my brethren, we could do very well without them!"

On this all the *Posadniks* rising at once, inclined their bodies towards the sage *Tchoudin*, after which they exclaimed with one voice:

"Thy discourse is wisdom itself; let it be done as you have said."

Next morning by break of day, the usual preparations were made for a festival. Tables of oak wood were placed along the hall of the Town-House, and covered with white damask. Sweets and confectionary of all kinds were procured, and set in order, in an elegant manner. Beside the walls were ranged casks of wine and of beer, above which were suspended rich goblets of gold and silver, and of precious woods. When every thing had been prepared, a few of the chief *Posadniks* were deputed to the castle, to invite the princess and her son to the feast. After they had finished their compliments, the good lady *Amelpha Timopheiewna* replied in the following manner:

"I no longer take any delight in feasting or dancing—the season of joy has passed away in respect to me. My boy Basil, will however, perhaps, assist at your feast, in company with the youth who attend him, if you will invite him."

At these words the *Posadniks* hastened towards the young prince, and besought him in the most polite terms to honour their banquet with his presence; he readily accepted the invitation, provided he could but obtain his mother's permission for that purpose. He accordingly repaired to her apartment, and asked her consent to be present at the feast of the inhabitants of *Novogorod*.

The princess immediately acceded to the proposition; and at the same time gave him much good advice relative to the manner in which he was to conduct himself, while surrounded by the hypocritical *Posadniks*, with whose designs she was well acquainted. "Drink, my son," said she, "but do not drink too much, for

for the *Posadniks* are cunning men, they wish to put you to the trial."

The *Posadniks* received him at the bottom of the stair-case of the Town-House, and accompanied him to the great hall. When arrived there, they wished to give him the place of honour; but Basil thanked them, and seated himself at the bottom. On this the magistrates, taking him under the arms, conducted him to the top of the table.

At first the prince behaved with prudence and modesty: at length however the wily *Posadniks* having presented to him a goblet of wine, with these words, 'Let him empty this cup who loves the country of the Russians and great Novogorod!' he could not refuse drinking its contents. The liquor soon began to operate, and the intoxicated Basil irritated the *Posadniks* by claiming homage and tribute to as their sovereign lord. A quarrel ensues; Basil retires to the castle; the princess solicits forgiveness for the rashness of her son, but in vain—she is insulted with the appellation of 'an old woman.' The magistrates assemble the citizens, and attack the castle; Basil, aroused from his drunken slumber, seizes a large piece of timber, with which he puts the assailants to the rout. The *Posadniks*, finding every other means ineffectual to stop the dreadful carnage, or appease the wrath of the young hero, agree to draw up an instrument in writing, by which they resign their authority and submit the city and territory of Novogorod to his will and pleasure. They then request the intercession of his two companions, who, holding up the deed of resignation, exclaimed, "Health to thee, Basil, son of Boguslas, Prince of Novogorod, and Sovereign of Russia! The *Posadniks* have thrown themselves at thy feet—their city, and the whole of the adjoining territory, appertain to thee; thou art the absolute sovereign of Novogorod, and all its dependencies—behold the act of submission, and cease from slaughter, for thou art massacring thy own subjects!"

On this the young prince arrests his dreadful vengeance, and gives rest to his vigorous arm. He receives the instrument from the *Posadniks*, and promises to them, and to all, pardon and indemnity.

They then return to the city, singing and dancing, and Basil reigns over Novogorod. His reign was fortunate; commerce began to raise her drooping head, and industry of all kinds

flourished. The repose and happiness of the people were never once disturbed either by civil dissensions, or by foreign wars; for all the world feared Basil, son of Boguslas, and his brothers in arms, Fornuschka the Big, and Bogdanuschka the Little!

"Geographie Physique de la Mer Noire," &c.—The Physical Geography of the Black Sea, the Interior of Africa, and the Mediterranean. By A. DUREAU de LAMALLE, jun.

The labours of Lamalle have obtained the sanction and the praise of the French Institute; and he himself, treading in the same steps of Buffon, has aspired to the character not only of an original writer, but an able constructor of theories, calculated to explain the most abstruse phenomena of nature. This work is accompanied and illustrated by two maps, drawn by Buache, representing,

1. The changes that have taken place in the inland seas, viz. the Caspian, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof.

2. A geographical exhibition of the internal parts of Africa, with which we are yet but little acquainted; and,

3. The routes by which the Greek and Roman conquerors marched during the most memorable expeditions recorded in history.

To enable him to enter on such deep investigations, much previous study as well as research became necessary. He accordingly begins with Herodotus, and quotes other authorities in order to prove that at an early period of the world the Sea of Azof was far larger than at the present day; nay, that during the time of the Antonines, it was but one half of its original size. After this, comparing the maps of Ptolemy and Pallas, he finds the diminution to be at this moment wonderful.

But this is not peculiar to the lake or sea of Azof, for the Black Sea has experienced a similar change.

A reference to Herodotus proves that it has decreased amazingly in length, and it seems pretty fairly made out that its breadth has been lessened in a still greater proportion. The loss of 100 miles since the time of Xerxes is a singular phenomenon in an inland sea. In respect to the Caspian, its former figure and conformation are entirely lost. The Jazartes, which formerly flowed into it, now empties itself into lake Aral; which has become a separate portion of water, and, following the fate of the larger

larger bodies of this element, has also considerably decreased.

After stating, or rather deducing these various facts from history, M. Lamalle begins to disclose his theory, and to insinuate that there was a time when the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, and the Aral, were united together, so as to form one immense body of water. To shew the probability of this speculation, he has now recourse to the concurrent testimony of modern travellers, who all join in asserting, that these sheets of water are all equally salt, all equally productive of fish of the same species; and exhibit the same characteristic traits to the eye, and even to the taste, of every observer. In addition to this, their three *basins*, as they are here called, are separated from each other—not by rocks or hills, but by plains covered with the relics of marine plants, so as to afford a very probable suspicion, that they have been covered with salt water.

Recurring to the time of Deucalion's deluge for support to his hypothesis, M. Lamalle describes the effects of a great catastrophe, which rent asunder all the track of country between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. But a deluge is not deemed sufficient to have produced so many *phenomena*; it was necessary for the production of such grand effects, that two terrific elements should be called at the same time into action; and in addition to the weight of water, a volcanic eruption is therefore supposed to have assisted in breaking down the ancient barriers of the Euxine Sea, whose waters, after having been pent up for ages, are supposed to have rushed into the Propontis, entered the Mediterranean, flooded the coasts of Asia Minor, Thrace and Greece, and to have extended their devastations to Egypt and Libya.

The effects of such an inundation are supposed to have been most wonderful and disastrous. Some of the affrighted inhabitants might have taken refuge on the summits of the mountains, and either perished from famine, or experienced a short and miserable existence. A few tribes are supposed indeed to have escaped; but whole nations are thought to have been buried under an inundation that covered the plains of Bœotia, and other parts of Greece. At length, on the gradual subsiding of the waters, the Euxine became nearly empty; the Mediterranean, in process of time, recovered its former level; the rivers returned to

their beds; and the Egean Sea became studded with islands.]

The seven following positions are laid down as already demonstrated:

1. That reckoning from the time of Herodotus to the travels of M. Pallas, the sea of Azof has decreased five-sixths in circumference.

2. That the Caspian Sea has receded more than one degree and a half towards the north, while it has declined one third and upwards in breadth.

3. That the Black Sea has experienced an equal degree of change.

4. That for some centuries prior to the age of Herodotus, the Caspian Sea, the Lake of Aral, the Sea of Azof, and the Black Sea, were all united, and together formed a volume of water nearly equal in extent to, but without any communication with, the Mediterranean.

5. That the irruption of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean took place 1529 years anterior to the Christian æra.

6. That in consequence of the overflowing of the Euxine, Rhodes and Delos were submerged; and,

7. That at the same time, Ossa was separated from Olympus by an earthquake.

“Le Livre des Prodiges, ou Histoires et Aventures merveilleuses et remarquables de Spectres, Revenans, Esprits, Fantomes, Demons, &c. dont les faits et les evenemens sont rapportés par des personnes dignes de foi, avec cette épigraphe.

“Mon But est d’amuser et pas d’effrayer.”

The Book of Prodiges, or: Marvellous Histories and Adventures of Ghosts, Phantoms, Demons, &c. concerning which the facts and the events which have been related by persons worthy of credit, &c.—3d edition, with additions.

It is not a little singular, that at the beginning of the 19th century, Paris, the capital of France, should have produced a work of this description; and what is still more remarkable, that a third edition should be now printed. By way of *justifying* his motto, in which the editor affects to amuse, and not to affright, he presents his readers with an engraving of a skeleton, hung round with chains, which significantly beckons a young man to follow him!

He then tells us, that the success of the “Marvellous” and the “Terrible,” in England has induced him to publish a work, “the events narrated in which are so wonderful and extraordinary, that many would

would be inclined to consider them as the productions of a warm imagination, were they not related by persons worthy of credit. "However," adds he, with an affected candour, "notwithstanding the testimony of so many worthy people, it is not here pretended to guarantee all the facts mentioned. The judicious reader will of course make such inductions as he may deem necessary."

To compose a volume of this description, it becomes absolutely necessary to recur from the present to former ages, and to dwell with particular complaisance on those dark and bigoted periods, when the credulity of a besotted people produced monsters and chimeras in abundance. We are first presented with the history of a robber, who descended into the sepulchre of a young maiden, and stole away her clothes, "sans pardonner même à sa chemise." The outraged lady, in order to punish this audacity, immediately awakens from the slumbers of death, and announces, by way of punishment, that he shall never depart again out of the tomb. She relents, however, and the thief obtains permission to depart, on condescending to become a priest! This is truly a pretty compliment to the church.

We next encounter a certain Count de Mâcon, a very violent man, who had displayed, as we are told, a most tyrannical disposition against the priests, and whatsoever belonged to them. By way of punishing him, he is transported into the air by a demon until he had made reparation for his excesses against the holy church. Next comes a Huguenot (Protestant) man-servant, who is tormented by the devil because he wished to turn Catholic. After these arrive a number of good souls post from the other world, who assure us that every thing related concerning it is perfectly true. The moral certainly is, "to cause masses to be said for departed friends, give money to the neighbouring churches, &c." In respect to these superstitious mummeries it may be said, in every age, and in every country, with the Italian harlequin—

"Tutto il mondo é fatto comme la nostra famiglia."

But the principal story here related, is concerning a poor unhappy gentleman, who slept all night with a demon, who had enticed him under the form of a pretty girl! This occurred at Paris, we are told, on January 1st. 1613, and has undoubtedly happened many times since,

without the occurrence of a prodigy, or the interposition of any thing miraculous.

"Analyse, &c."—Analysis of a Course of History; by VOLNEY, late Professor at the Normal School.

History is a course of experiments which the human race practises on itself. That these experiments may not be lost, we ought to endeavour to deduce certain inferences from them. To arrive at these, M. Volney purposes to follow the progress of the most celebrated maxims in respect:

1. To the arts, such as agriculture, commerce, navigation.
2. To the different sciences, such as astronomy, geography, natural history.
3. To morals, private and public.
4. To legislation, civil and religious, &c.

And after having glanced at the present state of the globe, he resolves to examine the two following questions:

1. To what degree of civilization may we hope to see the human race attain?
2. What general indications result from history, towards the perfecting of the civilization and the amelioration of mankind?

The duties of an historian are presented to him by the etymology and meaning of the word *history*; *ιστορια* signified among the Greeks a *perquisition*, or *laborious research*. History then, although the moderns seem not to have considered it in this point of view, is an inquest concerning facts, whence results the necessity of considering these facts in a double point of view; first, in respect to their essence, and secondly, in connection with testimony. Accordingly, in order to appreciate the certainty of historical facts, one ought to weigh—

1. The means of instruction and information.
2. The extent of the moral faculties, which are sagacity and discernment.
3. The interests and affections of the narrator, whence may arise three kinds of partiality; seduction, and the prejudices of birth and education.

In his second lesson, the author examines the materials of history, and means of information among the ancient nations. He also compares their situation, both civil and moral, with that of the moderns, in order to demonstrate the great revolution which printing has produced in this branch of our knowledge, and our studies. And here he recommends doubt; not that absurd *pyrrhonism*,

nism, proceeding from ignorance, but scepticism; or in other words, that circumspect, and inquiring dubiety, which keeps the judgment in suspense, so long as there do not exist sufficient motives for determination, and which measures the quantum of belief and certainty by the degrees of proof and evidence with which each fact is accompanied.

In his third discourse, M. Volney examines the *utility of history*. This consists of three distinct species:

1. *Moral utility*, applicable to individuals.

2. *Scientific utility*, applicable to the arts and sciences; and,

3. *Political utility*, which is applicable to nations and their governments.

He recommends those books, the object of which is biography, to the primary schools, as admirably calculated for forming the minds of young men; and he purposes to substitute the *Illustrious Men of Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch*, in the room of the *Lives of the Saints*.

The characters of the great men of France should also be studied; and even if she had not produced any, such nevertheless should be written: in this point of view romance might be rendered superior to history.

The art of studying, and of composing and writing history, forms the subject of the 4th discourse. Every one ought to begin with the history of his own country, and then open that of the neighbouring nations, before he searches into the recesses of antiquity. An analysis of the *Treatises by Lucian and Mably*, on the manner of writing history, follows, and the works of these celebrated men are criticised with great impartiality and judgment.

The object of the 5th or principal discourse is to exhibit some observations on the art of collecting and presenting historical facts.

He conceives that there are four different manners of treating and composing history.

The first, that in which the order of time is followed, which is termed the *didactical*. It consists in collecting and classifying events according to their dates, and in mingling with a narrative, pure and simple in its nature, few or no reflections. This, which is known by the name of *Annals*, or *Chronicles*, has been elevated to a high degree of merit by the pens of Tacitus and Thucydides; but in general, it is confined to a barren

detail of reigns, deaths, wars, combats, plagues and famines.

The second is by the connection and deduction of facts, which he terms the dramatic, or systematic method. Herodotus's history is characteristic of this.

The third, termed *par Ordre de Matières*, or arising out of the materials, consists in tracing any subject of art or science from its origin, or some given epoch, on purpose to consider its progress without distraction. Goguet intended that his work, entitled, *De l'Origine des Lois, des Arts, & des Sciences*, a philosophical subject, unfortunately treated but with little philosophy, should be of this kind.

The following are models in this species of composition: *L'Astronomie Ancienne*, by the celebrated but unfortunate Bailly; Robertson's *l'Histoire des Finances de France*, by Forbonnais; to these the author is inclined to add *l'Histoire du Fanatisme*, by Pluquet, which, along with his *Dictionnaire des Hérésies*, prepared the way for another history of the same kind.

The fourth, which is the *Analytical or Philosophical Method*, is nearly the same with the preceding; only, instead of treating of any one subject of art, science, &c. it embraces all the parts of the political body: in short, it is, at it were, a Biographical History of a People, and a Physiological Enquiry into the Laws that regulate the Encrease and Decrease of the social Body. It is to be lamented that no work has hitherto been conducted on a plan so vast in point of execution, and so useful in regard to the benefits to be derived from it.

While treating of the influence of historical works on human actions, M. Volney mentions the effect produced by the *Iliad* on Alexander, a circumstance that perhaps determined the conquest of Asia; the history of that same prince, written by Quintus Curtius, which became the instigator of the warlike furies of Charles XII. as well as the terrible wars, which during his reign agitated the north of Europe; and the Hebrew writers, which have produced the commotions of nations for these last 1500 years.

After deprecating a superstitious veneration for the Jews on one hand, or the Greek and Romans on the other, the professor concludes thus:

"Ah! let us cease to admire the ancients who have taught us but little in respect to morals, and nothing at all in regard

regard to political economy, the only truly useful result of history; let us cease to hate our contemporaries, our neighbours, who were the first to teach us the real theories of government, demonstrating by an evident but simple series of facts and reasonings, that the riches consist only in the products of the earth, which feed, clothe, and lodge mankind; that these products are only to be obtained by labour; that labour being accompanied with pain, is only excited among free nations by the hope of enjoyment, that is to say, the security of property; that in order to maintain this security, a public force, called government, becomes necessary, and that this government may be defined a *bank of assurance*, in the preservation of which every one is interested in proportion to the quantum enjoyed by each, while those who do not possess any, naturally wish to dissolve it. Let us cease to admit a savage doctrine, which by means of war, conducts every nation, whether victorious, or vanquished, to certain ruin, because the abandonment of cultivation and manufactures, the consequence of external wars, leads to scarcity, to troubles, to civil wars, and finally to the power of the strongest.

"After having enfranchised ourselves from Jewish fanaticism, let us repel that Roman or Vandal fanaticism which places assassination itself among the number of the virtues, since the testimony of history proves, that assassinations have always occasioned still greater disasters than they were intended to remedy; because, wherever poniards are unsheathed, the laws are eclipsed and obliterated."

Many of these doctrines reflect not a little discredit on Bonaparte; and their author, M. Volney, has been accordingly for some time in disgrace.

"Reflections on the Art of Declaiming;" by Herault Sechelles.

That talent so peculiarly fitted to set off all others, was termed by the ancients *action*, and is called by us declamation. Its value is well known. Demosthenes, on being interrogated what was the first merit in an orator? replied, action. The second, action? The third? action. He himself had received lessons from Satirus, the most celebrated actor of his age.

Although the governments of modern days be less fitted for the developement of eloquence, yet we have not ceased to perceive the merit of *action*. Our advocates, players, and celebrated preachers,

have all paid the strictest attention to this subject.

Action consists in three things:

1. The memory;
2. The voice; and,
3. The gesture;

all of which are cultivated by reflection and practice.

"Le personnage seul nous plait et nous étonne,

"Toute le charme est détruit, si l'on voit la personne."

It may be fairly said, that any man who speaks in public* acts a certain part; on this occasion the orator ought to be particularly attentive not to allow himself, but his character, to be visible. The illusion is destroyed, if he cannot conceal that he is but repeating what he had formerly got by heart. *Memory* is therefore necessarily the first accomplishment in an orator. Each phrase should be ready at command, and the recollection ought to be prepared not only with what is wanting at a particular moment, but also with what may be required afterwards.

The connection of ideas, as Condillac very justly observes is the principle of the memory. This therefore depends greatly, on the order and analysis. The best and surest kind of memory is that connected with the judgment. I wish for example to get a discourse by heart; I accordingly meditate on the principal and accessory ideas, their number, their order, their connection, the plan of each part, the divisions, and the subdivisions of each subject. After this, I may assert, that it is impossible to be at a loss. If the orator forget the discourse, he will be enabled to recover himself instantly.

The principal intention of order is to call forth ideas at the moment they are wanted. Class every thing therefore, make extracts from whatever you read, use order in your affairs, your thoughts, &c. There is every useful and commodious custom, particularly serviceable to those who wish to acquire readiness and facility; this to retain only the *catchword* of each phrase. Voltaire has somewhere observed,

"Les mots sont les courriers des pensées."

I would use this adage in another

* Consult the scarce works of *Servandoni d'Hannetaire*, father of Madame la Rive, sur *l'Art du Comedien*. Also that of Riccobini—Remond de Sainte-Albine—Dufresnel, &c.

sense, and habituate the head to retain the *catch-words* only of the longest discourse. Three operations will engrave on your mind all that you require from the retentive faculty. The first is to make yourself perfectly master of the subject; then to discuss every branch of it; finally to peruse it over and over again.

The ancients and moderns have invented several aids to the memory,* and resources such as these are not to be disdained. It is not amiss even to set a given time, such as a quarter of an hour, an hour, a day, or a week, to make one's self perfect in the task; for the mind is naturally lazy, and when not pressed by some powerful motive, it gives way to the first object that takes hold of it. I knew a man, not very wise in other matters, who always took care to have the foul copies of his discourse printed, in order to be able to correct them better; and I am of opinion, that this mode is not only serviceable for composing, but also for getting by heart; for I have no difficulty in recollecting what I have seen in print. Copy frequently: the memory recollects best what you-yourself have written. I have observed that it is wonderfully connected with external objects; if I forget any thing, I by little and little bring my mind back to the place, and the place instantly restores to me the idea of what I have seen or heard. I have experienced also, that speaking disposes me towards retention; I have spoken in public a whole hour, and sometimes two, without any preparation whatever; this produced a singular aptitude, and it then appeared to me that I should have reaped infinite advantage from a previous reading of my discourse.

There is another manner, recommended by Leibnitz: first learn a sentence, and then repeat it; afterwards recite the first and second sentences; then the first, second, and third, and so on with the whole. I have invented an artificial memory for myself, by means of the different lines in the palm of my hand. I have practised this mode with success, and shall endeavour some day to bring it to greater perfection.

Le Kain, in order to learn his parts, used to read them twice in the morning,

and twice at night; after this, he got them by heart. La Rive, on the contrary, acquired his couplet by couplet; this however fatigued him greatly, and he at length studied the character ten, nay, twenty times, without attempting to retain any part of it; he thus fortified his memory by comprehending the author. Gerbier was accustomed to complain to me of his memory. On being asked how he was able to speak whole hours together, he replied, that he was accustomed to spend the five or six preceding days in conning over his speech. He added, at the same time, that he was indebted for his extraordinary reputation to this very limited knowledge. Nature had done every thing for this unfortunate man, and he had not done any thing in return for nature. His voice and gestures, both in private company and at the bar, depicted his ideas. I have seen him place himself before a bust, and plead a cause in the same manner as if he had been addressing himself to an audience.

Bonnières told me that he laboured the two first years like a galley-slave; that he walked backwards and forwards in his chamber during whole days, repeated the same things twenty times over, and pleaded the same cause by himself again and again, until he at length acquired audacity, and that wonderful facility in which he excelled. Jefferson, one of the deliverers of America, told me that he could never retain impressions but in the mass.

Become superior to your memory, said La Rive to me. An actor is not worthy of appearing in tragedy if he neglects a single line:

L'artifice de la mémoire, c'est l'exercice.

I for some time took lessons from Mademoiselle Clairon. "Have you a good voice?" said she to me, the first time I saw her. A little surprised at this question, and not wishing to appear vain, I replied, "Mine is like the rest of the world's, *Mademoiselle*." "Ah! if that be the case, you have one to acquire." Here follow some of her principles:

There is an eloquence in sounds. Study to give a roundness to your voice. Above all things, proceed gently, and acquire simplicity. The variety of intonations forms the charm of diction. When a word is strong of itself, as *honor*, *sacred*, it is useless to reinforce it by means of

* Consult Marafiotus, Kircher, Cressonius, and Father Buffier's "*La Clef des Sciences*."

energy; it is only sufficient to pronounce it. Change your tone with every change of the sense. Never commence the following phrase in the same key in which the former one was concluded. Be careful to give their just value and proper extent to your tones, a merit far more rare than is generally imagined; every expression has its own proper accent. Manage the voice and its movements; it is principally by husbanding it that you will be enabled to shine at its expence.

“What do you wish to be? An orator? Be one in every thing, in your own chamber, in the street; nothing is stronger than habit, and its effects are universal. In general we ought, if it be permitted to say so, to *colour* the words with the sentiments they are intended to produce. For example, in Massillon we find the following passage:

“*Cet enfant auguste vient de naître pour la perte, comme pour le salut de plusieurs.*” It should be repeated thus: “*Cet enfant auguste vient de naître—pour la perte—comme pour le salut—de plusieurs.*” In pronouncing *la perte*, exhibit on your countenance that grief naturally arising from seeing men condemned; when you come to *salut*, let your features brighten with joy.”

M. Thomas informed me that Mademoiselle Clairon was quite unhappy during the first ten years she appeared at the theatre; she perceived that her mode of declaiming was not strictly natural, and that violent exclamations produced less effect than sympathetic and penetrating accents. But what was she to do? All Paris was accustomed to her manner, and would have been shocked at the alteration. She therefore repaired to Bourdeaux, where she effected her new plan with prodigious success, and on her return to the capital was listened to with enthusiasm. One day, she sat down in a chair, and without speaking a word, or making a single gesture, by means of her face alone she described not only all the passions, such as hatred, anger, indignation, indifference, sadness, grief, love, &c. but all the slight shades between these. On a bystander's testifying his admiration, she replied, that she had studied anatomy on purpose, which had enabled her to know what muscles she ought to bring into action, and that this, added to habit, had given her wonderful command over them.

Linguet assured me, that he could never compose his speeches until the

two days previous to that on which he was to pronounce them. He did not possess the most natural delivery, but he was extremely graceful; he laid a stress on certain words, which seemed like affectation; but it was an affectation that gave delight.

I prefer *speaking* to *reading* a speech, notwithstanding the practice of the advocates of the *ci-devant* parliament of Bourdeaux. One ought always to have the appearance of creating the ideas on the spot. The notion of declaiming before inferiors in mental powers, and in talents, confers liberty, assurance, and even grace. I once visited d'Alembert in his *garret*, for surely his apartment deserved no other name. He was surrounded by a circle of blue ribbons, ministers, ambassadors, &c. whom he despised; and I was prodigiously struck on this occasion with the superiority which talents naturally confer on the possessor.*

Sensibility cannot be produced without detail; memory without activity, eloquence without assurance, mingled with audacity, or grace without liberty. The most astonishing thing about Le Kain was the perfect unison between his motions, his gestures, his countenance, and his voice. He studied his parts profoundly; there was a character in particular, at which he laboured during ten whole years.

There is one remark with which I

* The celebrated d'Alembert, in his youth possessed the talent of *imitation* in a wonderful degree. Dining one day with the Marquis de Lomellini, envoy from Genoa, he mimicked the voice, countenance, and manner, of Sarrazin, Quinault-Dufresne, Poisson, &c. with uncommon facility and truth; and, as they were not present, he caricatured their most trifling faults. Mademoiselle Gaussin, a famous actress of that day, who happened to be one of the guests, begged to be *taken off*, and was not a little flattered at the illusion. On this, her companion, Mademoiselle Dumesnil, insisted on having *her* turn; but young d'Alembert had not recited more than seven or eight verses, in one of her favourite characters, before she jumped from her chair, exclaiming—“Ah! look at my left arm—my *cursed* left arm! I have been ten whole years endeavouring to correct its stiffness, without being able to accomplish it. I perceive, sir, that nothing escapes you, and I here promise to make new efforts; but pray do not refuse me your assistance, for you have too much practice not to be an excellent master in declamation.” I had this anecdote from a friend of d'Alembert.

shall

shall conclude. Before an orator expresses any sentiment, he should always exhibit the gesture appropriate to it. Two months after I had discovered the propriety of this, I happened to repair to Bourdeaux, and was proud to find, on perusing the manuscripts of Montesquieu, that this great man was also accustomed to do so.

"Varietés, &c."—Varieties.

"A Dialogue between the Plough and the Spade;" by Citizen Lalauze.

In one of those periods of leisure, when the farmer allows the partners of his toils to enjoy rest with himself, the Plough, the Spade, and Harrow, conversed together in nearly the following manner:

The Plough.—Drawn by pampered steeds that submit to my yoke, my labours assume the appearance of a triumph: nothing can equal the quickness of my operations. I furrow the earth, and open its bosom, in order to deposit there the germ of the riches of nations. My success is demonstrated by those abundant harvests, which spread prosperity every where around me.

The Spade.—I, on my part, am slow, but sure. You open large furrows—mine are deep ones. If the power which puts you in motion could but exercise its action on me, I should then equal you in quickness, and surpass you in the perfection of my work.

The Plough.—More than one hero has guided me, and has not left me, but in order to fly to battle: that over, descending from the triumphal car, he has decked me with his laurels.

The Spade.—Faithful companion of the poor and humble inhabitant of the country, I modestly cultivate that portion of the earth which provides for all his wants; I am your successful rival in those labours, and the sweat with which he bedews me, is the homage he offers to my usefulness.

The Plough.—I possess decidedly the advantage of celerity over you: what can you oppose in point of perfection?

The Spade.—The opinion of the very labourer, who employs us in his different operations.

The Plough.—Indeed! Let us call in our sister, the Harrow, then, who has been listening to us all this while, as an arbitrator.

The Harrow.—Well! neither of you performs any work that is not finally submitted to my censure: the labours of both pass through my teeth, before they can be deemed perfect. After this, who will dispute my right of decision?

The Spade.—Our sister is in the right.

The Plough.—I consent the more willingly to appeal to her arbitration, because her judgment will be founded on facts.

The Harrow.—When I travel over the labours of the plough, I seldom arrive at the end of the furrow without depositing roots or herbs, which form an obstacle to my operations. If I pass across a space dug by the spade, I reach the conclusion of my journey without any embarrassment. These facts form the basis of the judgment, which you yourselves may decide upon.

The Spade.—I may now conclude, without vanity, that my work is preferable to that of the plough.

The Plough.—I appear in so many different forms, that the determination of our sister may be founded on those that are the least favourable to my labours.

The Harrow.—The variety of your forms has contributed but little to your utility, for I always experience the same fatigue, when I put the last hand to your work. Imitate the modesty, and above all, the good sense of the *Spade*: it has often been attempted to introduce changes in the manner of its action, but always with disadvantage.

The Spade.—That is very true, and indeed I am now thoroughly convinced that I am indebted for most of my advantages to the force and address of that vigorous arm which puts me in motion. He who pretends to give me another agent, has perhaps never reflected on, nor examined my play in the hands of man. By a line inclined towards the horizon, I at first form an acute, which immediately leads to a right angle; then a robust foot, aided by the whole weight of a body that bends over me, forces down my edges to a considerable distance in the earth; on this my handle, serving as a lever, the same hand, assisted by the body which leans upon it, returning me from a right angle to a state of parallelism, in order to overcome the resistance of the mass with which I am charged; this same mass is turned over in such a manner, that fertility immediately ensues. Agitated in all directions, I at length serve as a mace, to break clods which I have torn up. By means of another operation, I either scatter the dung on the surface, or bury it entirely under the soil. Let art imitate, if it can, this exercise, which in the hands of a man is a mere sport.

The Harrow.—You may set the world

at defiance. You will never perform so much in the hands of art, as in those of an able-bodied peasant.

The Plough.—I have been more fortunate than the spade, in respect to improvement. It has even been attempted to render the agency of cattle unnecessary, in respect to my efforts.

The Harrow.—Cease to boast your supposed advantages; for on examining these with attention, you will soon be forced to confess your errors.

Do you allude to those pretended improvements, according to which man was to be substituted for the ox, or the horse? What an absurdity is it, to believe, that he could equal the powers of a being destined by nature for this kind of labour? But supposing, which however is impossible, that man were so able to manage you, and by your aid, open broad and deep furrows, what advantage would result from this new method? Is it the suppression of an expensive mode of cultivation by means of cattle? But is not the animal now fed for that purpose, useful also on account of its dung? What would the earth, thus ploughed by you, produce, were it left solely to itself? Its fertility would be soon annihilated. I insist no farther, respecting these ridiculous errors, because I perceive with satisfaction, that no real farmer ever falls into them.

“*Sur les Ouvres de Filiangieri.*”—Intelligence concerning the works of Filiangieri.

So jealous was the court of Vienna formerly, lest the inhabitants of the provinces should conceive any adequate notions of justice, that the “*Système de Legislation*,” by Filiangieri, was prohibited both in the German and Hungarian languages, although he himself had been countenanced, and even employed, by the late Emperor. The Italian edition, however, was permitted, on due application, to be read by learned and discreet men.

“*Account of Abraham Conrad Swaving*,”—who died lately at Harlem, in the 46th year of his age, was a pastor of the established church. Instead of theological disputes, which foment hatred and animosity, this amiable divine, who was a distinguished member of the Society of Sciences, applied himself almost entirely to microscopic observations, and he has left several memoirs pointing out the means of improving the usual processes for this purpose.

“*Sur Stanislas Auguste.*”—Relative

to Stanislaus Augustus, late King of Poland.

This prince appears to have been better calculated for a retired literary life, than the brilliant, but delusive splendour reserved to him by the favour of the Empress Catherine. He had been in England, understood its literature, and frequently employed its artists. During the first ten years of his reign, he caused several medals to be struck at Warsaw, of which the following is a list.

I. LARGE MEDALS.

1. A medallion presented by the Board of Mint, in memory of the new coinage, struck by the king, at his own expence.

2. Another in commemoration of the free gift of the Courlanders.

3. A medal presented by his Majesty, to Prince Lubomirski, grand mareschal of the court, on account of his having prevented both plague and famine from desolating Warsaw.

4. A medal usually presented by the king to men of merit. The inscription consisted of a single word:
Merentibus.

II. SMALL MEDALS.

1. A medal to the memory of Charles Wyrwitz, director of the corps of Cadets, at Warsaw.

2. Another to the honour of Adam Naruszewitz and Mathias Sarbiewski, poets.

3. A third struck by order of the king, on the confederation of Bar, in 1769: the following is the inscription:

Pro fide, grege, et lege.

4. A medal, in memory of Stanislaus Konarski.

5. Another in memory of Martin Poczobut, the astronomer.

6. One in memory of Antonis Portaluppi, Rector of the Military School of Cadets, at Warsaw.

7. An inferior medal for men of merit, with the same inscription as the former:
Merentibus.

8. A medal, representing a vessel assailed by a tempest, and steering steadily among opposing rocks and dangers. The motto:

Tu ne cede malis.

In respect to this medal, which the king never bestowed willingly, there exists a curious piece of secret history. Soon after it had been struck, a caricature print appeared, in which this same ship made a conspicuous figure, while its supposed

posed crew were particularized by appropriate emblems. The monarch himself was painted with a harlequin's jacket; and as the ridicule was very striking, it gave him great offence.

"*Défense d'applaudir au Théâtre de Cassel*:—Prohibition to applaud at the Theatre of Cassel.

That the ancient German spirit was completely subdued, the following copy of an order, emanating from the late engraver of Hesse-Cassel, but a few years since, will fully demonstrate:

"The public is once more informed, in conformity to the injunctions of October 9, 1794, that every species of applause is interdicted at the Theatre, unless their Majesties shall first deign to testify their consent in that manner.

Cassel, October 1, 1798."

"*Sur Charles Wadstrom.*"—Some account of Charles Wadstrom.

Charles Bernes Wadstrom, a person well known in England, was born at Stockholm, in 1746. After having finished his studies, he was employed in the service of the King of Sweden, in quality of an Engineer. His attainment in mechanism was deemed so considerable, that, notwithstanding his youth, the grand project undertaken for the express purpose of rendering the cataract of Trollhaetta navigable during the years 1767 and 1768 was confided to his care. He was also a Mineralogist of sufficient reputation to be employed in working the copper-mines of Atredaberg, in 1769. These different occupations frequently introduced him to the conversation and acquaintance of Gustavus.

But one of the plans which occupied, and in some measure absorbed the whole attention of Wadstrom, was the enfranchisement and civilization of the portion of the human race which inhabits the vast continent of Africa. At length, with a view of obtaining authentic documents relative to the state, the manners, the characters, and the dispositions of the nations in question, he undertook a voyage to that portion of the globe, where he remained during two whole years.

There are persons who have attributed this undertaking, less to a desire to improve the condition of an unhappy portion of mankind, than for the purpose of discovering the *New Jerusalem*, which, according to the geography of the *Illuminati*, was placed somewhere in the midst of regions hitherto unvisited by any European. It would appear, however, that this traveller, although no

stranger to the opinions of Swedenborg, had not carried his complaisance so far, as to undertake an expedition to Africa, for no other purpose than to realise the visions of this singular man. Candour, on the contrary, induces those best informed to believe, that the dangers, and perils, and poverty, to which he exposed himself, were wholly produced by an abhorrence to negro slavery, which proved one of the ruling passions of the heart.

Immediately on his return from the wastes of Africa, Wadstrom repaired to England, where he resided for a considerable time. The grand question relative to the abolition of the slave-trade, was then agitated in parliament; and during the course of this discussion, he was examined at the bar of the House of Commons; on which occasion, he produced the journal into which he had daily entered the minutes of his proceedings, as well as observations, while on the coast of Africa. The intelligence exhibited by him, was regarded as not only as very curious, but very useful; and his testimony was frequently quoted, during the interesting proceedings that followed.

In fine, the information thus afforded, relative to the commerce in slaves, and the ideas suggested concerning a system of philanthropic colonization, at length produced the settlements of Sierra Leone and Bulama, which ought to be considered as so many monuments erected to the honour of humanity.

After this, Wadstrom published a thick volume in 4to. containing the result of his observations relative to Africa, accompanied with a variety of plates, as well as useful observations concerning colonies in general, and those on the coast of Africa, in particular. He carried but three copies of this work with him to Paris; two of these he disposed of among his friends; and as to the third, it was presented to Bonaparte, at his own special request, when he repaired to Egypt. Wadstrom also published a very interesting correspondence relative to Sierra Leone, in the *Magasin Encyclopédique*, which was afterwards published separately in the form of a "*Notice sur Sierra Leone.*"

While he was thus devoting his time to subjects of this nature, a mortal malady sapped his health, and produced at length a pulmonary consumption. The chagrin, the ingratitude, and the unfortunate events, he had encountered, all preyed on his mind, and aggravated his disorder;

so that, after a cruel struggle between the strength of his constitution, and the disorder just alluded to, he died at Paris, in the 59th year of his life.

"Le Gingko Biloba."—The Gingko Biloba.

This tree is a native of China, and the first time that it has flowered in Europe was in the botanical garden of M. Clement, at Rouen, in Normandy. It has been planted upwards of twenty years, is twelve feet high, and its trunk, which is crooked, does not exceed three or four inches in diameter. It grows under the shade of a very fine cypress.

"De la Goutte."—Concerning the Gout.

A late French author expresses himself thus gayly, on the subject of this disease:

"In the whole list of maladies with which suffering humanity is afflicted, none is more common, and assuredly none less pitied, than the gout. It is a painful periodical affection, and appears to be better calculated to attract the pleasantries, than to excite the sympathy of one's friends, notwithstanding the suffering may be extreme.

"A physician being called one day to a great personage of my acquaintance, the latter demanded, amidst his anguish, what could be the cause of this disease? The former replied, merrily, that the malady in question was called *fructus belli*, one of the accidents of war; which astonished his patient not a little, because he was of a very pacific profession, being a member of the long robe (a lawyer), who lived at a distance from the tumult of camps and the chances of battles, and who in truth never slept on his arms for a night, (*au bivouac*) during the whole course of his life.

"I, who am subject to the gout myself, have a fellow-feeling in respect to others; and I here present them with the result of a professional consultation: even those who have been afflicted will read it with pleasure, and it will inspire the more confidence, as the person from whom I received it practised his receipt on himself. This celebrated physician died in 1781, leaving behind him many posthumous writings of great reputation, and also the character of being a man at once amiable, learned, and generous. It is true, and, perhaps, this will spoil all; that being a friend of humanity, he was also a friend of philosophers, and what is still worse, perhaps a philosopher himself; for this is the greatest of all public evils, and the only one that cannot be

pardoned, the union and exercise of all the pious and social virtues being incapable of expiating it.

"It is pretended, that certain maladies descend from father to child; and that this is the case with the gout, I myself am a living example, being the son and grandson of persons afflicted with this disease: in conformity to this principle, I ought to be, and actually am, subject to it. After the two first fits, which took place at twenty-eight months distance from each other, (I was then between thirty-three and thirty-five years of age, and resided at the city of Rochelle,) one of my friends told me, he had just learned, that Doctor Tronchin, physician to a former Duke of Orleans, grandfather to him now in England, had radically cured that Prince, by the sole regimen of drinking two glasses of honey-water, every morning, fasting.

"Although I doubted greatly of the efficacy of such a simple prescription, yet I determined to render myself master of the fact; and resolved accordingly to address a letter to this physician. The following is the answer, written with his own hand:

"Paris, June 4, 1773.

"You are in the right, Sir, to distrust all secrets respecting the cure of the gout. There is only one known to me by experience, for I also have had the gout, although I begin to think, I shall never have it again. This secret then, which I shall fairly and honestly confide to you, consists in peace of mind, temperance, exercise, and chastity.

"I confided this recipe, some time since, to the Duke of Orleans; he then followed and still continues to practise it, although not quite so exactly as myself. Affairs of great importance, added to a delicious table, still derange sometimes the peace of his mind, and the temperance of his body. In respect to these two points, I possess some advantage over him. Heaven, indeed, is thus pleased to deal out our lots in pretty equal portions; for, by bestowing on princes both riches and honours, it sometimes refuses both that peace of mind and temperance bestowed upon such as you and me: in fact, this is the true *honey-water* which will cure you, as it hath cured me, provided you unite with it exercise and chastity; and even if a perfect cure should not be attained, your disease will assuredly be rendered so supportable, that you will scarcely have any reason to complain.

"In

"In fine, you may safely give my recipe to your friends, and I trust that your heart is good enough to allow you to bestow it on your enemies, if it should so happen that you possess any. Press them to remark, that whosoever leads a mild, sober, chaste, and active life—and there are still some corners of the earth where such men exist—the gout, which is the daughter of idleness and the passions, is entirely unknown. Among these passions, the chief is intemperance, which not only errs as to the quality of aliments and liquids, but also exceeds in respect to the quantity.

"As to the *quality*, whatsoever is heating, strong, sharp, or salt, is bad for the gout. All *fermented* and *spirituous* liquors come under the same description. In respect to *quantity*, the digestion being always faulty in gouty people; the assimilating organs ought to be managed with discretion, so that they may not have too much to do at once. Dry and habitual frictions, together with constant but moderate exercise, ought to be promoted: watchfulness and late hours are both to be avoided; a sleep of seven hours duration, tranquillity, and gaiety of mind, these are the auxiliaries which efficaciously aid the digestion of the stomach, and contribute to the sanity of the body.

"What some frequently attempt to remove by external remedies, is generally nothing more than either the effect, or the critical deposition of the gout, which, provided it is not regenerated, terminates the malady. On these occasions, however painful the patient may feel himself, he has ample occasion for consolation.

"But to return to the Duc d'Orleans: the *honey water*, of which he made use from time to time, had not, properly speaking, the gout for its object; this was used merely as a mild and gentle purgative, which sympathises better with that disease than others of a more drastic nature, to which he never recurred; for since I had the honour to attend him, he has never been purged. Formerly this occurred monthly, and sometimes once a fortnight: he was also bled once every four weeks, but since I became his body physician, he has never once lost an ounce of blood.

"By means of the 'secret,' which I have thus readily confided to you, his gout is nearly annihilated altogether, and his health is so completely re-established, that he has no further occasion

for me. Behold, sir, a true statement; for I have frequently communicated every thing, and the moral to be deduced becomes self-evident: it is, that if peace of mind, temperance, exercise, and chastity, succeed so well with princes, we may and ought to hope for great things in respect to ourselves; because it is far more practicable for us, than for them, both to become and remain masters of our passions, as well as to live soberly and chastely. Exercise alone is more easy to them than to us: they possess a greater number of horses. Were it not for some advantage, who would be a prince?

"I am charmed, Sir, that the explanation required by you has procured me this opportunity to assure you of my respect, and

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient, &c.

"TRONCHIN."

"After reading this letter, and perusing his various works, who is it that will not form an advantageous opinion of the heart and understanding of Doctor Tronchin? One is astonished, and even scandalized, nay indignant at either the error or injustice of his countryman, J. J. Rousseau, who has dared to term him a *Quack*. Had he been so, this same letter would have afforded him a most excellent opportunity."

"Les Poëtes Schœder, Anecdote véritable, imitée de l'Allemand de Meissner." The two Brothers of the name of Schœder, a true Anecdote, imitated from the German of Meissner.

A person employed in one of the public offices in Berlin, on his death left his widow and several of his children in a situation approaching to indigence. Two of his sons, both in the public schools, and at the university, experienced all the privations, joined to many other of those disagreeable circumstances which fall to the lot of poor students; notwithstanding this, they never permitted themselves to be stopped in their career by any obstacles whatsoever. The elder divided his application between jurisprudence, which might prove serviceable to his fortune, and mathematics, for which he had always exhibited a decided predilection.

At the end of their course they obtained from the various professors the most honourable attestations of their industry and abilities; but no possible resource presented itself to them in their native country, where they found it im-

possible

possible to live. Austria, at that time, was usually considered to be a country abounding in wealth, in which provisions were cheap, and where foreigners had frequent opportunities of distinguishing themselves. The two brothers but too easily gave credit to these flattering reports; and having sold all the trifling effects appertaining to them, packed up their clothes, and with the little money they possessed, repaired to Vienna.

Their hopes however were most cruelly disappointed! Amidst the tumult and the luxury of that great city, they resembled two drops of water lost in the immensity of the ocean. Their eyes were everywhere dazzled with opulence—they beheld a crowd of individuals enjoying all the pleasures of life, and obtaining these by the most easy means. But they themselves, being destitute of acquaintance, and devoid of interest; professing a religion which did not happen to be the ruling one; and besides, being natives of a country, the inhabitants of which were viewed with a jealous eye, they did not participate in any of those felicities that everywhere surrounded them. The little sum of money brought in their purse soon melted away, and they were at length reduced to a state of singular embarrassment, not knowing how they should be able to subsist any longer.

An Englishman, who took a few lessons from the younger Schröder in natural history, proposed to carry him to visit the mines of Hungary; but this only presented a momentary resource. He accepted it, however, for want of a better offer, while the elder remained in the capital, and lived in a sorry manner, on a very moderate salary obtained by him, as a reward for transcribing some writings appertaining to an advocate. He was always employed on those that were either too difficult, or too laborious, for the ordinary copyists; and in addition to this, he was constantly menaced with losing such a resource, trifling and contemptible as it was. It happened to be also his misfortune to have given umbrage to the lawyer's wife, perhaps because he did not sufficiently humble himself in her presence: and he heard her one day reproach her husband for his kindness to a man convicted of the double crime of being a heretic and a Prussian. From that moment, every time that he carried home his task, the advocate, after paying him with a few pieces of copper coin,

was sure to repeat, that he had no further occasion for his services.

But at the moment he least expected it, fortune began to smile upon the elder Schröder, and chance presented him with a new mode of subsistence. It proved very trifling, it is true, but yet it was the first step in the ladder of his fortune.

At the time, to which we now allude, the Prince de Lichtenstein was at the head of the Austrian artillery. His whole happiness, and even his glory, seemed to consist in giving to it all that perfection, and all that lustre, of which it was susceptible. Nothing was wanting on his part to make it attain the very summit of excellence, and for this purpose he entered into the most minute details. Whenever he heard of any scheme, which had succeeded elsewhere, he risked the proof of the experiment, and paid the expences out of his own private fortune: was it unfortunate, he bore the loss without a murmur; but did it succeed, the state reaped all the advantages. Both friends and enemies agreed in praising his probity, the disinterestedness of his mind, and the extent of his patriotism. Even Frederic the Great, whose victorious progress had been so often stopped by him, and whom he had caused to lose several battles, that of Kollin in particular, has long since immortalized him in his writings.

Among other establishments he had formed for the instruction of subalterns, and in order to excite their emulation, was a military academy. There they heard lectures from professors, in mathematics, geometry, and all the sciences necessary for forming a good artillerist. The students were classed by divisions, of from forty to fifty each, and these had all their separate hours of employment. Public examinations exhibited the degree of their respective progress, and none could hope for advancement, except those who conducted themselves with ability.

The prince recompensed the professors in a noble manner; and in respect to their choice, he neither regarded their country nor their faith: merit constituted their sole recommendation. However, like other men, he sometimes fell into error, an example of which occurred in the present instance, for he had appointed as professor of mathematics, a Frenchman, who might indeed be very learned, but had two great faults, that totally unfitted him for his situation: the one was, that

that he scarcely understood German at all, and the other, that he did not possess the faculty of rendering himself in the least intelligible to his scholars.

It so happened, that, one afternoon, Schröder having repaired to a little ale-house in order either to appease his thirst, or to pass away an unhappy hour, three young artilleryists entered it nearly at the same time. They had just left their tutor, the French professor, and now sat down at a table next to his.

"It is very hard," exclaims one of them, "that mathematics should be so very difficult of comprehension! Here have we been, for several months, trying all in our power to comprehend them, and we are scarcely further advanced at this moment than we were the first day! But, as you all know, we are most puzzled with that accursed problem which the professor has been demonstrating to us for the last fortnight! We have tried the utmost in our power to understand him, and yet without effect! What then shall we do at the examination, which is to take place at the end of six weeks? The prince will not fail to be present, and he does not like to be trifled with; for those who cannot answer the questions put, will be both excluded for ever from advancement, and punished over and above."

The others complained nearly in the same manner; and all lamented their unfortunate situation in such terms, and with such an unfeigned appearance of sorrow, that it became easy to perceive that a good master was the only thing wanting. Meanwhile, not a single word that passed escaped the attention of Schröder. At first, he only amused himself with their sorrows, but in a short time he was affected with the embarrassment of these unhappy young men; he also began to entertain a presentiment, that an opportunity now offered to render himself useful both to himself and to others.

He accordingly approached the table at which they were sitting, and addressed the Cadets as follows:

"I crave your pardon, gentlemen, for mingling in the conversation, without having the honour of being personally known to you. But I must beg leave to observe, that you do great injustice to the mathematics, by condemning that science as too abstruse, for there are not any difficulties, except when it is taught in an improper manner. As to the

question about which you are now debating, it is precisely one of the easiest; and provided you but undertake to grant me your attention, I will engage to make you comprehend it in two or three hours."

"In two or three hours!" exclaims the eldest of the students; "it has been a punishment to us for the last ten days! If this, sir, be in your power, we shall not prove ungrateful." A day, hour, and place, were accordingly fixed; the artilleryists were punctual to their appointment, and Schröder commenced his task, explained every difficulty, and sent them away perfect masters of the unlucky lesson which had puzzled the whole class! During six weeks the three lads repaired every day to his little chamber, opposite the Scotch bastion; they, on their part, listened with attention; he, on his, took pleasure in favouring their progress, and seconding their good attentions.

At length arrived the memorable day, which had formerly inspired so much terror, but was now expected by the three scholars with tranquillity. The case was far different on the part of their companions. Out of forty, thirty-seven conducted themselves in a manner to afford great dissatisfaction; but the three disciples of Schröder answered every question demanded, and even surpassed the expectations of the officer appointed to examine them.

The prince arising, called them by their respective names, signified his satisfaction in the presence of all, and promised them his especial protection. Then turning around to the others, he became furious, overwhelmed them with reproaches, and terrified them with menaces. It was in vain that some attempted to justify themselves, by observing, that they were unable to comprehend the professor.

"You are hypocrites, as well as idiots," exclaims he. "How comes it about that your three companions have been able to understand him?—But I shall soon teach you how to be more attentive and industrious!" His highness proceeded in this manner during ten or twelve minutes, for it was dangerous to contradict him; and yet, notwithstanding this, one of the disciples of Schröder could no longer allow his companions to labour under an unmerited disgrace. He accordingly advanced, and spoke as follows:—"Nothing can be more flattering to me than the suffrage of your highness! but truth obliges me to confess,

that whatever my two companions and myself know, has not been obtained from the lessons of our professor, but by means of a foreigner, whom the other Cadets never as yet have seen."

"A foreigner!" exclaims the prince, "and who is he?"

"A Prussian student, with whom we luckily formed an acquaintance about six weeks ago, and who has ever since given us lessons daily. He appears to be very learned, but he chiefly excels in rendering every thing more intelligible to us than any of the most celebrated professors." The astonishment of the master-general of the ordnance was now rather increased than diminished, and he sent instantly for Schröder, whom he received in the most affable manner, and after a variety of questions, at length spoke to him as follows:

"But, pray sir, why does not a man so well informed as you appear to be, adopt the military profession instead of the pen? with a little assistance, you might attain high preferment."

"It is precisely this *little assistance*, as I have now the honor of informing your highness, that has hitherto been wanting, and is never likely to be obtained! In my own country none of my relations possess influence; and, in addition to this consideration, commissions for officers appear to be reserved for the nobility alone. At Vienna I am entirely a stranger, unknown and unpatronized."

"Yet here you may find friends—trust henceforth to me—and if succeeding interviews shall correspond to the present, and you but continue to acquire the knowledge necessary for tactics, I will prefer you to a score of my own foolish cousins or nephews! But, in the first place, will you confide in me?"

"Oh! this is a question that is easily answered—all that I have ever heard of your highness redounds so much to your glory, that one ought to deem himself fortunate to obtain your good opinion."

"Know then," replies the prince, "that in my *corps* it is an invariable rule, that every one, but more especially every foreigner, shall enter as a private!" Schröder drew back with surprise; he was already on the point of making his bow and retiring, when the three artilleryists secretly pressed him to obey; and, accordingly, after reflecting a few seconds, he replied, with a trembling

voice, as follows:—"I am conscious that your highness knows better than myself what is proper for me, and I therefore abandon every thing entirely to your discretion."

The prince smiled; and then commanding a tailor to fit him with the uniform of a cadet, ordered him to appear in it on the following day. In the morning he accordingly waited on the prince, by whom he was invited to dinner. When he arrived at the appointed hour, the major-domo presented to him an officer's uniform, which, he said, it would be necessary to put on before he could be admitted to his master's table. After some hesitation Schröder complied, but entered the dining-room with great diffidence. The prince however immediately called out, "You are welcome, lieutenant; your uniform becomes you wonderfully well!" In the course of the same evening he caused him to be presented with a considerable sum of money, under the notion of its being so much pay in advance for equipment. At the end of a month he made him one of his own adjutants, two years after he was nominated captain, and then became a major! All this time he appeared worthy of his prosperity, in consequence of his zeal, his knowledge, and above all, his scrupulous probity. The Austrians themselves readily admitted, that he had not been promoted beyond his merits.

While the elder Schröder was thus advancing in his profession, his brother had entered on a career no less extraordinary. He repaired to Hungary, in company with an Englishman, as has been before observed; but this person, who possessed all the oddity of his countrymen, was of such a strange disposition, that no one could live a month with him. Schröder himself, notwithstanding his efforts to practise the virtue of patience, quitted his patron at the end of three weeks, after ten or twelve altercations. At this critical period he found himself sixty or seventy miles beyond the frontiers of the German empire, in a wild country, unhealthy in respect to strangers, where living was indeed cheap, but where it was yet extremely difficult to travel, provided one was poor. To complete his distress, he was dangerously ill, and in this situation he spent about six weeks in the cabin of a peasant. In fine, he was obliged to sell his linen and his clothes to maintain himself; and at length returned

returned with some difficulty to Presbourg, by begging for alms!

After having there in vain sought for some means of subsistence, finding that his religion was the chief obstacle to all his efforts, and being actually on the point of dying with famine, he yielded to the voice of despair, changed his faith, and assumed the habit of one of the brethren of the order of charity.

This timely step saved him; for henceforth he could not only live, but he found himself entirely at his ease. As the fraternity to which he now belonged, was chiefly employed in the care of the sick, he took advantage of this opportunity to extend his knowledge of medicine. He accordingly read, remarked, made observations; and, in the course of a few years, acquired a degree of knowledge, that procured him celebrity. It was thus, that Brother *Firmian*, for so he was called in the convent, distinguished himself above all his colleagues, and happy was the patient confided to his care!

Among other principal estates, it so happened, that the Prince de Lichtenstein possessed that of Feldsparg in Moravia, where he passed two or three months every year. Having heard a great deal about Brother Firmian, he desired he might be sent to him from Presbourg; and, being much delighted with his knowledge, his skill, and his conversation, he called him in, whenever he was afflicted with any disease. The confidence placed in this physician probably aided the success of the remedies he prescribed; for he saved his life during two severe indispositions, for which he was richly rewarded, and thus became enabled to serve his convent. But it never once entered, either into his mind, or that of the Prince, that he was the brother of Schröder; and since his apostacy, a certain degree of shame prevented him from keeping up any communication with his family. On one hand, he had little or no intercourse with the court of the Prince while his Highness resided at Vienna; and on the other, Major Schröder, although he saw his protector daily in the capital, yet never followed him to Feldsparg, his presence being indispensable at the military school.

But a severe fit of the gout having occurred during the winter, the Prince de Lichtenstein, after trying all the physicians of the Emperor in vain, began to

swear, and to pray, by turns, and finally concluded by sending for Brother Firmian, who arrived in great haste; and whether it was, that he employed the most efficacious means, or that the disease had reached its crisis, or that faith in this case produced its customary miracles, certain it is, that he had scarcely entered the palace, when the pains began to diminish, and the gout, by little and little, to withdraw. In short, the prince got up, was able to walk about his apartment, receive company, and do business as usual.

One morning, as Brother Firmian was waiting in the anti-chamber to see the prince, an officer of artillery made his appearance; and from the first moment he discovered him to possess a most singular and extraordinary resemblance to his elder brother, from whom he had been for so many years separated. But this uniform, which announced a distinguished rank, still kept him in doubt; notwithstanding this, the more he looked, the more he was struck with the resemblance; and after he heard him address a few words to the Prince's valet de Chambre, his conjectures were fully confirmed, especially after having taken the latter aside, and learned his name.

At length, becoming bold, he approached him, asked him if his name was not Schröder, and if he had not a brother called William? The major on this became more attentive and condescending; he demanded, with the air of a man greatly interested in the question, whether he was alive, and if his informant could give any tidings of him? On being told that he could, he approached still nearer, but without recognizing him; and, at length, on learning the particulars, he exclaimed: "Good Heaven! is it you! and in this habit? O my brother! my brother!"

Having said this, they rushed into each other's arms, uttering cries of joy at the same time. The Prince de Lichtenstein, who was in his library, heard the noise; and, enquiring of his domestics, soon learned the particulars. On this, he summoned the monk and the officer before him; commended their fraternal affection; praised their respective merits; and concluded the scene, by assuring them both of the continuance of his support and protection, as he solicited himself greatly at having two such valuable men attached to his person.

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